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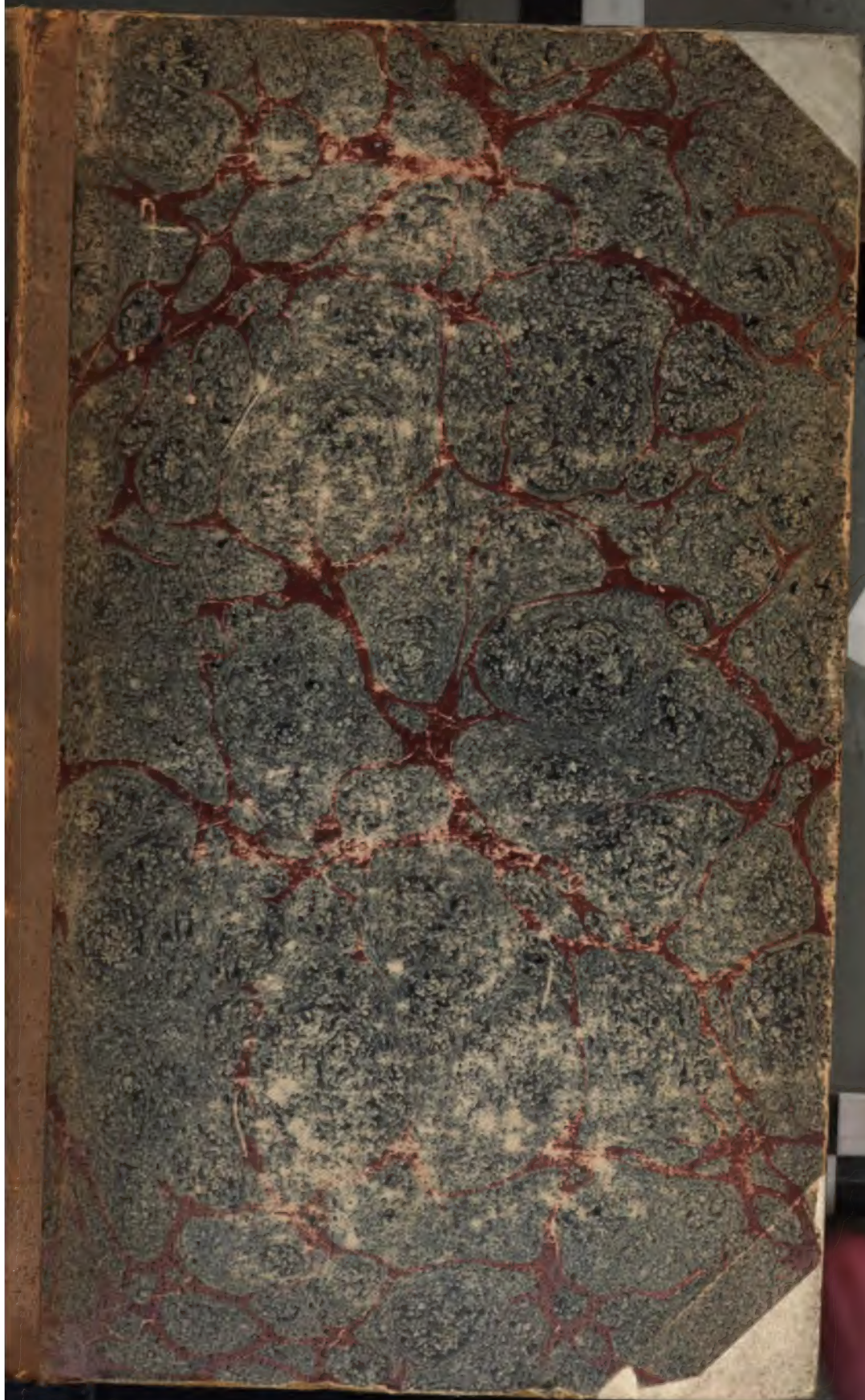
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Frontispiece to

anno. May Vol. II. Part II.



ST MARY ABBOT'S, KENSINGTON.



TOTTENHAM, MIDDLESEX.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1831.

VOLUME CI.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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NEUVE ST. AUGUSTIN, PARIS; AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1831.

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PREFACE.



A PREFACE is to a book what the gateway is to an inn ; either it invites the traveller by its appearance to turn in and recreate himself, or else it causes him to pass on with disgust. But, in the present instance, long-established reputation sets us free from any painful anxiety on this point.

We cannot better commence our Address, than by thanking our Correspondents for their interesting communications, which we sincerely do, trusting that we shall never fail to deserve their valuable attentions. We have no fear of being prosecuted for bribery before a Parnassian committee, when we tell them that it is our honourable distinction, to have concentrated information from such various quarters. The plan of our Miscellany enables every inquirer to communicate his researches to the world ; and thus the earliest intelligence is conveyed, queries are answered, truth is elicited, and each Number becomes a circulating medium of historical, archæological, and literary information. We own, however, that we gladly look forward to the close of a Volume, when we can meet our Readers on new ground. In a Preface we can express our opinions freely, without being called upon to decide between controversialists, or to pronounce on the admission or painful rejection of kind communications.

So much of our Magazine is devoted to the past, that it is only on this occasion we can turn our faces round, and survey what is actually present before us. Yet on the whole, we feel how happy an exemption this retrospective character gives us from the bustle of the day. The sanguine anticipations of the advocates of the Reform Bill can find no echo in our voice ; neither, on the other hand, are we concerned to show that, in Politics, ' whatever is, is right.' Our task is to retrieve the perishing, to decypher the fading, to discover the hidden, and to cast the light of our torch over those ages and scenes which would else be covered with darkness. In one respect, we ought to greet the Reform Bill ; for by extinguishing rotten boroughs, annihilating charters, and changing the nature of tenures, it will render all these things matter for archæology, convert the present into the past, and furnish us with additional topics. In our volume for *Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-one*, we may probably give a list of disfranchised places, which have not returned Members to Parliament within the memory of man. The subject of antiquities naturally tends to

exhaust itself; how grateful then ought *we* to be to those considerate persons, who are so kindly doing their best to ensure us an additional supply.

But we must now turn "from lively to severe." How affecting it is, at a time when a mortal disease is advancing towards us, nay has already entered our land, to see multitudes engrossed with the single idea of a political experiment, which after all will disappoint them as sadly as the Emancipation bill has done. While death is creeping nearer and nearer, it is nothing less than madness to waste our anxieties on elections, when we may not even live to give a vote. Franklin told a lady, who wished to enjoy pleasant dreams, that nothing would so much tend to procure them, as a good conscience: we believe that there is no such antidote for the cholera, as the tranquillity which a good conscience gives, nor, in fatal cases, any such alleviator of its violence. And the best new year's gift we can make to our readers, is the sincere wish that they may secure this most effectual of preservatives. He who possesses it, will experience the full value of Horace's lines,

*Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.*

Six months will elapse before we draw up another address to our readers. May they understand and appreciate our meaning; and we trust that, notwithstanding all gloomy prospects, we shall then meet them again.



9088

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-
ton, Shesh., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Town, Worcester 2
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.,
Berkwick, Blackth., Bridgew.,
Carmar., Catech., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax,
Hensley, Hereford, Lincaster,
Leamington, Lewes, Linc-
lith., Marlborough, Newark,
Newc.-on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochester, Salish.,
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "The outcry of the moment in the several papers against Capital Convictions for Thefts to a small amount, without cruelty in aggravation, is based upon an error, to which Mr. Peel's well meant alteration of value from 40s. to 5*l.* gave occasion. That great statesman forgot for an instant the very principle of British Jurisprudence, to protect by law what cannot otherwise be secured, the *Poor Man's* *all*, however little; and robberies, with burglary in the dwellings of small tenants, have been multiplied in consequence. Nothing can be more fallacious than the argument drawn from the low rate at which it is pretended the law estimates human life. The truth is, the law estimates the value of a subject's property, "according to that he hath, not according to that he hath not."

HANS HJORNOR observes that "in *Don Quixote*, Part the Second, book 2, chap. I. (Smollett's translation) a young gentleman is introduced preparing to contend for a prize at the University, where he was completing his education, by composing a glossary, or paraphrase, on a text either prescribed to or adopted by the candidate (the point being left uncertain). Considering the celebrity of Cervantes, it is surprising that exercises in this form, which seem to have been extremely common amongst the Spanish literati of that era, do not appear to have attracted the attention of any of our poets; not at least in your correspondent's recollection. And yet a glance at a task of this kind may suffice to show it, beyond comparison, a more rational appropriation of time than that consumed in charades, conundrums, and riddles; which last Swift descended to write; and it was likened to 'Titian painting draught boards, which would have been inexcusable as long as a sign painter could be found.' This mode of composition, which approaches, in verse, to the general method of discourses from the pulpit, gives occasion for some sage remarks from the Knight, who is always a highly accomplished gentleman, apart from his infirmity, and may be regarded as the vehicle of those sentiments we might look for from his chronicler. From one passage, which shows that suppressing the names of the candidates in such exhibitions is a modern expedient, it seems the young nobility were often competitors for the palm of merit in scholarship, &c. I should wish to recommend this practice in our scholastic discipline."

The miniature possessed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was supposed to represent Milton, and proved by Lord Kaimes to represent Selden (as stated by B. in June, p. 502), was bequeathed by Sir Joshua to the Rev. William Mason the poet, and by the latter in 1797 to William Burgh, esq. LL.D. of York, as an acknowledgment for

editing Mason's works:—"that the said William Burgh, esq. shall attend to the correct printing of the same, for which friendly trouble I desire him to accept the fine miniature picture of Milton, painted by Cooper, which was bequeathed to me by Sir Joshua Reynolds." *Memoir of Mason*, in *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 169.

AN OCCASIONAL READER observes: "having seen a statement in the newspapers respecting a large quantity of silver coin that was found about five weeks ago in the bed of the river at Tutbury, (see Part i. p. 546) and an entire ignorance expressed of any historical event at that place, to which the concealment of such a treasure could be referred, allow me to turn your attention to Walsingham and Holieshed for a satisfactory solution of the question. In the year 1322, 14th of Edw. II. you will find that the whole of the ground between Burton-upon-Trent and Tutbury was occupied for three successive days by the force of the Duke of Lancaster and several Barons, in arms against the King and the Royal army, that several actions were fought in disputing and forcing passages of the river, and that Tutbury itself was a distinct point of contest, alternately occupied by the hostile armies. Can we for a moment doubt that the silver coins which have been recently taken out of the Trent at that place, were thrown into the stream on the abandonment of the town by one of the opposing parties?"

The four coins, found some time since in excavating for the Saint Katherine's Dock, of which one has been sent us by ALEPH, is of billon, coined by one of the James's of Scotland, by which is uncertain. It is engraved both in Snelling and Cardonnell.

Any account of the life and of the family of Sir William Clerk, Knt. killed at Cropredy Bridge, fighting for King Charles I. against the force of Sir William Waller, will much oblige F.

Information is requested respecting the parentage and family of Benjamin Lovell, Rector of Preston Bagot, co. Warwick, circ. 1539.

Leonard Hotchkis, A. M. Master of Shrewsbury School, died in 1754, [*Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 422.] mentioned in *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 357. Was he not the son or brother of Mr. Hotchkis, Master of the Charter House? What was the age of the former, and qu. if not a native of Bucks? where his father (if the Charter House Hotchkis, which from the singularity of the name is probable,) was vicar of *Kingssey*, during several years.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER wishes to be informed as to a family of Pomeroy, said to be of Engesdon in Devonshire?

James W. is requested to favour us with a sight of the article he alludes to.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

IN our review of the volume of State Papers, recently published pursuant to Royal commission (see our number for May, p. 440), it was noticed that the imperfect state of the collections in the State Paper Office arose from the prevalent omission, in former times, on the death or retirement of ministers and secretaries of state, of that demand for the documents connected with their administration, the propriety of which will be apparent on the slightest reflection. Left in the custody of private families, these valuable records have been too often abandoned to all the accidents of fire, damp, and vermin, the base uses of the kitchen, or the cupidity of better informed peculators.

The State Papers in Hatfield House chiefly extend through the successive administrations of those two eminent statesmen, Lord Burleigh and his son the first Earl of Salisbury. The papers relating to the preceding periods appear to be but unconnected portions which may have accidentally fallen into Lord Burleigh's hand from his connection with the Court during these periods, and his well-known spirit of universal enquiry.

Of the portion relative to Lord Burleigh's time, two selections have been published, edited by the Rev. S. Haynes and the Rev. Wm. Murdin;* and a few that got astray from the present collection fell into Mr. Lodge's hands, were inserted by him in his Illustrations, and then honourably returned to the late Marquess of Salisbury. A large quantity, however, is still wanting, and must have been abstracted or destroyed previously to the two first mentioned gentlemen having examined the collection.

* These form two uniform folio volumes, printed in 1740 and 1759; a description of their contents will be found in the *Retrospective Review*, 1827, vol. i. pp. 204-230, 419-436.

We are happy now to announce that Mr. C. J. Stewart, late of the firm of Howell and Stewart, booksellers, has been employed by the present Marquess of Salisbury in arranging and analysing "the vast treasures of state relics at Hatfield House," as they were justly termed by Mr. Lodge. Mr. Stewart has read and classed the whole of the collection, in which there are no fewer than 13,000 letters from the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of James the First. He has formed his catalogue in two portions: Vol. I. Miscellaneous MSS. and State Papers; Vol. II. Letters, Privy Seals. A column is introduced, showing the heads of the principal contents of each document, by the assistance of which the enquiries of those who have the good fortune to obtain access to the catalogue will be materially facilitated. Wherever any letter or paper has been found to be published, it has carefully been so specified.

Cordially thanking the Marquess of Salisbury for having caused a collection of MSS. so truly valuable to be set in order, we should most sincerely rejoice to witness the publication of a third volume of Cecil Papers, or that at least the world was obliged with the excellent catalogue which has elicited these remarks; in order that the collection may be hereafter made readily available to the purposes of historical writers. In the mean time, by the obliging permission of Mr. Stewart, we shall endeavour to furnish a synoptical view of the contents of these historical treasures, hoping to retrace our steps, and give some further specimens on a future occasion.

Among the early MSS. there is a copy of William of Malmesbury, &c.'s *English History*, one of Roger de Hovedon's, and others relative to the same subject; various rentals, cartularies, &c. &c. There is also a very splendid manuscript on vellum of the Acts and the Apocalypse, on

the first page of which is a beautifully executed miniature of Henry VII.; a translation from the French of the Pilgrimage of the Soul 1413, on which there is the autograph of Henry VI.; and a curious work on heraldry of the fifteenth century.

Of Henry VIII.'s time there is a Treatise on General Councils, by Archbishop Cranmer. "The Oryginal Depositions subscribyd wth th'andys of such as here foloyth:" touching the Divorce of Anne of Cleves; copies of various Treaties, some of which are not in Rymer; documents relative to the expenses of the wars during that reign, &c. &c. Of Edward VI.'s there is a proclamation on his ascending the throne, which, if actually made public, is not noticed by historians; a copy of the Liturgy of St. James, apparently translated by Roger Ascham; the particulars of the expenses incurred during the wars in the preceding and this reign; treaties; historical documents, &c. Of the reign of Mary, the original Council Book, as published in Haynes's selection, is a most curious record; Lord Clinton's reasons for his being sent for by Philip II. to Brussels, &c. &c.

ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

Among the Theological and Ecclesiastical papers, there are some by the Jesuits Arrowsmith and Parsons; many relative to the Puritans, Recusants, Revenues of the Church, the question of the right of the Prince to seize Church Property, &c. &c. The historical portion contains memoranda in Lord Burleigh's hand, some of which are published in Murdin; the Norfolk Book of Entries, or copies of the Duke's Letters on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots' examination; opinions of Ministers on the proposed marriage of Elizabeth with the Duke of Alençon (Anjou); a copious official account of the Earl of Northumberland's conspiracies, the proceedings against him, his suicide in the Tower; numerous examinations of individuals respecting their knowledge of suspected persons, designs of foreign powers, &c. &c.; accounts and examinations touching the various conspiracies against the Queen, including Essex's; border matters; drafts of acts of Parliament, treaties, &c.; many curious papers relative to the internal government of Ireland, proceedings against rebels, their submissions, &c. Of Scottish affairs, there are many

regarding its internal state, and its relations with England; and others respecting the proceedings against Mary Queen of Scots. Several works on the subject of the succession to the crown, &c. &c.

The papers relative to Military and Naval affairs are both numerous and curious, exhibiting all varieties, from the expense of equipping a fleet or army, to the freight of provisions for their use. They also contain the expenses of erecting or repairing fortifications, &c. With these may likewise be mentioned a quantity of curious plans, maps, charts, &c. from Henry VIII. to this reign, and generally illustrating this branch.

Of the Public Revenue, its produce, the sources of it, means of collection, application, &c. there are also many illustrative papers; and connected with this head, others relative to the commercial affairs of these times.

Under the heads of Local and Individual matters, will be found many curious papers illustrating the branches of county history, transfer of lands, rentals, genealogy, &c. &c.; but, besides what are contained in them on the latter subject, there are a number of regular genealogies, separately described.

The head of Foreign Affairs exhibits negotiations, intelligence from spies and open residents at foreign courts; what respects the various intentions against England, or what refers to passing domestic events.

Under the last head of this reign, Miscellanies, are many original works and papers. Among these we find "a Booke of the auncient orders of the Knights of the Garter," &c. "The Peregrination of one Anthony Jenkinson in the landes of Persia," &c. dedicated to the Queen; "Sir John Stanley's Travels in Spain and Portugal, 1592;" Particulars of the Presents sent by the Turkey Company to the Grand Seigneur in 1594 and 98, amounting to 11,014*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; "The unexpected accidentes of my casuall destynye discovered," by John Daniel; this gives the author's account of his affair touching the Essex Papers, for which he was at this time suffering imprisonment; various unpublished poems of Ægidius Fletcher's; addresses of the Westminster and Eton scholars to her Majesty, in Greek and Latin, beautifully written and subscribed by their various au-

thors; a few papers relative to her Majesty's stud, whilst the Earl of Essex was Master of the Horse, &c.

JAMES'S REIGN.

The Catholics and Puritans again occupy their share of the ecclesiastical papers of this reign. The rentals of the Bishopric of St. Andrew's, the Abbey of Kelso, and the Bishopric of Glasgow, as resigned in 1605 by the Duke of Lennox, on having the Cobham and other lands in England given to him, may be cited for their curiosity.

The Historical portion opens with the actual draft of the proclamation declaring James King of England, in the hand of Sir R. Cecil, and bearing numerous marks of his careful composition; there is also a warrant addressed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, signed by the principal nobility, as well as the council, that his Majesty may be proclaimed by him within his precincts; this, it may be here stated, is signed by both Lord Cobham and Lord Grey, who are represented by Hume to have been tardy in their recognition of the title of the new Sovereign. The various transactions of the early part of this reign, including Raleigh's and the Powder Plot, are here more or less illustrated. There are also copies of papers sent to the second Earl of Salisbury, touching the proposed marriage of the Prince (Charles I.) with the Infanta of Spain, differing in some cases with the received history of that matter.

The Military and Naval matters in this reign of less interest, afford some papers; but the branch of the Revenue and Expenditure, as may be expected, is more voluminous. The local and individual history contains also many papers of interest and value.

The head of Foreign Affairs exhibits, as in the last reign, negotiations, advertisements, or the intelligence communicated of the state of foreign courts, by spies, residents, &c.

Among the Miscellaneous may be mentioned a paper, attributed to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, on the King's prerogative; the Privileges of the Baronage of England, "wrote, as is supposed, by John Selden;" the original of the Compendium of the Records, by Arthur Agarde, as prepared by the author, and presented and dedicated to the first Earl of Salisbury; a regis-

ter of the Proclamations, printed in 1608, &c. &c.

Of CHARLES I.'s time, and later periods, there are also a number of historical and other papers, &c.

The Volume containing the Letters is by far the most interesting portion, both as respects the number and contents of these communications.

The *first* head, or Royal Letters, includes specimens of most of the reigning Princes of that period, and a quantity of James's letters to Elizabeth, and to the Earl of Salisbury after his accession. The *second* contains a number of letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Anjou. The *third* contains the Secret Correspondence of James with Sir R. Cecil during Elizabeth's life. This commences with James's communication opening the correspondence, which appears to have been brought about by Mar and Kinloss, James's ambassadors to Elizabeth on Essex's death. By it, it also appears that Essex had represented Cecil to James as favourable to the Spanish interest, and opposed to his. This Cecil disproves, but reserves himself entirely to the will of his present sovereign. Cecil's first letter is an open and honourable statement of the terms of this his countenance to James. There are also copies of letters sent to James by the Earl of Northumberland and forwarded by him to Cecil. The whole is perfectly unconnected with the volume published by Lord Hailes under this title, which, on examination, will be found to consist of Lord Henry Howard's ingratiating epistles to Mar and Kinloss; and certainly its contents warrant the conclusions of historians hitherto, had they only distinctly distinguished him to whom the honour of the production was due. The *fourth* contains the correspondence of Arabella Stuart, on her attempting to marry Mr. W. Seymour in 1602, of those connected with her, and those appointed by Elizabeth privately to examine into the matter, nothing of which is so early noticed by historians. The *fifth* contains a number of letters, partly in cypher, addressed to the Earl of Essex by the Duc de Bouillon, father of the famous Marshal Turenne from 1589 to 1599.

The *sixth*, or general division, extends from 1540 downwards, in one chronological series, and to the end of Elizabeth's reign; an abstract of each

letter is given, or, if printed, where it appears. To those of James's is omitted this useful abridgment, which we regret, as none of them are published, or have ever been examined for that purpose.

(To be resumed.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lea-Hall, Yardley, near Birmingham, July 18.*

AS your Magazine has lately been the medium of much information respecting the origin and obliteration of the inscriptions on the Monument; it may probably suit you to insert at your own convenience the inclosed original letter of an eye-witness to the dreadful calamity which that noble column commemorates.

Yours, &c. JOHN BLOUNT.

MY LORD, *Sept. 6, 1666.*

I suppose your Lordship may have heard of this sad judgment that has been upon us, by some flying report, though not the particulars, and this goes by the first post. Being constant with the Duke,^a I presume to believe none has seen more of it then I have, he being so active and stirring in this business, he being all the day long, from 5 in the morning till 11 or 12 at night, using all means possible to save the rest of the city and suburbs. On Tuesday our only hope was to save Fleet-street, and so to Whitehall, by pulling down houses both sides

Bridewell Dock,^b so to make a broad lane up from the river to Holbourn bridge. The Duke's was from Fleet-bridge to the river; Lord Craven, next to the Duke the most active in the business, was to come from Holbourn bridge to Fleet bridge: the Privy Council to assist him with power, there being a law amongst the citizens that whoever pulleth down a house shall build it up again, so what was done was by order of the King and Council.

All orders signified nothing; had not the Duke been present, and forced all people to submit to his orders, by this time I am confident there had not been a house standing near Whitehall. The city, for the first rank, they minded only their own preservation; the middle sort so distracted and amazed that they knew not what they did; the poorer, they minded nothing but pilfering; so the city abandoned to the fire, and thousands believing in Mother Shipton's prophecy, "That London in sixty-six should be in ashes."^c Sir Kenelm Digby's son,^d who pretends to prophecy, has said the same thing, and others—a judgment upon the city for their former sins.

The Duke, on Tuesday about 12 o'clock, was environed with fire; the wind high, blowed such great flakes, and so far, that they fired Salisbury Court, and several of the houses between that and Bridewell Dock, so the Duke was

^a The Duke of York. Evelyn gives his unprejudiced testimony to his Royal Highness's great exertions: "It is not indeed imaginable how extraordinary the vigilance and activity of the King and the Duke was, even labouring in person, and being present to command, order, reward, or encourage workmen, by which he showed his affection to his people, and gained theirs." *Diary*, Sept. 6.—"The King and the Duke, who rode from one place to another, and put themselves into great dangers amongst the burning and falling houses, to give advice and direction what was to be done, underwent as much fatigue as the meanest, and had as little sleep or rest." Lord Clarendon.

^b Commonly called Fleet-ditch, now covered by Farringdon-street and Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

^c "We have now (as it is usual in all extraordinary accidents), several prophecies started up: none more remarkable than that of Nostradamus, a Frenchman who wrote a book of prophecies above a hundred years since, and therein (cent. ix. stanza 49) exactly predicted the Parliament's putting our King to death, and in his book (cent. ii. stanza 51) hath this:

Le sang du just a Londres vera faute
Brulé par foudres de vingt trois les six.
La Dame Antique cherra de place haute;
De mesme sect plusieurs serront occis.

[It will be noticed here that Nostradamus had merely religious persecution in his mind.] Most of our last year's Almanacks talked of fire in London, and one named the month, but it was expunged by l'Estrange (who licensed them) for fear of the consequence."—*Letter written in 1666*, printed in Malcolm's *Londinium*, vol. iv. p. 80.

^d Many strange things are recorded of the Digbys; but the gift of prophecy in a son of Sir Kenelm is a new feature in this history.

forced to fly for it, and had almost been stifled with the heat. The next hopes there was, to stop it at Somerset house, it raged so extreme in Fleet street on both sides, and got between us, and at six of the clock to the King's Bench office at the Temple. Night coming on, the flames encreased by the wind rising, which appeared to us so terrible to see, from the very ditch [Fleet-ditch] the shore quite up to the Temple all in flame, and a very great breadth. At ten of the clock at night we left Somerset House, where they began to pull down some in hopes to save, but did despair, and fled to our last hopes to save Whitehall, by pulling down Sir John Denham's buildings, and so up to Charing-Cross. The Queen and Duchess resolved to be gone by six o'clock on Wednesday morning for Hampton Court. Nothing can be like unto the distraction we were in, but the Day of Judgment.

About 11 of the clock on Tuesday night came several messengers to the Duke for help, and for the engines, and said that there was some hopes of stopping it; that the wind was got to the south, and had blown the fire upon those houses from the street between

the side of the Temple Church; by that means had took off the great rage of the fire on that side, and on the side of the street St. Dunstan's Church gave a check to it. We had not this mercy shewed to us alone, but likewise hearts and hands from the people; the soldiers being almost all tired out with continual labour. By six of the clock on Wednesday the Duke was there again, and found the fire almost quenched on both sides the street; from thence he went to the Rolles, put the people to work there to preserve the rolls, caused all people, men, women, and children that were able to work, to come, and those that refused to beat them to it; by this means he got people to other places, as Fetter Lane,* which he preserved by the assistance of some brick houses and garden walls; likewise Shoe Lane was preserved by the same way. At Holbourn bridge there was my Lord Craven, who gave a check to the fire there, and by noon quenched it. It then broke out again at Cow Lane in Smithfield; so Lord Craven went to assist Sir Richard Brown,† who is but a weak man in this business. The Lord Mayor‡ went to Cripplegate, pulled

* "Sept. 5. It pleased his Majesty to command me," says Evelyn, "among the rest, to look after the quenching of Fetter Lane, and to preserve, if possible, that part of Holborn, whilst the rest of the gentlemen took their several posts, some at one part, some at another (for now they began to bestir themselves, and not till now, who hitherto had stood as men intoxicated, with their hands acrossed), and began to consider that nothing was likely to put a stop but the blowing up of so many houses as might make a wider gap than any had yet been made by the ordinary method of pulling them down with engines. This some stout seamen proposed early enough to have saved near the whole city, but this some tenacious and avaricious men, aldermen, &c. would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."—Pepys mentions some instances of this parsimony, particularly of one Alderman Starling, whose house had been saved by "our men," the very same seamen of whom Evelyn speaks.

† The Clerk of the Privy Council; and father-in-law of Mr. Evelyn.

‡ Sir Thomas Bludworth. It may be conjectured that the censure of being "a weak man" belongs rather to this functionary, than Sir Richard Browne; since several of the accounts notice his inefficiency. Mr. Pepys was sent to him on the first day (Sunday Sept. 3), with the King's command "to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way." He found him in Cannon-street, "like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he cried, like a fainting woman, 'Lord, what can I do? I am spent; people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.' That he needed no more soldiers; and that, for himself, he must go and refresh himself, having been up all night. So he left me, and I him, and walked home, seeing people all almost distracted, and no manner of means used to quench the fire."—"The Lord Mayor," says Lord Clarendon, "though a very honest man, was much blamed for want of sagacity on the first night of the fire, before the wind gave it much advancement, for though he came with great diligence as soon as he had notice of it, and was present with the first, yet having never been used to such spectacles, his consternation was equal to that of other men, nor did he know how to apply his authority to the remedying the present distress; and when men who were less terrified with the object pressed him very earnestly that he would give order for the present pulling down those

down great store of houses there to stop it, being grown to a great head. Lords of the Privy Council rid about to every place, to get pipes opened that they may not want water, as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Ashley, and others, so that by Wednesday towards the evening we supposed the fire every where quenched, excepting that about Cripplegate, which we hoped well of.

No sooner was the Duke come to Whitehall but a new alarm—50,000 French and Dutch^b in arms, and the Temple on fire again.¹ Immediately we repaired to the Temple again. When we came there, found a great fire occasioned by the carelessness of the Templars, who would not open the gates to let people in to quench it; told the Duke unless there was a bar-rister there they durst not open any door. The Duke found no way of saving the Temple Chapel, and the Hall by the Chapel, but blowing up the Paper house in that court, which experiment, if it had been used at first, might have saved a great many houses.^k

One of the Templars, seeing gunpowder brought, came to the Duke, and told him it was against the rules and charter of the Temple that any should blow that with gunpowder, therefore desired the Duke to consider of it, with more impertinence;^l upon which Mr. Germaine, the Duke's Master of the Horse, took a good cudgel and beat the young lawyer to the purpose. There is no hopes of knowing who this lawyer is, but the hope that he will bring an action of battery against Mr. Germaine. About one o'clock the fire was quenched, and saved the chapel and the hall; so the Duke went home to take some rest, not having slept above two or three hours from Sunday night. The next morning being Thursday, the King went to see how the fire was, and found it over in all places. It burnt down to the very moat of the Tower. They were very fearful of the Tower, carried out all the gunpowder, and brought out all the goldsmiths' money (which was at first carried thither), to Whitehall,

houses which were nearest, and by which the fire climbed to go further (the doing whereof at that time might probably have prevented much of the mischief that succeeded), he thought it not safe counsel, and made no other answer than that he durst not do it without the consent of the owners.^c

^b "In the midst of all this calamity and confusion, there was, I know not how, an alarm begun that the French and Dutch, with whom we were now in hostility, were not only landed, but were entering the city. There was, in truth, some days before, great suspicion of those two nations joining; and now that they had been the occasion of firing the town. This report did so terrify, that on a sudden there was such an uproar and tumult, that they ran from their goods, and taking what weapons they could come at, they could not be stopped from falling upon some of those nations whom they usually met, without sense or reason. The clamour and peril grew so excessive, that it made the whole Court amazed, and they did with infinite pains and great difficulty reduce and appease the people, sending troops of soldiers and guards to cause them to retire into the fields again, where they were watched all this night."—Evelyn.

^c "About four in the afternoon (Wednesday Sept. 5) it broke out again in the Temple, (it is thought) by a lurking spark that had lain concealed ever since the morning, which, happening among Paper-buildings, quickly increased, and had baffled two engines, if the blowing up some lodgings had not prevented its diffusion, which was before midnight. The Duke of York was here three or four hours, showing much diligence, as he had done in several parts of the city that day, where he had seen, as he said, above a hundred houses blown up."—Letter dated "Middle Temple, Sept 24, 1666," in Malcolm, iv. 76.

^k To what has been quoted from Evelyn on this point may be added a paragraph from the letter-writer of the Temple, showing the great assistance derived from gunpowder. "In pulling down houses, they always began too near the fire, by which they were forced from their work ere finished. It was, indeed, almost impossible, after it had made such a large circle, to make a larger round it by any other means than that of blowing up houses, which had been proposed the first day by more experienced persons, then esteemed a desperate cure, but afterwards practised with very good success. For, by putting a barrel of gunpowder, or thereabout, under each house, it was first lift up a yard or two, and then fell down flat, without any dangers to the bystanders."—Malcolm, iv. 77.

^l Clarendon continues, where we last broke off: "His (the Lord Mayor's) want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards that some gentlemen of the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it, because, they said, it was against the law to break up any man's chamber."

above 1,200,000*l.* The King saw all Moorfields filled with goods and people. He told them it was immediate from the hand of God, and no plot; assured them he had examined several himself which were spoken of upon suspicion, and found no reason to suspect anything of that nature; desired them to take no more alarms; he had strength enough to defend them from any enemy, and assured them he would, by the grace of God, live and die with them; and told them he would take a particular care of them all. 500*l.* worth of bread he intends to send them to-morrow, and next day intends to send them as much more, and set out a proclamation in favour of them.^a Gresham College is to be the new Exchange, nothing remaining in the old Exchange but the statue of him that built it.^b There is 25,000*l.* worth of cloth burnt, which will be well for the wool, and the poor. Lord General^c will be here to-morrow, and the fleet sets sail from Portsmouth to-morrow. One of our ships burnt by the French.

The fire being all within the city, is looked upon as a judgment to the city. Griffin, of the Common Council in Hereford, has lost 1600*l.* in houses. The Lord Mayor undone.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obed^t servant,
WIND. SANDYS.

To Lord Viscount Scudamore,
Homme Lary, near Hereford.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXXII.
ST. BARNABAS'S CHAPEL, KENSINGTON.

Architect, Tulliamy.

THE accompanying engraving (*See the Frontispiece*) exhibits two structures in the pointed style of archi-

tecture, which found their claims to admiration on very opposite principles; the one endeavours to excite attention by a display of ornament, the other by the harmony of its proportions and the simplicity of the decorations.

The Chapel, of which a north-west view is given in the upper division of the engraving, is situated on the east side of the Addison road, in the parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. It is built of white brick, with stone dressings, the light tint of the brick harmonizing with the hue of the Bath stone. The plan is not divided into nave and aisles, but gives a parallelogram for the body of the Church, with a projection at each end; that to the east being a chancel. At the west end and in each of the flanks are porches.

The west front has a façade, approached by a flight of steps, and consisting of three arched entrances divided by piers, with attached buttresses ending in pinnacles; the central entrance has a sweeping cornice, and above it the parapet is finished pedimentally, and enriched with quaterfoils. On the apex is a handsome cross. The lateral arches have square headed weather cornices; the parapet above them is horizontal, and decorated with quaterfoils as before. In the flanks are windows of a single light. Above the porch is a large window of seven lights; the head of the arch, which is low and obtuse, instead of being occupied by the perpendicular tracery coeval with this form of arch, is filled with quaterfoil and cinquefoil tracery fantastically arranged: the head of the arch is bounded with an ogée canopy crocketed. The elevation is finished pedimentally, the parapet being pierced with trefoils. At the angles are pinnacles, and in the centre is an open

^a This is an interesting and important part of the letter; the judicious address of Charles, who "never said a foolish thing," not appearing in other places. The proclamation is printed as a note in Evelyn's Diary, 8vo. edit. vol. ii. p. 272.

^b "Sir Tho. Gresham's statue, though fallen from its niche in the Royal Exchange, remained entire, when all those of the Kings since the Conquest were broken to pieces; also the standard in Cornhill, and Queen Elizabeth's effigies, with some arms on Ludgate, continued with but little detriment, whilst the vast iron chains of the city streets, hinges, bars, and gates of prisons, were many of them melted and reduced to cinders by the vehement heat." Evelyn.—The statue of Queen Elizabeth which escaped the fire at Ludgate is the same which now stands looking down Fleet-street, from the east end of St. Dunstan's church.

^c George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whose military skill had achieved the Restoration; he was probably generally spoken of as the Lord General, but at this time he was specially commissioned as Commander-in-chief against the Dutch.

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hexagonal turret, ending in a dwarf spire, and finial. The portions which have been described, as will be seen by the engraving, project beyond the body of the Chapel, which forms a small wing at each side, and is finished with a parapet pierced as before. At the angles are octagonal tower-shaped buttresses broken by strings into five stories; they are carried up plain to the parapet, where an open story grounded on a basement of quaterfoils inclosing shields, succeeds; each face of this superstructure is pierced with a narrow light, with cinquefoil head, over which are quaterfoils and a cornice; the whole is crowned with a ribbed hemispherical cupola, ending in a finial which has more of an Italian than an English character.

The flanks are uniform. They are each made into eight divisions by slender buttresses which rise to a cornice, the elevation being finished with a pierced parapet continued from the west front; above the buttresses are pinnacles of a very diminutive and insignificant character. Every division has an obtusely arched window of three lights, divided into two stories by a transom, the head occupied by intersecting tracery and quaterfoils. The second division from the west has a porch, the door-way of which is arched and bounded by a sweeping cornice, the finish a parapet pierced with quaterfoils, pedimental in the front and horizontal in the flanks; on the apex is a cross, and at the angles are buttresses ending in pinnacles.

The eastern end corresponds with the western; a vestry supplies the place of the porches, the central window and the octagon buttresses as before described.

THE INTERIOR

is a large unbroken area, more resembling a hall than a church, the gallery at the west end supporting the idea. The architect having bestowed so much ornament on the outside of the building, we are led to expect an equally ornamented interior; here the spectator is disappointed by finding a quaker-like plainness. This is in the worst possible taste; in an ancient building a highly enriched outside always leads the spectator to a gorgeous display in the interior finishings, and he is often agreeably surprised by finding a splendid

interior succeed to an exceedingly plain outside; and in this the good taste of the architect is shewn. In such an instance the spectator, as he proceeds in the contemplation of the building, finds his admiration increase; but not so with a structure like the present; here he is disappointed by the contrast which the part of the building last seen affords to that he first viewed.

The ceiling is horizontal, and divided into compartments correspondent with the windows, by ribs stretching across from wall to wall; and again in breadth into three divisions, by bands running the whole length of the interior. The principal ribs are trussed, and spring from corbels, the spandrils being pierced with trefoils. Such a ceiling as this somewhat resembles the flat timber ceilings of old churches, and had it been constructed of wood, or tinted to resemble oak, it would have been tolerable; but here the ribs are stone-coloured, the pannels being plain plaster. It is therefore intended for an imitation of stone; but an imitation, to be correct, should be capable of being constructed in the material which it represents; yet such a ceiling as this, of stone, would scarcely be attempted. The principal ribs are perfectly horizontal, and only approach to the arch at the side walls, where, as before remarked, they are trussed, and the longitudinal bands are so slender that if the whole were stone it would never stand for a week; how absurd then is such an imitation! We may be told the whole is but lath and plaster; true, it may be so, but it ought at least to bear the semblance of reality; it should either represent a stone or wood ceiling, for a lath and plaster structure was unknown to our ancestors, who despised false appearances. The trusses at the ends, where the design is narrower, are fantastically ornamented; and over the chancel is some lozenge work of a purely modern character. On the centre band are some attempts at ornaments in foliage; such flimsy things had better be omitted, as the chains of the two chandeliers used for lighting the church have nearly demolished the two bosses they pass through.

At the west end is a gallery, the front ornamented with perpendicular tracery, and above it a secondary gal-

lery, containing the organ in a fine case, and seats for the charity children.

The altar is rather uncommon, in being formed of, or in imitation of stone. The architect has taken an altar tomb of the fifteenth century as his model; it commences with a platform pierced with quarterfoils, which is surmounted by a pedestal, also pierced with quarterfoils elaborately enriched, each enclosing a quadruple flower, the ends being similarly ornamented; the back of the pierced work is painted black to give a false effect of hollowness, which only adds a flimsy puerile look to a composition which would otherwise be a judicious and handsome design. The screen is very commonplace; it consists of three arches, the centre broader than the others, and like many modern works displaying arches of a different angle, the centre being more obtuse than the side ones.* As a proof of the want of attention to propriety so often visible in modern buildings, the altar window is disfigured by air-traps, the strings for working which hang down very gracefully over the altar screen.

On each side of the altar are doors leading into the vestry; these, as well as the other entrances, are surrounded by panneling somewhat in the carpenter's Gothic style.

The pulpit and reading-desk are alike, and are placed opposite to each other at a short distance from the altar rails; they are hexagonal, and not ornamented. The font is an octagon basin, on a pedestal of the same form, and closely resembles many in the new churches; they are probably cast in the same mould.

The windows internally are finished with sweeping cornices, a very unusual mode of decoration.

Upon the whole this chapel, though it is not among the worst, is far from a good specimen of architecture. The

* I take this opportunity of adverting to an error, if it be one, pointed out with much angry feeling by Mr. Bedford. It seems that I complained of three arches of different angles in one line, and that I represented the centre to be more obtuse than the lateral ones; Mr. Bedford says it is quite the reverse, i. e. the centre is acute, and the others obtuse. It may be so, yet the fault, which arose from the juxtaposition of arches of different angles, is not mended by the correction. E. I. C.

ornaments are of a flimsy character, the architect being too fond of piercing and hollowing out every solid part of them, so that instead of their resembling the decorations of antiquity, they have much more the appearance of the very pretty toys which are sold by Mr. Ackermann and other fancy stationers.

This church was built by the parish with the aid of a grant from the Royal Commissioners of 5000*l.* It will accommodate 1330 persons, 818 being in pews and 512 in free seats. The building was commenced in January, 1827, and the chapel was consecrated on the 8th June, 1830.*

TRINITY CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM.

Architect, Savage.

This Chapel may rank among the best structures in the Pointed style which we have met with in the course of our surveys. It is situated on the west side of the high road at the entrance to the village, and not far from the well-known Seven Sisters.

The materials are brick and stone, of the same nature as those of the last described structure.

In the adoption of the early, or lancet style of architecture, Mr. Savage has displayed good taste, and better taste in keeping, with some exceptions, to one style in his building; the contrary practice being a fault which in another structure of this architect we felt bound to deprecate. The plan shews a nave, or body, with side aisles, which at their extremities fall short of the central part of the building, making a small chancel at one extremity, and a space for vestibules at that which is opposite.

The building being in accordance with the usual ecclesiastical arrangement, the principal front is furthest from the road. This portion of the building, which is shewn in the engraving, may be described as consisting of a centre, guarded at the angles by octagonal buttresses, and two side aisles, which, as observed in describing the plan, recede behind the line of the principal elevation. The central portion contains the entrance, a simple pointed arch of good

* For a description of the Church of the Holy Trinity, built in this parish, vide vol. c. part i. p. 580.

proportions, above which is a lancet window of three lights; the elevation is finished by a gable, having in the tympanum a circle filled with wheel tracery, consisting of eight radiating mullions ending in arches. On each side is a quaterfoil, and on the apex of the gable a simple but elegant cross. The angular buttresses are carried up to the spring of the gable in several stories, with loop-hole lights at intervals; the portion which is clear of the building is pierced with eight lancet lights, and finished with a spire ribbed at the angles. The side aisles have each a lancet window of two lights, and are finished with an inclining parapet. At the exterior angle on each side, the architect has introduced a pinnacle utterly at variance with the general style of the building, and of a period when lancet architecture had entirely disappeared. His pinnacle is square in plan, and crocketed at the angles—the shaft finished with an embattled cornice; in its form therefore it differs from the other spires, which are octagonal, and being a copy of the pinnacles of Wykeham's works at Winchester, belongs to the reign of Richard II., the present Chapel being in imitation of the architecture of the period of Henry III. If these obnoxious pinnacles were thrown down the front would be much improved. The flanks are divided by pilaster-formed buttresses into seven divisions; the two nearest the ends of the aisles have arched doorways and lancet lights above, and the others have lancet windows of two lights in the style of the west end. The buttresses end under the parapet, below which is a block cornice composed of portions of a continuous series of hollows and rounds. The clerestory has five lancet windows of three lights each, and is also finished with a parapet. The east end agrees with the western already described, except in regard to the entrance, which is not used here, and in having a dial in lieu of the wheel tracery of the opposite side. The piers which divide the several lancet windows are worked in brick, and there is but little stone used in the building. The ornaments are simple and sparingly applied, and want perhaps the entire boldness of works of the thirteenth century, but taken as a whole the building, from the neatness and harmony of its pro-

portions, and the chasteness of the decorations which it possesses, has an exceedingly pleasing appearance. The roof is not sufficiently acute or lofty for the style of the Chapel; this has a bad effect, the more so as the gables rise to a greater height. The parapet is graduated at the eastern end to conceal the clock, and this takes off from the bad effect on that side; but the western gable in particular has, in consequence of the lowness of the roof, an awkward and incomplete appearance.

The enclosure in which the Chapel stands is surrounded with a brick wall, finished with a coping; far better than an iron railing, which, by its proximity to the main building, destroys the effect of many handsome structures.

THE INTERIOR

is marked by the same simplicity which characterizes the appearance of the outside. The nave and aisles are divided by five pointed arches which spring from piers, to each of which are attached four small columns, two being carried up above the impost for the purpose of sustaining the trusses of the roof. The arch is not sufficiently acute, and the columns are too slender for the period, being, in fact, imitations of the architecture of a much later period; but the effect is not bad. The roof is sustained on oaken trusses, the space between the rafters and tie beams filled in with upright divisions with trefoil arched heads, another portion of Tudor architecture. The roof is plastered between the timbers, which is a senseless modern innovation, and would have been far better had it been entirely of wood. The trusses rest, as before observed, on the capitals of the interior columns of the principal piers, and the other timbers on a bold cornice, applied as a finish to the walls, the timbers passing through the upper moulding. The side aisles have similarly formed trusses, which consist of one half of the principal truss; they rest on corbels on the side of the wall, and on the other on the columns. The roof is partly plastered, as in the centre. A gallery crosses the west end of the Chapel, which is approached by two staircases in a lobby formed at the west end. The altar screen, occupying the dado of

the eastern window, is composed of eight trefoil arches, sustained on pillars; in the four central ones are the usual inscriptions. The pulpit and reading-desk are alike in design, but differ in height; they are situated on either side of the centre aisle, and are octagonal in plan, and not remarkable for elegance of form.

The font is octagonal; it consists of a pedestal sustaining a basin, with a quatrefoil on each side the pannelling, after the Tudor fashion. On the south side of the altar is a marble monument to the memory of Mary, wife of Benjamin-Godfrey Windus, Esq. who died Jan. 23, 1830.

In addition to the principal entrance the doors in the flanks of the building communicate with small porches, except at the south-east angle, where there is a vestry.

The Chapel is calculated to accommodate 415 persons in pews and 386 in free seats, making a total of 801. The first stone was laid in May, 1828; and it was consecrated on the 26th May, 1830. The contract amounted to 4893*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* E. I. C.

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Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, May 9.*

THE shafts of ridicule have never been more frequently directed, or perhaps more undeservedly, against any literary pursuit, than the study of antiquities. To spend so much time, and exhaust so much learning and ingenuity in the developement of an almost illegible inscription, to be found only on some lately dug-up stone or marble; to attempt, by the derivation of the names of places, in some measure, to discover the manners and customs of their former inhabitants, whomsoever they might be, is by many considered as the height of human folly. Yet what advantages have not occasionally been derived from antiquarian researches? Advantages which would have been utterly inaccessible by any other way. The materials to which all human records must necessarily be trusted are of a perishable nature, and must soon decay by the corrosive hand of time. Ancient coins, gems, medals, and monumental inscriptions, still, however, remain. To what extent, history, local, as well as on a more enlarged scale, of kingdoms and nations, is indebted to such elucidations, every one must necessarily

know. The scripture account of the deluge has lately been very strongly confirmed and verified by many recent discoveries, not very different in their nature from such as these. We in the present day certainly enjoy a very strong and diffusive light on many subjects; but without some knowledge of antiquities, we in vain attempt to illuminate remote periods. "The rays of the sun are abundantly sufficient to guide our steps on the surface of the earth: but he who investigates the subterraneous cavern must have recourse to the assistance of the lamp." Impressed with the great utility of such investigations, I venture to offer you a short and imperfect account of an extensive, beautiful, and well-cultivated district in the West Riding of the county of York. I have met with no authentic record of it whatever. It is scarcely mentioned by Camden; which may be accounted for, perhaps, as it furnishes no remarkable memoranda of the "olden time."

Kellington is a small neat village situated upon a rising ground in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross, within the honour of Pontefract, from which it lies in nearly an eastern direction, equi-distant from it and Snaith, its distance being about seven miles from each. The derivation of its name seems to be involved in considerable obscurity. Permit me, however, to venture a conjecture. *Keeling*, we are told by Cotgrave, is a small kind of fish, particularly of that species of which stock-fish is made. *Ton*, from the Saxon, it is well known, signifies a village or town situated upon a hill; hence, perhaps, its etymology, *Keelington*, or *Kellington*. The former appearance of this district, before the late inclosures, and the banking out of the rivers Aire and Calder, which are here united, may, perhaps, in some measure, tend to confirm this hypothesis. The country about being naturally low and level, was, prior to the recent improvements, frequently irrigated by the river to a considerable extent. The tide also along the Humber still flows at a very short distance from this place. In consequence, then, of those frequent inundations, and the uninclosed state of the place, the whole adjoining country presented one continued scene of almost innumerable pools of stagnant water, of various forms and dimen-

sions, abounding with an unlimited crowd of fishes of almost every species. In short, this place seems formerly to have been, what some parts of Lincolnshire and the fens of Cambridge-shire now are, almost tenanted by the finny race. In these latter places, we are told that, even at present, fishes are taken in such abundance that they are not unfrequently used as a manure for the soil. In the memory of several of the inhabitants now living, the Dutch frequently came up the Humber to purchase *eels* (lampreys) as baits for fishing with, in their more extended marshes or dykes.

The parish, which is of considerable extent, is now generally fertile, and well cultivated. It is divided into four quarters, or hamlets: *Kellington*, including *Roal*; *Beal* or *Beaghall*, including *Kellingley*; *Whitley*; and *Eggbro'*. These are severally regulated by their own vestries and laws, without interfering in any respect with each other, as if they were distinct parishes. *Roal*, *Rowle*, or perhaps anciently *Roan*, is situated nearest the river, and close upon a deep pool called the old *Eu* or *Eau* (water). *Roan*, it is well known, is the old word for the eggs of fishes, which are used as a snare to entrap several kinds. Hence, perhaps, the name of this division. *Beaghall*, or, as it is more commonly called *Beal*, was formerly much celebrated for its precocity in fruit of various descriptions, together with early potatoes, cucumbers, &c. To *beal* is to ripen. *Beal*, also, in the old Gothic, is used to denote any excrescence or protuberance of any kind. *Hall*, or *Halls* originally signified a place where laws were promulged, public meetings held, &c. and hence it came also to be applied to any market in general. The first part in *Kellingley* must, most probably, be applied in the same manner as in *Kellington*; and *ley* is well known to imply any portion of flat or level ground, not generally in a state of cultivation. This division of the parish was, it would seem, anciently in this state, and occasionally inundated by the river, and abounded with temporary lakes and pools, well peopled with their concomitant piscine inhabitants. *Whit* is used to denote any point; *ley* the same as before. At this place is the junction of three neighbouring parishes, viz. *Kellington*, *Womersley*, and *Snaith*. I should think

this a more probable derivation than *Wheatley*; as I do not find that this place is more remarkable for producing that most useful grain, wheat, than the adjoining soil on each side. What may be implied by the appellation *Eggbro'*, or, as it is usually written at full, *Eggborough*, seems very uncertain. The word *egg* is frequently used for any sperm or offspring, and *borough*, in the old English, is sometimes applied to a particular kind of descent in landed property, by which it descends to the owner's youngest son; or in case of a default in issue, to his youngest brother. Whether any such custom prevailed here, I am unable to say. *Knottingley*, a very large village, adjoins this parish, and is situated also in a low level *ley* or plain. May not this have had its name from the place where nets were usually made (Knotting) for the purpose of enclosing the finny sojourners in the vicinity? Some writers derive its name from *Knout* or *Canute*; but upon what foundation I am ignorant.

In a former number of your Magazine I ventured to offer your readers a few remarks on the antiquity and probable descent of the church, till the presentation and perpetual advowson were finally vested in the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge (see vol. xcv. i. p. 213). Nothing survives to indicate the date of its foundation with any certainty. It is an old, elegant, and neat fabric, consisting of two aisles, dividing the nave into two unequal portions, by means of five columns joined at the top in the pointed style of architecture. The nave is separated from the chancel by a semicircular arch. The chancel is apparently a double one, and seems to have been built at different periods. The southern side is more properly deemed the chancel, as it is kept in repair by the college. It is separated from the other adjoining part by two arches, continued and similar to those by which the nave is divided. The interior roof of the church, as well as that of the northern part of the east end, is very curious. It is of massy wooden arches, and embellished with many a hideous carved head. Near the altar are to be seen niches for the purpose of containing holy water. The whole is covered with lead, except the southern side of the chancel. A very small portion, indeed, of painted

glass remains in one of the southern windows.

At the eastern extremity of the church, which is somewhat higher than the chancel, on the outside, is a small elevation for the purpose of containing one single bell, which it is presumed was made use of to warn the people when the Host was elevated, at the celebration of high mass. Many such small steeples yet remain in several churches, where a small bell is placed to inform the congregation, by its tinkling noise, when the service is about to begin.

In the year 1716, a gallery or loft was erected, in order to accommodate the singers, as well as to afford more space for the enlarged population. The church, a little, perhaps, before that period, seems to have been new pewed, in a great measure from the materials which had composed the former ones, as some of them are much carved and ornamented. The chancel part was also divided into two parts by a slight wooden partition about this time, one of which is at present appropriated as a vestry room. The remotest date found upon any of them is 1693.

In the square turret at the western end, which is somewhat low and massy, are placed three very musical bells, with the following dates and inscriptions; on the small bell, "God save the Church, our Queen, and Realme. Amen, 1600." On the large bell, this, "Soli Deo gloria, pax Homini-bus." 1638.

In the churchyard, which for the place is rather unusually large, lies an old stone in a horizontal position, upon which very legibly appears, in the middle a cross, on the right side of which is a recumbent figure of a man with clasped hands, at his feet a dog, at his head something which cannot easily be decyphered, and on the left what seems to be a serpent; on each side of the top of the cross are also what appear to be two embossed circles. At the upper end of this lid or cover may also be seen, on another detached perpendicular stone, a similar cross; no inscription whatever can be discovered on either. This I conjecture was the cover of a coffin. It perhaps may be objected that the breadth of the stone is not sufficiently large for that purpose. But may it not have been let into the coffin? Marks of holes still remaining, where

lead has been used, may perhaps strengthen this supposition. Where the stone was originally placed is entirely unknown.

The traditionary account of this curious antiquarian relic is as follows. In former times the districts adjoining this place, from its marshy situation, and abounding much with low wood and shrubs, afforded a retreat for reptiles of several kinds, among which was reared a serpent of enormous size, which proved very destructive to the flocks of sheep which depastured in its vicinity. This, however, was at length subdued, though with the loss of his own life, as well as that of his faithful dog, by a shepherd of the name of *Armroyd*. The stone is supposed to be intended to commemorate this occurrence; the cross upon it being imagined to represent a crook or dagger, by which this fierce and terrible invader of his fleecy care was at last extirpated. *Armroyd* close, a parcel of ground situated at the point bounding the four divisions of the parish, and where it may well be supposed was placed a cross, is reported to have been given to the descendants of the courageous *Armroyd* for his signal services; and the rectorial tythes of which were bequeathed by them to the Vicar of Kellington, while the landed property itself is vested in the Trustees for the Free-school at Tadcaster.

Such are the fabulous and visionary traditions respecting this remaining memorial of former times. Such situations, however, as this seem anciently to have been, were by no means ill adapted to rear a progeny of such destructive reptiles as that here described. Nevertheless, upon the whole, I would rather abide by my former conjecture, in your vol. xcv. i. p. 214, that this ancient stone is, somehow or other, connected with the order of the Knights Templars to whom this place formerly belonged. May not *Arm* (a projection into) and *royd* (a cross) have been intended to signify such a sacred emblem, placed there for the purpose of defining those boundaries?

Monumental inscriptions to be found here, are neither important nor remote in point of time. I shall copy some of the most remarkable.

Within the chancel, upon a horizontal stone nearly defaced, is found this inscription:

"Here lieth the body of M. Thomas

Style of Kellington, being 60 (it is supposed) years of age, exchanging — life for better the — day of April, 1620."

Inside the altar rails, on a descendant of the same family :

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Style, son of M. Leonard Style, of Ouston, who died the 4th day of November, 1648."

In the same situation also occurs this :

"Here lieth the body of Margt wife of John Welburne of Hull, and daughter to M. Thomas Style, 1666."

On the southern side of the nave suspended against the wall is an escutcheon, containing, under a coat of arms, (on the dexter side, Argent, on a bend, Sable, three horse-shoes; the sinister side of the shield sable and gilt, divided by a wavy line. The crest, on a helmet, a horse-shoe supported by two hands,) this inscription :

"Elizabeth, the wife of John Farrer, esq. departed this life the 2nd day of March 1686."

On the floor of the vestry room, on a plain flat stone this Latin inscription appears :

"Lacte Evangelii qui Christi pavit ovile,
In caelis manna divina pascitur altis.

Qui duxit vitam et dulci concordia amoris
Pace quiete aeterna fruitur jam pacis amator.
Vita traduxit cum tempora longa salubris
Insignis pietate animi et candore sacrati.
Pelidae similis, quem mors saevo aspira telo
Non penetret pedis occidit ni vulnere tristi.

"Obiit Gulielmus Wood hujus ecclesiae
pastor decimo septimo die Maii, anno Redemptionis humanae millesimo septingentesimo quinto, aetatis suae septuagesimo octavo.

"Ne doleas, Lector, docuit coelestia vivens,
Coelestes moriens gaudet adire domos."

Two neat mural marble slabs have recently been erected, upon which are inscribed

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph James Swaby, esquire, son of Hon^{ble} Joseph James Swaby, late of the parish of St. Elizabeth in the island of Jamaica, a gentleman whose many virtues and affability of manners will render his memory long regretted. He died Oct. the 3^d, 1821, in the 32^d year of his age."

Within the altar rails, on the north side of the Chancel :

"H.S.E. Johannes Wallas, notus Bracnabrugii in agro Cumbriensi, March 23, 1738; obiit Nov. 24, 1819. Requiescat in pace."

The whole of this parish is at present,

in an excellent state of cultivation; turnips, barley, and *maslin* (a mixture of wheat and rye), together with a few *woods*, are its chief produce. It is much celebrated also for a very superior breed of sheep, as well as of short-horned cattle. Notwithstanding its low and apparently unhealthy situation, it still may challenge a comparison, for the general longevity of its inhabitants, with any district, of equal extent and population, in the United Kingdom.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Lansdown Terrace,*
July 10.

MR. WILSON CROKER's late edition of Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, having excited some attention, the following anecdote, connected with the great Lexicographer's tour in Scotland, may, perhaps, be useful to the editor in a future edition. It is possible that the little incident here narrated may have materially tended to prejudice the mind of that "literary giant" against our Scottish neighbours.

P.A. NUTTALL.

DR. JOHNSON'S SCOTCH PUDDING.

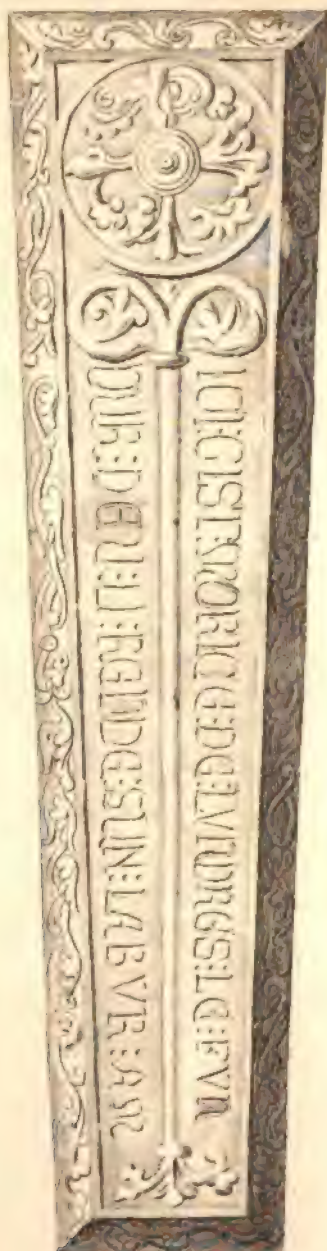
WHEN learned Sam, of giant fame,
To Scotland's Isles a tourist came,
With Boswell his attendant friend,
The Highland manners to amend,
One day they stopt to dine and rest,—
A village inn received the guests.
Now Boz. being somewhat of a glutton,
Gave orders for a leg of mutton;
And Sam, because all day he'd toil'd,
Would have, besides, a pudding boil'd.
These orders quick the hostess took,
And soon began the joint to cook.

Both cold and damp the day had been,
No genial fire the guests had seen.
Some little time in chat being spent,
The Doctor to the kitchen went,
To look around, and dry his clothes—
To smell the joint, and warm his nose.
A brawny lad the meat was basting,
And all the while the gravy tasting;
A greasy cap begrimed his head,
That multipedes like pepper shed.
At every scratch a hecatomb
Of frying victims met their doom.

Soon was the mutton duly cooked,
And on the table charming looked.
Friend Bozzy viewed it with delight,
And keenly plied his appetite;
But while he gorged his hungry maw,
Poor Sam felt sick at what he saw,
And made excuse that butchers' meat
That day he did not wish to eat;

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TOMB-STONE AT EWEENNY, GLAMORGAN

But when the pudding came, good Lord!
How soon did Johnson clear the board!
Ere Boz. had half his dinner done,
The Doctor's pudding was all gone!

The cloth was drawn--the wine was quaffed--
The converse flowed--and Johnson laughed;
When Bozzy of the mutton spoke,
He told him of the kitchen joke!
Boswell turned pale--his bosom heaved--
Instant his stomach was relieved.
Quick for the boy he loudly called--
As Johnson sizzled, Boswell bawled--
"Where is the cap? this instant tell,
You filthy lout! yon spawn of h--!"
The affrighted loon then blubbering said,
(And all the while he scratched his head,)
"I dinna ken,--I ha' na sin it
Since mammy boild the Pudding in it!"

Mr. URBAN,

THE little Benedictine priory of Eweneth, Ewenny, or Wenny, in Glamorganshire, took its name from the river Wenny, near which it is situate. It lies about half a mile from the turnpike road from Cowbridge to Pyle, and from the curiosity of the church will well reward the visit of the antiquary who travels through Wales, with a view to observe the remains of ancient architecture.

Leland ascribes its foundation to Sir John de Londres, and his authority is quoted by Tanner; and also by the editors of the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; who, unfortunately, seem not to have consulted Sir R. C. Hoare's "*Giraldus Cambrensis*," as Sir Richard in that work, has for a certainty fixed the foundation of the church on *Morris de Londres*, who was the fourth in descent from William de Londres, who received, in reward of service from Robert Fitz-hamon, the castle and manor of Ogmore.

This point was ascertained by the discovery, by Sir R. C. Hoare, of an ancient tomb-stone, which lay neglected in the floor of the chancel. It was engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's work, and is copied in *Pl. II.*

This Maurice de Londres gave Ewenny in 1141, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey; and it was dedicated to St. Michael.

The following description of this church, as it was in 1806, is abridged from Sir R. C. Hoare:—

This Norman church is a cathedral in miniature; consisting of a nave, one aisle, two transepts, and a choir. The columns which support the arches

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in the nave are round and heavy; the windows long, narrow, and round at top; the tower is supported by four wide circular arches, springing from short Norman pillars, which rest on pilaster ornaments, with the zigzag moulding. The simple groined roof of the choir, and the neglected tomb-stone of its founder, bearing this inscription in old English characters, claim particular attention:

ICIGISTMORICEDELVNDRESLEFVNDUR
DEU LI RENDE SUN LABUR. AM.

In the southern transcript is an ancient altar-tomb, supporting a knight in armour, a shield on his left arm. This Sir Richard Hoare ascertained to be intended to commemorate a friend or follower of *Moris de Londres*.

SIRE ROGER DE REMI. GISR ISCI.

DEU DE SON ALME EIT MERCI. AM.

There are many monuments of the Carne family, who were possessors of this estate; one of which, more stately than the rest, bears a long inscription in verse.

"Here lvs Ewenny's hope, Ewenny's pride,
In him both flourish'd, and in him both dy'd.
Death having seiz'd him, linger'd, loath to be
The ruine of this worthy family."

The church was in 1806 "in a dilapidated condition; in many places uncovered and exposed to the rude elements, its windows unglazed, the curious stone groined roof of the choir cracked, its tomb-stones thrown about in confusion." May we hope that a pleasing change has since taken place?

A great part of the elegant and curious pavement of this church still remains.

The old mansion house adjoining the church has been repaired since Sir R. C. Hoare published his work in 1806, and is now the comfortable residence of the present proprietor, R. F. F. Turberville, esq.

This estate, at the Dissolution, was granted as part of the possessions of Gloucester Abbey to Edward Carn, in whose family it continued for many years, and has since descended to the family of Turberville.

Buck engraved a S.W. view of this Priory in 1741; Grose a N. view in 1775; Moore published a view in his *Monastic Remains*, taken in 1788; and Sir R. Hoare has engraved an internal view of it in his "*Giraldus Cambrensis*."

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

ROYAL PROCESSIONS THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON.

ON an occasion so interesting as the King's visit to the city, which takes place on the opening of the new London Bridge, on Monday the 1st of August,* the following brief notices of the most remarkable London Pageants, connected with royal visits and processions, may prove acceptable.†

The custom of the King's dining with his citizens at Guildhall was not commenced before the Restoration. The earlier processions and pageant-ries took place on occasion of coronations, or in celebration of victories, &c. A procession from the Tower to Westminster before a coronation seems to have originated in very early times. Thus we find when King HENRY III. had solemnized his marriage with Eleanor of Provence, in the city of Canterbury, they were, on their way to London, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal citizens, to the number of three hundred and sixty, sumptuously apparelled in silken robes, richly embroidered, riding upon stately horses, and each man carrying a gold or silver cup in his hand, in token of the privilege claimed by the city, of being the chief butler of the kingdom at the king's coronation. At night the city was beautifully illuminated with an infinite number of lamps, cressets, &c.

Some of the earliest pageant-ries recorded in the chronicles of London, are in 1304, on occasion of the great victory King EDWARD I. had obtained over the Scots. On St. Magnus' day, the 6th of September, the citizens

(writes Stow) made great and solemn triumph in their city, every one according to his craft; especially the Fishmongers, who, with solemn procession, paraded through the streets, having, among other pageants and shows, four sturgeons gilt, carried on four horses; then four salmon of silver carried on four horses; and after, six and forty knights, armed, riding on horses made like "lucres of the sea;" and then St. Magnus, the patron saint of the day, with a thousand horsemen.

The following notices are arranged in chronological series:—

RICHARD II. 1392.

In 1392, on the restoration of the City's privileges, which had been forfeited on account of riots, RICHARD II. came to receive its homage in person. He pursued his journey from Richmond to Southwark, where, at St. George's church, he was met by a procession of the Bishop of London, and all the religious of every degree and both sexes, and above five hundred boys in surplices. At London bridge a beautiful white steed, and a milk-white palfrey, both saddled, bridled, and caparisoned in cloth of gold, were presented to the King and Queen. The citizens received them, standing in their liveries on each side of the street, crying, "King Richard, King Richard!" In Cheap a conduit ran with wine, which was handed to the Royal visitants by a little boy apparelled in white like an angel. At the

* The Committee appointed by the Corporation of London to make the necessary arrangements for the King's visit to the city, met on the 21st of July, and determined on the regulations to be adopted on the occasion of his Majesty opening the new London Bridge on the 1st of August. A royal tent is to be pitched on the site of Fishmongers'-hall, commanding a view of the whole line of road. Three tables are to be laid for twenty, sixty-eight, and seventy persons respectively, for the royal party and their suites. Other tables will be laid for 1,560 persons. An awning over the long table will extend four hundred feet, and be weather-proof, and adorned with flags. The arrangements on the river are to be under the superintendence of the surveyor to the navy, Adm. Sir Byam Martin; and by order of the Lord Mayor, all boats, and other craft, not connected with the procession, are prohibited appearing between London and Westminster bridges. The royal family will take water at Whitehall; the royal barge, the barges of the Trinity-house, the government boards, the commander-in-chief, the Treasury and the Admiralty, will attend. Seats are to be fixed for public accommodation in barges and boats moored along the whole line of the procession.

† Selected from an interesting pamphlet, just published, containing "Accounts of Fifty-five Royal Processions and Entertainments in London; chiefly from contemporary authorities. Accompanied by a Bibliographical List of Lord Mayors' Pageants," [corrected from that which appeared in this Miscellany, in vols. xciv. and xcv.] and embellished with a view of one of the Triumphal Arches erected in 1603-4.

Standard a very sumptuous stage was erected, on which were stationed various personages, and an angel that put on the King's head as he passed a rich crown of gold garnished with stones and pearl, and another on the head of the Queen. The King then rode to St. Paul's, and made his offering; after which the Mayor and his company accompanied him to Westminster.*

HENRY IV. 1399.

On the day of the Coronation of Henry IV. Oct. 13, 1399, the King left the Tower after dinner, on his return to Westminster. The Prince of Wales, six Dukes, six Earls, and eighteen Barons, accompanied him, and there were, of Knights and other nobility, from eight to nine hundred horse. There were seven fountains in Cheap, and other streets he passed through, which perpetually ran with white and red wines. The different Companies of London were led by their Wardens, clothed in their proper livery, and with banners of their trades. The whole cavalcade amounted to six thousand horse. The King was crowned the same day at Westminster.†

HENRY V. 1415.

On Henry the Fifth's return to England, after the glorious field of Agincourt, in 1415, the Mayor of London and the Aldermen, apparelled in orient grained scarlet, and four hundred commoners clad in beautiful murrey, well mounted and trimly horsed, with rich collars and great chains, met the King at Blackheath; and the clergy of London in solemn procession with rich crosses, sumptuous copes, and massy censers, received him at St. Thomas of Waterings. At the entrance of London Bridge, on the top of the tower, stood a gigantic figure, bearing in his right hand an axe, and in his left the keys of the city hanging to a staff, as if he had been the porter. By his side stood a female of scarcely less stature, intended for his wife. Around them were a band of trumpets and other wind instruments. The towers were adorned with banners of the Royal arms, and in the front of them was inscribed CIVITAS REGIS JUSTICIÆ (the City of the King of Righteousness).

* Knighton and Fabian.

† Froissart.

At the drawbridge on each side was erected a lofty column, like a little tower, built of wood, and covered with linen; one painted like white marble, and other like green jasper. They were surmounted by figures of the King's beasts; an antelope, having a shield of the royal arms suspended from his neck, and a sceptre in his right foot; and a lion, bearing in his right claw the royal standard unfurled. At the foot of the Bridge next the city was raised a tower, formed and painted like the columns before-mentioned; and, in the middle of whom, under a splendid pavilion, stood a most beautiful image of St. George, armed, excepting his head, which was adorned with a laurel crown, studded with gems and precious stones. Behind him was a crimson tapestry, with his arms (a red cross) glittering on a multitude of shields. On his right hung his triumphal helmet, and on his left a shield of his arms of suitable size. In his right hand he held the hilt of the sword with which he was girt, and in his left a scroll, which, extending along the turret, contained these words, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA. In a contiguous house were innumerable boys representing the angelic host, arrayed in white, with glittering wings, and their hair set with sprigs of laurel; who, on the King's approach, sang, accompanied by organs, an anthem, supposed to be that beginning "Our King went forth to Normandy;" and whose burthen is "Deo gratias, Angliæ, reddi pro victoria,"—printed in Percy's Reliques. The tower of the Conduit on Cornhill was decked with a tent of crimson cloth, and ornamented with the King's arms, and those of Saints George, Edward, and Edmund. The tower of the Conduit at the west end of Cheap was surrounded with pavilions, in each of which was a virgin, who from cups in their hands blew forth golden leaves on the King. The tower was covered with a canopy made to resemble the sky and clouds, the four posts of which were supported by angels, and the summit crowned with an archangel of brilliant gold. Beneath the canopy, on a throne, was a majestic image representing the sun, which glittered above all things, and round it were angels singing, and playing all kinds of musical instruments. After the King

had paid his devotion at St. Paul's, he departed to his palace at Westminster.

The Conqueror of France made another triumphant entry, with his fair trophy Queen Katherine, in the year 1421.*

HENRY VI.

On returning from his Coronation in France King Henry the Sixth was met at Blackheath by the Mayor and citizens of London, on the 21st of February 1431-2; the latter being dressed in white, with the cognizances of their mysteries or crafts embroidered on their sleeves; and the Mayor and his brethren in scarlet. When the King was come to London Bridge, there was devised a mighty giant, standing with a sword drawn, and having a poetical speech inscribed by his side. When the King had passed the first gate, and was arrived at the drawbridge, he found a goodly tower, hung with silk and cloth of arras, out of which suddenly appeared three ladies, clad in gold and silk, with coronets upon their head; of which the first was dame Nature, the second dame Grace, and the third dame Fortune. They each addressed the King in verse. On each side of them were ranged seven virgins; the first seven presented the King with the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost; the others, with the seven gifts of Grace. At the conduit near the gate of St. Paul's, was a celestial throne, wherein was placed a personification of the Trinity, with a multitude of angels playing and singing upon all instruments of music, and upon the throne were set some verses presumed to be addressed to the King by God the Father.†

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF YORK, 1487.

On the Friday before St. Katherine's day, Elizabeth, accompanied by the Countess of Richmond and many lords and ladies, came from Greenwich by water. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with several worshipful commoners, chosen out of every craft, in their liveries, were waiting on the river to receive her. Their barges were freshly furnished with banners and streamers of silk, richly beaten with the arms and badges of their crafts: and especially one, called the

Bachelors' barge, was garnished and apparelled beyond all others. In it was a dragon spouting flames of fire into the Thames, and many other gentlemanly pageants, well and curiously devised to give her Highness sport and pleasure. And so, accompanied with trumpets, clarions, and other minstrels, she came and landed at the Tower, and was there welcomed by the King. On the following day she went through London to Westminster, apparelled in white cloth of gold of damask. The streets through which her Grace passed were cleansed, and dressed with cloths of tapestry and arras, and some streets, as Cheap, hanged with rich cloth of gold, velvet, and silk; and along the streets, from the Tower to St. Paul's, stood in order all the crafts of London in their liveries, and in various places were ordained singing children, some arrayed like angels, and others like virgins, to sing as her Grace passed by. Next before the litter rode the Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, as High Steward of England, and many other noblemen, among whom went the Mayor of London with Garter King of Arms.*

HENRY VIII.

AND QUEEN KATHERINE, 1509.

On the 24th of June, the day before his Coronation, King Henry VIII. with his newly married bride, Queen Katherine, passed in triumph from the Tower to Westminster. The streets were very richly hung with tapestry and cloth of arras, and a great part of the south of Cheap, as well as some part of Cornhill, with cloth of gold. Before the King, rode two gentlemen richly apparelled, and having hats powdered with ermine, who, about their bodies over-thwart, bare two robes, the one for the Duchy of Guienne, and the other for that of Normandy. The Queen sat in a litter borne by two white palfreys, trapped in white cloth of gold.

QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN, 1533.

In preparation for the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, on Whitsunday 1533, the King sent letters to the Mayor and Commonalty, signifying his wishes that they should fetch her from Greenwich to the Tower, and see the City ordered and garnished with pageants in the accustomed places, to

* Walsingham.

† Fabian's Chronicle.

* Ives's Select Papers, 1773, 4to.

† Hall's Chronicle.

honour her passage through it. In consequence, a Common Council was called, and commandment given to the Haberdashers, of which craft the Mayor (Sir Stephen Peacock) then was, that they should provide a barge for the Bachelors, with a wafter and a foist, garnished with banners and streamers, as they were accustomed to do "when the Mayor is presented at Westminster on the morrow after Simon and Jude." All the other crafts were likewise commanded to prepare barges, and to garnish them, both with all the seemly banners they could procure, and with targets on the sides, and in every barge to have minstrelsy, among which are afterwards mentioned the now long exploded instruments called shalms and sagbuts. On the 29th of May,* the day appointed for the water triumph, the Mayor and his brethren all in scarlet, such as were Knights having collars of SS, and the remainder gold chains, and the Council of the City with them, assembled at St. Mary's Hill, and at one o'clock took barge. The barges of the companies amounted in number to fifty; they were enjoined under a great penalty not to row nearer one to another than at twice a barge's length, and to enforce this order, there were three light wherries, each with two officers. They then set forth in the following order. First, at a good distance before the Mayor's barge was a foist or wafter full of ordnance, having in the midst a great dragon continually moving and casting wild-fire, and around about it terrible monsters and wild men casting fire, and making hideous noises. On the right hand of the Mayor's barge was that of the Bachelors, in which were trumpets and several other melodious instruments; its decks, sailyards, and topcastles were hung with cloth of gold and silk; at the foreship and the stern were two great banners richly beaten with the arms of the King and the Queen, and on the topcastle also was a long streamer newly beaten with the said arms. The sides of the barge were set full of flags and banners of the devices of the companies of the Haberdashers and Merchant-Adventurers, and the cords were hung with innumerable pencils, having little bells at the ends, which made a goodly noise and a goodly sight, waving in

the wind. On the outside of the barge were three dozen scutcheons in metal of the King's and Queen's arms, which were beaten upon square buckram, divided so that the right side had the King's colours and the left the Queen's.



On the left hand of the Mayor was another foist, in which was a mount, whereon stood a white falcon, crowned, upon a root of gold environed with white and red roses, which was the Queen's device. About the mount sat virgins, singing and playing. Next after the Mayor followed his Fellowship, the Haberdashers; next after them the Mercers, then the Grocers, and so every Company in its order; and after all the Mayor's and Sheriffs' officers. In this order they rowed to Greenwich; and at three of the clock the Queen appeared, in rich cloth of gold, and, accompanied with several ladies and gentlewomen, entered her barge. Immediately the citizens set forwards, their minstrels continually playing, and the Bachelors' barge going on the Queen's right hand. The ships in the river were commanded to lie on the shore to make room for the barges; their guns saluted the Queen as she passed, and before she landed at the Tower. At her landing, the Lord Chamberlain, with the Officers of Arms, received her, and brought her to the King.*

The river Thames is now very inadequately provided to compete in splendour with this water pageant of the Tudor age, when all the Companies had barges, and those of the nobility were kept in the place of land carriages, then comparatively unknown.

* Misprinted "nineteenth" in Holinshed.

* Hall's Chronicle.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

CAMBRIDGE PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

SENARIi GRÆCI,

Premio Porsoniano quotannis proposito dignati, et in curia Cantabrigiensi recitati comitiis maximis A.D. MDCCCXXI. auctore Georgio Johanne Kennedy, Coll. Div. Joh. schol.

SHAKESPEARE, AS YOU LIKE IT, ACT II. SCENE I.

ΑΝΑΞ.—“Εγωγ’ ἀνακτι σήμερον ζῶν Ἀμειῖ
 ὅπισθε τάνδρως εἶρπον, ἀρχαίας δρῶος
 ὑπὸ σκία κλιθέντος, ἧς πολύπτυχος
 προῦκυψε ῥίζα ναμάτων κατοψία
 ἃ τῆσδ’ ἐπιβρέοντα καχλάζει νάπης.
 οἱ καὶ τάλας τις ἔλαφος’ ὃς δίχ’ ἰφθάρη
 ταῖσιν κυναγῶν χερσὶ που βεβλαμμένος.
 ἐπ’ ἐκπνοὺς προσῆλθε θανασίμους βίου·
 καὶ δὴ τοιούσδε θῆρ ὁ δύστηνος γόους
 ἤγειρεν, ὦναξ, ὥστε καὶ δέρας σχεδὸν
 διαρράγῃναι δυσπνόοις φυσήμασι.
 παχέα δ’ ἀπ’ ὄσσω νηπίου ῥινὸς κάτω
 ἐφέσπετ’ ἀλλήλοισι δακρύων λίβη,
 οἰκτρόν γ’ ἰδεῖν δίωγμα· χῶδ’ ὁ ταρφύθριξ
 νωθρὸν δεδορκῶς, χυτὸ τοῦ πενθήμονος
 ἐν τῷδ’ Ἰάχου πολλὰ τηρηθεῖς, ἀκραῖς
 ὄχθουσι νάσμων ὠκέων παρίστατο,
 δακρυρρώω νιν αὐξάνων πλημμυρίδι.

ΒΑΣ.—τί δῆτ’ Ἰάχης εἶπεν; οὐ σοφὴν τινα
 γνῶμην ἔλεξε τῆσδε τῆς θέας πέρι;

ΑΝΑΞ.—καὶ μυρίοις γ’ ἤκαζε ποικίλλων τρόποις.
 πρῶτον μὲν, ὦναξ, ὧδε τοῦ τὸ θηρίον
 βεῖθρῳ ἵνδακρῦσαι τάφθόνῳ καθήψατο·
 φεῦ, φεῦ· ταλαίπωρ ἔλαφε, σὺ δὲ τὴν οὐσίαν
 τὴν σὴν παραδιδούς, οἷα σύγγονον βροτοῖς
 τῷ πρόσθ’ ἄγαν ἔχοντι προσνέμεις πλέον.
 ἔπειθ’ ὀρῶν νιν μούνον, ἡρημωμένον,
 καὶ τῶν ἐταίρων τῶν ὑβρῶν ἀγέιτονα.
 ὀρθῶς ἔχει τὰδ’, εἶπε, τὴν γάρ τοι φίλων
 ἐπιβρόχην ἐνόσφισ’ ἢ δυσπραξιά.
 ἐλάφῳ δὲ πλῆθος ἐκπλεων βορᾶς ἰδὼν,
 εἰκὴ παρασκιρτῶν τε· κοῦ προσέννεπον
 χαίρειν τὸν οὐτασθέντα, δυστομεῖ τάδε·
 ἴθ’, ὧ σφριγῶντες πῖονές τε δημόται
 ἴθ’, ὧδε γὰρ νῦν πανταχοῦ νομίζεται·
 τί τόνδε προσδέρκεσθε τὸν πανώλεθρον;
 οὕτως ἄγρους τε καὶ πόλιν καὶ δώματα
 βασιλεῖ· ὀνειδιστῆρσι δεινάζει λόγοις,
 καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἡμῶν τόνδε λοιδορεῖ βίον·
 ἀπλῶς ἐνίσπων δὴ τὰδ’, ὥς ὑπέρβιοι
 μόνον τύραννοι παράνομοί τ’ ἐπήλυδες,
 καὶ τῶνδε χεῖρους ἐσμέν, οἱ τὰ θηρία
 φοβοῦντες οὕτω πρέμνοθεν ῥαχίζομεν
 ἐν τοῖσιν αὐτῶν ἐννόμοις οἰκήμασι.

LORD—
To-day my lord of Amiens and myself
Did steal behind him, as he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
To the which place a poor sequester'd stag
That from the hunters' aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish; and indeed, my lord,
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans
That their discharge did stretch his leathern
coat
Almost to bursting; and the big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase: and thus the hairy fool,
Much marked of the melancholy Jaques,
Stood on the extremest verge of the swift
Augmenting it with tears. [brook,

DUKE— But what said Jaques?
Did he not moralize this spectacle?

LORD—
Oh yes, into a thousand similes,—

First, for his weeping in the needless stream.
"Poor deer," quoth he, "thou mak'st a
testament
As worldlings do, giving the sum of more
To that which had too much." Then, being
alone,
Left and abandoned of his velvet friends,
"Tis right," quoth he; "thus misery
doth part [herd,
The flux of company." Anon, a careless
Full of the pasture, jumps along by him,
And never stays to greet him; "Aye,"
quoth Jaques,
"Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens;
'Tis just the fashion. Wherefore do you look
Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?"
Thus most invectively he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life: swearing, that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to kill them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling-place.

EPIGRAMMATA,

*Namismate annuo dignata et in curia Cantabrigiensi recitata comitiis maximis A.D.
MDCCCXXXI. auctore Jacobo Hildyard, Coll. Christ. et Univ. schol.*

"MAGNAS INTER OPES INOPS."

Βαθρία πανταχόθεν κάγδαματα, καὶ συναγίρεις
Κέρματα τοῦ κροίσου σῆμ' ὅσ' ἀνακτος ἔχει·
Καὶ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου χρυσὸν, χαλκὸν τε Κορίνθου,
Χάσα ποθ' ἑρχάιος τίμ' ἔθηκε χρόνος.
'Αλλ' ἐπεὶ ἔγκεισαι πλοῦτη, Δαμάσιππε, παλαιῶ,
Μὴ συ νέον γ' ὀλέσσης οἰκοθεν ἀργύριον.

"PRUDENS SIMPLICITAS."

Vestibus, unguentis, cultuque insignis et auro,
Vendere se nobis stulta Corinna putat:
Prudens parcit opes gemmis insumere emendis,
Ornaturque sua simplicitate Chloe.

OXFORD PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

THE SUTTEES.

[The Newdigate Poem for 1831, by Percy Ashworth, Wadham College.]

Why proudly towers yon pile aloft in air?
Why press you anxious crowd together there,
Fix'd in intensest gaze, as though one soul,
One passion, animates and moves the whole?
Hark! hear ye not the floating strain afar,
Whose mellow'd sweetness, soft and regular,
Now swells upon the gale distinct and clear,
Now dies in trembling cadence on the ear;
Whilst all around in silence seems to dwell,
Tranc'd by that dreamy and bewitching spell?
When lo! with measur'd and unfalt'ring pace,
Amid yon circling band of virgin grace,
She comes! to dare the searching pangs of fit,
A self-doomed victim to yon fun'ral pyre!
No tear is gather'd in her large dark eye,
No weakness there,—no sign of agony!
And if her sunburnt cheek is slightly pale,
It is not terror bids the red blood fail;
And if her lips are not all motionless,
That quiv'ring speaks no womanish distress.
One last long look on scenes she loved so well,
And vainly now she tries to check the swell

Of feeling o'er her heart's responding strings,
Touch'd by the breath of nature's whisperings.
Morn, dewy morn, is smiling; the blue sky
Is softly flush'd with every melting dye;
Bright golden rays the gorgeous East suffuse,
Vermilion streaks, and rich empurpled hues;
A growing flood of splendour spreads around,
And robes in heav'nly light the conscious ground!
Now gently soft, now want'ning sportively,
The young and balmy Zephyrs flutter by,
Wafting the fragrance of each op'ning flow'r
O'er the calm luxury of this blissful hour;
And gurgling rivulet, and rippling lake,
Seem joyous now that Nature is awake.
Oh, what a morn to herald such a scene,
So fresh,—so bright,—so beautifully serene!
That the fair sky should call its loveliest glow!
Undimm'd, to gaze on such a sight of woe!
Glad in the light of morning's welcome beam,
Before her Gunga rolls his mighty stream;
And, as instinct with being, proud and gay,
In merry mood the light barks old their way.

And spread their full and whitely gleaming sails
To woo the kisses of the wanton gales.
Those verdant banks arrest her mournful view;
With haunted Deepuld eck'd, and dark Bamboo;
And Betel with its bark of silvery sheen,
And long pagodas rising far between:

Whilst still beyond, down hills of azure shade,
Rush the swift waters of the bright cascade.

Such are to her not voiceless;—for they tell
Of days long past, and joys remembered well:
What time that shady bank she wont to rove,
Lit by the fire-flies' thousand lamps of love!

With him, stretched on that pile, to wander there,
And twine the Champac's blossom in her hair,
As lonely reign'd the peerless vesper-star
And the deep gong ebb'd faintly from afar:

To list unto the thrush at ev'ning's hour,
And the bee's humming in its own blue flow'r;
To gaze in silence, ere the sun had set,
On gilded dome and glittering minaret;

Or on the snow-capp'd hills, whose glaring white
Slept mellow'd in a rosy flush of light:

That hour, as though by some kind spirit sent,
So murely,—richly,—deeply eloquent!

Or driv'n perchance by some ill-boding dream,
When lone she hasten'd to the sacred stream,
And with a trembling hand and beating heart,
Beheld her boat of many pray'rs depart!

All,—all comes swiftly crowding on her mind,
As mem'ry casts a wistful gaze behind.

Now—where are they? and what is she?—No more
To view those scenes so doubly blest before:

No more to bend with all a mother's joy,
And press the soft lips of her sleeping boy:

To leave him to the world's cold charity,
With none to staunch the tear-drop in his eye;

That ere you shining sun hath sped, to lave
And veil his splendours in the western wave,

Each sweetest, dearest, loveliest, holiest scene
Must be to her as it had never been!

This half unnerves her;—but 'tis quickly past;
She checks a tear that stole, the first and last!

What! shall she still live on in widow'd state,
Her partner gone, her hearth all desolate?

Still shall she tread the scene, to play her part
In blank, unsolaced brokenness of heart;

And like the ivy, when its stay has gone,
Slowly to droop, and drooping die alone?

Shut out from Swerga's bowers, her spirit doom'd
To wander long in other forms entomb'd;—

Her consort too denied the joys of heav'n;
Her friends debarred the bliss her death had giv'n!

No, she is fix'd: her sun it hath not set!
The blood that fills her veins is generous yet!

A last adieu to all;—the parting word,
The kiss that clings,—the blessing scarcely heard!

Th' embrace that seems as nought its links could
sever;—

Over, The madd'ning thought that they must part for
For ever?—Nay,—hope whispers o'er the sea,
Some spot of happiness shall smile for thee;

Some blessed isle, where sons as bright shall shine
As those that warm this golden land of thine!

Yes! beauteous as those islets, imag'd clear
In that too lovely lake of fair Cashmere!

Where the blue lotus trembles in the gale,
That fans with spicy breath each emerald vale;

And o'er the flowery mound's sun-loving slope
Light bounds the silver-footed antelope!

There all shall glitter, verdant, fresh and bright,
As that famed fairy City of Delight,

Where hues emerald'd of flow'rs and gems cum,
As though to weave celestial beauty's shrine!

The sweet Syrinda shall beguile those hours
In sundal-groves, and blushing orange-bow'rs;

Whilst maidens long-remember'd here, shall wake
The wild, sweet chorus by the moon-lit lake;

Or brush with tinkling feet the gladsome floor,
Like Peri forms in meads of Coudahar.

Some young Aspara too shall touch the lute,
Whilst every sound in earth and air is mute;

And Christna, idol of the heart! shall come,
A beam of glory to that favor'd house!

There sleepless gales shall breathe of fragrant,
And rills shall laugh as bright as pleasure's eye:

Fair—as the vision'd vistas of delight,
Untainted fancy calls to childhood's sight!

Pure—as the dreams that float on filmy wing
Around the couch of infant's slumbering!
Soft—as the dewy tear that gently flows
From woman's soul-fraught eye for others' woes!

There all shall meet when life's short act is o'er,
Partake of endless joy and part no more.

'Tis past;—as though impatient of delay,
From each embrace she tears herself away;

On the lov'd friends and priests assembled there
Bestows the pledges of her love and care:

And fondly deems, that, when in after days
They chaunt at ev'ning's hour their happy lays,

These tokens may recall her form again,
Her name may mingle with their artless strain!—

And now her limbs she duly bends, to lave
In holy Gunga's sanctifying wave;

Then fit for Swerga's happy realms, and free
From each terrestrial impurity,

Clad in her snowy vestments, Death's young
She sips the waters of the sacred tide;

And, careful lest aught earthly should defile,
With step compos'd advances to the pile.

Thrice moves she round with gesture sad and slow;
Her look half sorrowful, half wild, as though

The fear of death and hate of life entwin'd
In deadly struggle, rack'd her tortur'd mind.

But new'd to strength, and goaded by despair,
Her spirit warms, and bids her boldly dare;

She mounts the pile, and, e'en in death allied,
Calmly reclines her partner's form beside!

A deep and death-like stillness; not a sound
Escapes the expectant multitude around,

Whilst with firm hand, and unaverted gaze,
The hoary Brahmin plies the torch's blaze:

Soon spreads above the swiftly-rushing fire,
And volum'd flame engulfs the lofty pyre.

Then bursts at once the madd'ning yell around,
The drum's swift beat, the cymbals clashing

sound;

And the thick flame fierce-shooting to the skies
Angrily mounts 'mid din of frantic cries.

With eager zeal the ready priests engage,
And fling fresh food to glut its hungry rage:

A moment—slowly roll upon the air
Vast puffy clouds of smoke, and now with glare

Oftenfold brightness, bursting through the veil,
In their full might th' imprison'd flames prevail!

Till their wild ire, and wilder sounds subside,
And to the waters of the sacred tide

With decent care, and cautious to profane,
They fling the few poor relics that remain.

The stream rolls on,—the rite is o'er at last,
All that was life like some faint dream has pass'd.

And such is woman's love! whose magic pow'r
Can change the gloomiest to the brightest hour;

Can smooth the deep lines care has learn'd to
plough,

And chase the cloud of anguish from the brow,
It droops not, parts not with the parting breath,

But smiles a proud defiance unto death!

Yes! if in woman's soul, despite of all,
Degrading creeds, and custom's blinding thrall,

Feeling so noble, so divine remains!
Exalted by a purer faith, refined

By better thoughts, with fairer hopes entwin'd;
Oh! where the brighter star to cheer our gloom,

Make heav'n of earth, and triumph o'er the tomb!

Clime of the Sun! kind Nature's lavish hand
Hath show'ed her choicest blessings o'er thy

land;

Hath cloth'd thee in her loveliest garb, and flung
Her richest gifts thy fertile meads among!

And oh! thy sons and daughters—must they bow,
And wear the brand of scorn upon their brow,

Furn'd for each fiercer feeling, and endow'd
With souls that should not grovel with earth's

crowd?

No! still they tell of what they once have been,
Ere war and rapine blasted the fair scene.

Though scorn'd and trampled, long-insulted race!
Though pride would crush, and tyranny debase;

Though priestcraft blight, and prejudice beset,
Thine are the hearts whose generous zeal disdains

The blood that stagnates in our northern veins!
And if that soul were wooed to sustain

Decret, 'tis ours to pity—not arraign!

But brighter days shall come ; a purer creed
With far sublimer hopes the soul shall feed !
That faith which Heber came to teach, shall
spread,
And pour the "oil of gladness" o'er thine head.
But he was snatch'd from his career away,
'Mid the fair promise of a better day, [doom
And thine, warm-hearted race ! the adding
To shed the tears of sorrow o'er his tomb.
Yet when in future days the joyful sound

Of Gospel-peace hath spread thy land around ;
When the last pile shall lift its head on high,
Rear'd by the hands of Truth and Liberty ;
And heavenly Knowledge shall her torch prepare
To burn the form of Superstition there :
Then shalt thou be remember'd, Heber ! then
Shall India turn unto thy name again ;
Which blended with their grateful sacrifice,
Winged on a people's blessing, unto God shall
rise !

MR. URBAN, *Bremhill, July 1.*

MR. SOTHEBY has gained great and deserved credit for his excellent and spirited and faithful translation of Homer ; but my highly accomplished and most valued old friend has, in a very few passages, deserted the sim-

plicity of the original, and even adopted some images which are only found in Pope. For the sake of this most animated and generally correct version of the old Bard, I am certain I shall be forgiven by the admirable and amiable Translator, if I point out one remarkable passage where he has failed.

Ὅς φάτο· Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπειείθεθ' ἑταίρῳ,
Ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίῃς Βρισηίδα καλλιπάρῃον,
Δόκε δ' ἄγεω τὰ δ' αὖτις ἔην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
Ἢ δ' ἀκούει' ἄμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν Αἰτάρ Ἀχιλλεύς
Δακρύσας, ἑτάρῳ ἄφαρ ἔχετο νόσφι λιασθείς,
Ὅθ' ἔφ' ἄλλες πολλὰς, ὄρον ἐπὶ ὄντοπα πόντον. Book I. line 345.

First, we will read Pope—

Patroclus now th' unwilling beauty brought ;
She in soft sorrow, and in pensive thought,
Fast silent as the heralds held her hands,
And oft looked back, slow moving o'er the strand.

Not so his loss the fierce Achilles bore,
But sad retiring to the sounding shore,
O'er the wild margin of the deep he hung,
That kindred deep from whence his mother sprung.

Of this "kindred deep from whence his mother sprung," old Homer says nothing ; as little of the "soft sorrows," "pensive thoughts" of the "beauty," and her "oft looking back" as she past, with the heralds "slow moving" o'er the sands ! All this is very pretty, but *gratuitous prettiness* on the part of Pope.

Let us turn to Sotheby :

He spoke ; nor him Patroclus disobey'd,
But to the heralds led the unwilling maid :
Onward they went, while, *ting'ring as she past*,
On her lov'd lord her look Briseis cast !

Perhaps she *might*, but Homer has not told us so, and Sotheby has only added to the additions of Pope.

So much for Briseis : now for Achilles, *penseroso*.

They part from sight, alone, from all apart,
Tears, like large life drops gushing from the heart.

"Tears, like what ?" my old master, Dr. Warton would say : "Construe it ! construe it, boy !"

Having taken the liberty of pointing
GENT. MAG. July, 1831.

out what Homer did not say, let us see what he *did* say. The passage rendered *literally*, is this :—

"He spoke, and Patroclus obeyed his dear friend, and led from the tent Briseis, with fair cheeks, and gave her to them (the heralds) to lead, and they went back towards the Grecian ships—and the woman, unwilling, went with them. But Achilles, tearful, sat, apart from his friends, on the shore of the hoar seas, gazing on the blue main."

This is the passage, without a word of addition. Now let the Critic try : He spoke—Patroclus his dear friend obey'd, And from the tent led forth the blooming maid :

Then to the heralds gave, to lead away :
Back to the Grecian ships their passage lay :
With them the woman went unwillingly.
Achilles, lonely and with tearful eye,
Apart, and distant from his social train,
Sat by the surge, and gaz'd on the blue main.

Here is not a word left out, and scarce a word put in. It may not be so elegant, but there are no adscititious beauties.

On another occasion I may point out many of the great and exquisite beauties of the new translation ; but I trust this remark on one passage may be pardoned.

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

MR. URBAN, *July 12.*
THE observations of your correspondent *Mathetes*, on what is called the Greek perfect middle tense, lead me

to suggest to him and your other classical readers the enquiry to what purpose it is that we retain this same perfect middle, as a *distinct tense* at all? Is it anything in the world else than an old or irregular form of the perfect active? That this is the true state of the case is evinced by several considerations. In the first place, we may infer it from the rarity of this tense; for out of the immense multitude of Greek verbs it is but a mere handful in which it can be found. Again, we may infer it still more clearly from the fact, that where it *is* found, the perfect active is seldom in use. Lastly, we are confirmed in this view, by observing that that neuter or *middle tense* which is regarded as proper to this form, is not only often wanting in it, but is likewise of frequent occurrence in the perfect active. Thus on the one side, we have in *ἔλειπον*, *I have left*, *ἔκτονα*, *I have killed*, and others, the form of the perfect middle with an unquestionably active or transitive signification, without a shade of the neuter or reflective sense ascribed to it; while on the other hand, in such words as *ἐλασκέηναι*, *to be taken*, *κεκμηέναι*, *to be weary*, *ἐσθιέναι*, *to be extinguished*, *πεφνέναι*, *to be*, *ἑστηκέναι*, *to stand*, and others, we see exquisite examples of the middle sense attached to the active form.

Surely then we may consider it as the *general rule* of the Greek verb that it has but *one tense* of this sort; or in other words, that there is in general no such tense as a *perfect middle*, the introduction of which into our grammars, as a regular part of the verb, serves only to create misconception and difficulty. If, in a few instances, such as *πέπραγα*, *πέποιθα*, *ἔλωλα*, a distinct tense of this kind, in addition to a perfect active, is retained in use, it seems both theoretically and practically better to regard such examples as *exceptions to the general rule*, which in point of fact they undeniably are, or as anomalies or redundancies in declension, than for their sakes to complicate and obscure by fictitious forms the general mechanism of the language.

The observations here made with respect to the perfect middle appear to me to apply with equal force to the *double aorists* and *futures*, by which the grammatical structure of this noble language has been rendered unintelligible and disgusting to the learner:

and which are so pertinaciously retained in our Greek grammars, although many of our best scholars have seen and confessed the little foundation there is for such a practice.

I have been pleased, however, to meet lately with an attempt to exhibit the structure of the language in a juster and simpler manner. In a little work entitled *Barham's Introduction to Greek Grammar*, lately published, the verb is declined with a simplicity and clearness such as I have not seen elsewhere, these redundancies of formation not being allowed to encumber it: and I doubt not, but by such a method not only may much needless labour, both to pupil and teacher, be avoided, but a sounder and juster knowledge of the real use and signification of the tenses be ultimately acquired.

A point such as this is surely of more real importance than many on which eminent scholars have lavished their pains and genius. What shall we say of the enchanted digamma, ever present yet never visible, about which so much ink-shed has taken place, and in defence of whose claims so many learned combatants have entered the lists in vain? No learning nor labour will ever recall that departed letter to Homer's page. And what shall we say to the long-entangled knot of Pindaric metres, which so much ingenuity and patience have yet but imperfectly unravelled? If we say, as we ought to say, that these are matters of real interest, and deserving the attention of professed scholars, we may surely say also, that compared with rightly determining the number and use of the tenses of the Greek verb, such pursuits sink into utter insignificance.

If you should deem these remarks worthy a place in your entertaining and instructive pages, you will oblige
Yours, &c. FILARET.

A new and complete Greek Gradus, or Poetical Lexicon of the Greek Language, with a Latin and English Translation; an English-Greek Vocabulary; and a Treatise on some of the principal rules for ascertaining the quantity of syllables, and on the most popular Greek metres. By Edward Maltby, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Preacher to the learned and honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; 8vo. pp. 778.

FEW of our readers can need to be informed that Dr. Maltby, by universal

consent, stands very high in the highest grade of classical scholars, not merely of this country, but of all Europe. It is also generally known that his critical powers have been chiefly exercised on the Greek Poets: and most of our readers must have heard of his LEXICON GRÆCO-PROSODIACUM, a work which, though professedly an improvement on Dr. Morell's Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos, might almost claim the praise of a new performance. It may, at all events, be classed among those works, which, in the language of Dr. Johnson, it were "useless to praise," having long been acknowledged to be quite indispensable to all who would hope to acquire any correct knowledge on the subjects of Greek prosody and poetry. It was, however, from its great bulk, and consequently high price, not adapted to the use of schools; and perhaps was, in other respects, not quite calculated to be employed in the work of scholastic instruction. It had, therefore, long been the wish, not only of the masters of our public schools, but of the respectable proprietors of the Lexicon, that the learned Author should himself supply this want, by abridging his own performance, and otherwise adapting it to the use of schools, so that it might, in some measure, correspond to a work which had long been provided for the service of Latin poetry, under the quaint title of *Gradus ad Parnassum*. The pressure, however, of the Author's important professional engagements and studies long prevented him from attending to this suggestion, or carrying his intentions into execution. Meanwhile, a work of this nature was, by another hand, hastily got up, to serve, as it did, a temporary purpose. At length, however, Dr. Maltby has himself furnished, in the present work, that *great desideratum* so long called for, namely a short but comprehensive *Poetical Lexicon of the Greek Language*, for the use of schools. As Dr. Maltby's profound erudition is well known to be united with qualities which do not always accompany it, *great judgment* and *refined taste*, and, what is more, *remarkable accuracy*, and a *diligence* rarely exceeded (as the Lexicon amply testified); and as the work in question has been executed with the greatest care and deliberation, the public may be fully prepared to expect that it

should prove everything that can be desired. And in point of fact, after a close inspection, we can pronounce it to be a performance which must very soon attain, and very long preserve, such a place among the publications of its class as will be sufficient to exclude all competition.

We feel peculiar satisfaction in remarking that the present work tends so signally to refute a very prevalent notion (no doubt originally produced, and always encouraged, by the persons interested in its belief), that Compendiums of this kind are best executed by *dull painstaking plodders*. Let it, too, be remembered, that men of great learning and information can rarely have become such without a more than average portion of *diligence*. And, assuredly, if such persons do condescend to plod, they will not fail, with any thing like habits of regularity (and such Dr. Maltby possesses in a remarkable degree), to accomplish, if not *as much* in a given time as the plodder, yet such *sort of work* as it would be vain to expect from the greatest diligence of the mere compiler. Look at some of the specimens of this kind produced, by Samuel Johnson and Edmund Burke, as compared with those of the tribe of the Guthries, &c. &c. Let it not, however, be supposed that the present work is *merely* an abridgment of the Lexicon; it possesses *some* advantages even over that work, containing certain matter not there to be found; such, we presume, as was supplied by the use of some valuable classical works, chiefly continental, which had not appeared, or which Dr. Maltby had not had the opportunity of seeing, when he constructed his Lexicon. Moreover, the explanations are now expressed in *English* as well as Latin; which is greatly preferable to having them either in *Latin*, or in *English only*. There is also a brief, but very select and comprehensive *English-Greek Vocabulary*, which, could the limits of the work have permitted, might have been *enlarged*, with advantage to the student. There is also prefixed a very brief, but neatly formed, treatise on the principal rules for ascertaining the quantity of Greek syllables, and on the most popular Greek metres. In short, the work is, we repeat, not a mere abridgment of the Lexicon, but has, as the author himself assures us, so much alteration

of arrangement, and addition of matter, as to have occasioned the labour, if it may not claim the merit, of a work entirely new. And no wonder; for we have rarely seen a work in which so much important matter has been condensed into so small a compass. Among other advantages which the practised skill of the Author enabled him to attain, has been this, that the

quotations are almost always made complete in metre or in sense. And to advert to minor points, we cannot but admire the consummate accuracy with which this work has been brought out. We have not observed a single error worth notice. This, in a work intended for young students, is really a matter of consequence. The work is also beautifully printed.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BUSHMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BY ANDREW SMITH, M.D. M.W.S. &c.*

THAT the genuine Hottentot, at least in an uncivilized state, will doubtless, ere long, only be known to us through the pages of history, is a position tenable, upon the rapid decay of the race, its intermixture with other varieties, and the gradual extension of civilized life, all now in active progress, having a strong tendency to produce the state, and hurry on to the period in anticipation. This apparent certainty of the approaching extinction, of at least the savage portion of the race, points out the present as the latest stage calculated for observing and recording information concerning the peculiarities of their character and organization.

The Aborigines of South Africa, under whatever local names they may have passed, consist only of two distinct races, namely, those of the Hottentot and Caffre. The first of these, or that which from the circumstances above alluded to has the greatest claim upon our immediate attention, was, and to a certain extent is, even now divided into distinct tribes or hordes; each having its own distinctive appellation, and, more or less, governed by its own laws. Amongst those, one division has always held, and still continues to hold, a most conspicuous position, and has ever been proverbial with the rest, on account of its troublesome character, and universally outrageous conduct. To this the other tribes, as well as its own members, apply the name of *Snap* or *Saan*; and history describes a portion thereof under the appellation of Bushmen, to which, as a subdivision of the former, the following remarks are intended to apply.

The term Bushman, or more properly Bosjesman, is of Dutch origin, and commonly employed at present by the colonists to designate a native of the wild and savage tribes residing immediately beyond the northern boundary of the colony, and supporting themselves either by plunder or the spontaneous productions of nature. Considering the manner in which their numbers are at present occasionally increased, we may, without much danger of error, attribute their origin partly to the consequences

of war and poverty, and partly to the association of characters whom crime induced to seek a refuge in the desert, or the habits of a better state of society expelled from its haunts. In very early times the part of the country now known to us as the chief resort of the Bushmen was more densely populated than at present, and the outrages and violences perpetrated by its inhabitants were, according to tradition, even more frequent and horrible than at present.

The majority of the Bushmen population, according to the restricted sense in which the term is here to be understood, consists of pure Hottentots; and the remainder of blacks, either the offspring of an intercourse with the former and other coloured persons, or else the actual outcasts of other races themselves. The number of inhabitants is small, compared with the great extent of country over which they are scattered, and which consists of the whole of that extensive plain lying between the northern boundary of the colony—the Kamiesberg range of mountains, and the confines of the Orange river. The distribution of the population varies according to the season of the year, the supply of game, and the relation of the tribes to the surrounding inhabitants. In situations where nature is liberal of productions convertible to the support of man, something like small communities are occasionally met with; but in places again, where food is scanty, or water defective, it is rare to find more than one, or at least two families together; and those having little or no intercourse with their neighbours, unless when self-defence, or the spoils of some marauding expedition bring them for a time into contact. The fact of their being usually dispersed in such small parties when friendly and well disposed, and of their associating in hordes or troops when projecting and executing mischief, or enjoying the spoils often consequent upon that, frequently furnishes the farmer with a fair guide for judging of their views, and often enables him to discover the retreat of thieves, where those themselves had in the first instance escaped detection.

The little intercourse which they thus have with each other, and the absence of

* Abridged from the South African Quarterly Journal.

almost every kind of property, render them quite strangers to the great objects of laws, and consequently unconscious of the benefits of a regular government. Few, if any of them, are disposed to acknowledge any superiority, except that which physical strength may secure. In situations where a temporary leader is advantageous, and which they consider as only so in war or the chase, they unconsciously give place in the former to the bravest and most dexterous, and in the latter to the most experienced and cunning. They have no established laws by which offences are tried, nor determined punishments by which aggressions are avenged; every individual is his own lawgiver, and every crime is punished according to the caprice of the sufferer, or the relative positions and relations of the implicated parties. The absence of every thing like system renders punishments amongst them very unequal, and often extremely disproportionate to the crimes they are employed to retribute. It permits injuries of the highest order often to be inflicted with impunity, and others of the most insignificant character to be visited with the most hideous vengeance; yet, nevertheless, such is the satisfaction of all with their present circumstances, in relation to such points, that they cannot be persuaded that it is better to be governed and protected by acknowledged and constituted regulations, than be subject to the varying whims of every mind.

The Hottentot Bushman presents most of the physical characters of the race as exemplified in other situations, and the mixed description, according to circumstances, exhibits more or less of the appearances of the Negro or Caffer. In size and strength, the former is at the very least equal to the Hottentot elsewhere, and is certainly not, as has been generally affirmed, of inferior stature to the members of the savage tribes by whom he is partially surrounded. All have an expression of acuteness and energy beyond that of their coloured neighbours, and a gait and activity peculiarly striking. Their eyes bespeak a habit of watchfulness and scrutiny particularly characteristic, and their demeanour indicates a constant habit of apprehension and fear. They appear to survey every stranger as an actual enemy, and only waiting a favourable opportunity to injure them; and they do not, until after very considerable intercourse, appear easy in such company. This evidently arises from a consciousness of

their offences, and a conviction that their habits and general conduct towards all other nations or tribes are of such a character as warrant any thing but the kindness or friendship of strangers.

Though well aware of the inferiority of their own weapons, when compared with fire-arms, yet when they discover that it is necessary to oppose the latter, they manifest a remarkable degree of courage, and a perseverance and coolness which only the absence of fear could enable them to support. On such occasions, instances have been known of individuals who have had their left arms completely disabled, employing their toes to fix their bows, so as to be able to continue their defence; and many have been observed to persevere in resistance, after being wounded or maimed in such a way as to occasion almost immediate dissolution. Such violent opposition, and often absurd inflexibility, appear to be excited partly by the influence of their unconquerable passions, and partly by the dread they entertain of falling into the power of enemies, whom they believe as certain either to destroy them at the instant, or convert them into slaves. The coolness and indifference with which almost the whole of the Hottentot race regard the approach of death, has often been commented upon; and though it must be acknowledged to be strongly marked in all of them, yet from what I have myself seen as well as heard, I feel disposed to consider it as most conspicuous amongst the Bushmen.

Cruelty is familiar to the Bushmen in its most shocking forms, and is exercised without remorse upon all such as, under untoward circumstances, fall within their reach. The love of revenge is one of the strongest feelings to which they are obnoxious; it urges often to the most barbarous proceedings, and induces to outrages of the most hideous character, merely to satisfy momentary irritation, or the ranklings of a long-fostered malice. Under such ascendancies, pitiable is the individual who falls within their power, as he is certain of being subjected to the most agonizing tortures while life exists, and to mutilations and disfigurements the most intolerable to sympathy, and appalling to observation. Several instances have come within my own knowledge, where parents were destroyed by their own children, as well as examples of the most decided inhumanity of the former to their offspring, both of which were boasted of by themselves, and lauded by their companions.*

* They take no great care of their children, and never correct them except in a fit of rage, when they almost kill them with severe usage. In a quarrel between father and mother, or the several wives of a husband, the defeated party wreaks his or her revenge on the child of the conqueror, which in general loses its life. Tame Hottentots seldom destroy their offspring, except in a fit of passion; but the Boschemen will kill their children without remorse on various occasions—as when they are ill-shaped; when they are in want of

In mixed society, the Bushmen are less talkative and frolicsome than other Hottentots, which appears to arise from their want of confidence in persons of any community, save of their own. Unlike others of their race, who unheedingly enjoy themselves in all societies, and in every situation, they exhibit signs of constant uneasiness and watchfulness; and instead of receiving with pleasure and cordiality the jokes of their associates, they seem to experience annoyance therefrom, and almost an inclination to acts of resentment. They are capricious in the extreme, and uncertain in every situation, and it is not without explanation that many of their proceedings can appear accountable to strangers.

They are notoriously patient of toil, and vigorous in a very high degree; and so accustomed are they to exercise of an active description, that their swiftness becomes remarkable, and their power of continuing it truly astonishing, being such as to enable most of them to keep pace with horses even for days in succession, and often to drive off cattle with more celerity than pursuers can follow. The disposition to laziness, so decidedly characteristic of the more regular Hottentots, is equally developed in the Bushmen; and were it not the absolute necessity of daily exertion to procure the scanty means of subsistence, they would doubtless pass their time in indolent practices, similar to those pursued where resources are more certain and productive.

The continual use to which they apply the eyes and ears, not only as means of discovering their food, but also as useful agents in self-preservation, renders their senses of seeing and hearing amazingly acute, and capable of furnishing a degree of assistance quite unknown to the inhabitants of quiet and civilized countries.

The language spoken by the Bushmen is decidedly a dialect or dialects of that in use amongst the Hottentots elsewhere; but in most situations is so altered and modified, that its origin and dependence can scarcely be traced. That clapping noise, occasioned by various motions of the tongue, and which is truly characteristic of the Hottentot language, is particularly conspicuous amongst the Bushmen, and by many is so incessantly employed, as to make it appear that they gave utterance to no articulate sounds, but only an uninterrupted succession of claps, apparently unfitted for conveying any meaning, and yet completely recognised and understood by those to whom they are directed.

Their articles of clothing are very simple, rude, and inefficient. A *kaross*, somewhat in the form of a mantle, is suspended over the shoulders, and is, according to the season of the year, or the temperature of the moment, either permitted to hang loose behind the body, or made to envelope as much thereof as its usual scanty dimensions will possibly effect. Such is usually composed of sheep-skin, with the woolly side inwards, and forms almost their only protection against the weather, being required to answer all the purposes of a dress by day, and all the offices of a covering by night. Besides that, both sexes have a more limited and partial one for hiding what the dictates of modesty forbid to be exposed. In the men, a portion of skin, usually either of a jackal or of a wild cat, is suspended in front of the body from a leathern girdle, which encircles the loins, and frequently a portion of dried leather hangs from the same behind to conceal at least a portion of the after-parts, when the principal article of covering is too short to perform that office. Amongst the women, the article in question is more extensive, and commonly consists of some ragged skins or pieces of leather, variously fixed together, and attached round the loins, thereby enveloping more or less the whole of the parts between those and the middle of the thighs. The members of this sex also universally endeavour to procure some sort of covering for their heads, which they usually compose of the same article as that which forms the other parts of their dress; and if obtainable of sufficient size, apply it somewhat like a turban. The men, on the other hand, generally appear bareheaded, unless when hunting, or exposed to the influence of a very strong sun, on which occasions they usually employ a sort of cap, made of the dried skin of some animal they may have killed in the chase.

The inefficiency, however, of such clothing, induces them to have recourse to other means of protection besides those which have been detailed, and particularly to that of anointing their bodies and limbs with fat, either pure or variously adulterated. In the practice of this, they have always a twofold object in view, namely, the protection of their skin against the parching effects of heat and wind, and the agility and pliability ensured to the muscles and joints; and whatever may be said against the custom, it is certainly a necessary and highly beneficial one to such as are without those complete coverings, which more civilized life supplies. The necessity of often exposing themselves

food; when the father of a child has forsaken its mother; or when obliged to flee from the farmers or others: in which case they will strangle them, smother them, cast them away in the desert, or bury them alive. There are instances of parents throwing their tender offspring to the hungry lion, who stands roaring before their cavern, refusing to depart till some peace-offering be made to him.—(Kicherer in *Transactions of the Missionary Society*, vol. ii. p. 8.)

during the great heat of the day, doubtless soon made them aware of the want of some protection against a powerful sun, and suggested the present method they pursue, of forming a sort of umbrella by the disposing of ostrich feathers round the extremity of a common walking stick. All, as well male as female, betray a remarkable anxiety after ornaments, and evince a marked desire for every article that appears to them either gaudy or uncommon. Amongst such, the most in esteem are perhaps beads, buttons, and pieces of copper, brass, or polished steel; and what of those they happen to procure, they attach to different parts—such as the neck, ears, hair, loins, extremities, &c. and not unfrequently also to their different articles of clothing. Indeed, so strong is their love of decoration, that they will, in the absence of the more desired objects for that purpose, employ those of their own construction—such as sashes formed of circular pieces of the shell of the ostrich egg, pieces of wood, teeth of wild animals, shells, young tortoises, &c. and those they display in different positions and forms, according to the fancies of the wearers.

The circumstance of their having no fixed abodes, goes to prevent them from having any established huts; and the constant necessity of moving from one place to another in quest of an uncertain and scanty subsistence, inclines them to bestow little care or labour on their temporary dwellings. They either erect a shelter of bushes for the night, under the shade of which they repose, or dig a hole in the ground, into which they creep, or else seek a refuge in some natural crevice of a rock, or under a projecting stone, either of which they consider as quite sufficient for a transient residence. Though such is the general method they follow, in protecting themselves against the effects of the weather during the periods of their repose, yet some are more particular, and extend their consideration so far as to supply themselves with a sort of mat, which they place nearly upright by means of a couple of poles, viz. one at each extremity, and under the protection of that they seek their rest.

For subsistence the Bushmen trust principally to the fruits of the earth, and to the game which their plains afford; but when either of those are found deficient, few have any hesitation in supplying their wants from the flocks of the neighbouring farmers. With even such a variety of resources, they are nevertheless often sufferers from extreme want, and are thereby necessitated to consume almost every article which is to be found within the range of their retreats. Of the vegetable productions, many roots, both fibrous, fleshy, and bulbous, form articles of their food; and of berries and other fruits, they employ almost all that are met with,

whose qualities are not prejudicial to health, and many of which are doubtless possessed of no properties beyond those of filling and distending the stomach. Amongst the most useful and nutritious of the vegetable products, is the seed of a species of grass which grows in their country, as well as in the northern parts of the colony, and which, when cleaned and boiled, has considerable resemblance in taste to barley similarly prepared. This at the proper season occurs in considerable quantities, and is acquired in two ways—either by directly collecting the tops of the grass, and then separating the seed, or by robbing the black ants which there occur, and who carry quantities of it as food to their subterranean abodes.

Subservient as the vegetable kingdom is thus rendered, the animal one is made not less so; for, from the largest quadrupeds that inhabit their wastes, to the most disgusting reptile or the smallest insect, almost all are in some way or other employed as articles of provision. The hippopotami, zebras, quaggas, different species of antelopes, jackals, &c. as well as the ostrich and bustard, form the favourite objects of pursuit with the men; and the pursuit of the hares, dassies, moles, rats, snakes, lizards, grasshoppers, ants, and such like, forms the occupation of the women and boys. There is scarcely a four-footed animal which they can destroy that they do not convert to food, and there is hardly a portion of any one of those, with the exception of the bones, that they do not devour. The flesh in every situation they greedily consume; the stomach and intestines they esteem as delicacies; the liver and kidneys they often swallow even raw; and the contents of the stomachs of many animals they drink or eat either pure or diluted with water. The blood of most animals they highly prize, and though usually cooked before it is used, yet it is often, either from choice or necessity, occasioned by a want of water, swallowed as it flows from the body. The skins, at least of the larger animals, are not even rejected, and those they often feed upon with a degree of rapacity, which nothing but extreme hunger would support.

Some of the articles just stated are regularly made use of in their natural state, but the majority only when cooked. The vegetable productions that require such preparation, are either boiled or roasted; and those belonging to the animal kingdom are mostly treated in the latter way, with the exception of grasshoppers, larvae of ants, and ostrich eggs, which are commonly consumed without being submitted to the influence of cooking; all the others are, when choice can be exercised, more or less prepared; and what requires most labour, is the dried skins of the larger animals. Those are first moistened by water, and then

stamped and roasted; or else roasted first, and stamped afterwards. Though the employment of articles like the last-mentioned is calculated to create a degree of wonder in those who have never suffered severely from the pangs of want; yet how much more adapted for such a purpose is the observance of a fact, which almost daily occurs amongst the Bushmen, namely, the preparation of pieces of old shoes, &c. for the purpose of furnishing a scanty and tasteless meal.

The vegetable products are principally obtained without much labour; and, if we except the different roots, few require much exertion. The latter it is necessary to dig out of the ground, and for that purpose they employ either a piece of pointed wood, hardened by having been previously a little burnt, or else a gemsbok horn, and by either of those they loosen the surrounding soil with amazing rapidity. The animal productions are partly procured without much trouble, but the majority not without very considerable exertion, as well as the exercise of no small degree of dexterity and cunning. The bow and arrow are the means upon which they mostly rely for obtaining the latter; and next to those, snares and dogs. In employing the former, they either endeavour to approach the animal within a suitable distance to wound him severely, or else to conceal themselves, so as to be in the way as he may be pursuing his progress; or, lastly, by the practice of decoys, to bring him into a fitting position. The facility they have of creeping, and the similarity between the colour of their skin and the arid wastes over which they hunt, when conjoined to the amazing sharpness of their sight, enable them often to advance within a very little distance of game, and often by a wound of a poisoned arrow to intimate to the animal its unfortunate situation. He observes every motion of its head during his approach, and whenever it is possible for its range of vision to extend to him, he remains most perfectly quiet; but when that is not the case, he advances with circumspection, and is sustained by such patience, that he will sometimes pass a whole day in the pursuit, without any particular prospect of success. When again he adopts the second plan, he remarks the direction the animal is following, and the position of the best vegetation in the quarter towards which he is proceeding; and having fully satisfied himself as to its probable course, he digs a hole in the ground, and there conceals himself, till fate determines what shall be the result. The third mode, or that by decoys, is practised generally with success where the requisites for forming such are procurable. They are principally, if not invariably, executed through the instrumentality of young animals, which, when obtained, are fixed a little way in ad-

vance of a low bush fence, behind which the hunter is secreted, and from whence he destroys the dam, as she visits her offspring. Another description of plan he follows, and one not less successful, in hunting the ostrich, namely, that of digging a hole close to a nest, and concealing himself therein. When in that position, and having previously provided himself with a dog, he throws it upon the eggs; and as soon as the bird sees the animal in that position, it hastens to the spot to drive him away, when it instantly falls a victim to the ingenuity of its betrayer.

Snares they construct in various ways, and by such they often greatly increase their supplies. Some are formed of nooses placed in positions through which animals are accustomed to pass, and others consist of large and deep holes dug in the ground, and so covered over with grass and other articles, as not to be distinguishable from the surrounding parts, till discomposed by the steps of a visitor, when it is usually too late to discover the fraud. By this method, when practised in situations where water or grazing ground occurs, seacows, zebras, quaggas, and various of the antelope species, are frequently obtained. By the formation of trenches, or long narrow ditches, grasshoppers are also commonly entrapped, particularly when driven in great abundance towards them, as when they fall therein they are totally unable to escape again. The resort of the white ants they discover by observing the hole at which they enter the ground; and when that is accomplished, and the object is to secure the young, they dig away the earth till the nest is discovered, when it is immediately exposed, and the larvæ, as well as many of the older specimens, are selected. In the pursuit of these, they often dig holes several feet in depth, and three or four in diameter; and after that, they are not unfrequently disappointed of the objects in view. When, however, they are successful, they carry the fruits thereof to their temporary residence, and there, by the assistance of a small piece of dried skin, remove all the earth and other impurities, after which they either devour the remainder, or else place them in a pot upon the fire, and warm it a little; during which time they keep agitating the contents, so as to prevent them from burning, &c. After a few minutes of such treatment, they are considered as prepared and adapted for food. In this state they are not unpalatable, and it is only the knowledge of their nature that gives any thing like a disinclination to relish them. By the Bushmen, the food under consideration is highly esteemed; and that and the ostrich egg are, perhaps, the most admired articles of their subsistence.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham. By George Lipscomb, Esq. M.D. Vol. I. Part I. 4to, pp. 304. Plates.

THE *Fœdera* of Rymer, and the abstracts published by the Record Commission, are books highly and justly appreciated, both for their literary and business value. Of course, County Histories, which consist of similar matter, concentrated into one district, must have the same character. Every other kind of County History, namely, one which neglects record, is only a miscellany, and cannot be a County History, because it is essential to the latter that it be a register of the property and families of the ancient possessors. We are happy to find that the work before us is written according to standard, and is so copious in materials and elaborate in construction, as to entitle the author to high credit. We shall extract such matters as may be instructive or amusing.

It is a trite opinion that the Conqueror utterly dispossessed the Anglo-Saxon landholders, or made them tenants only of their previous estates. Peter of Poitiers however says, as quoted in a very scarce pamphlet, entitled, "*Argumentum Ante-Normanicum*," that he ousted only those who had fought at the battle of Hastings, or had otherwise opposed him. We are sure, that several Anglo-Saxon families were permitted to hold their estates, though subjected, as to military and feudal services, to Norman officers; and that it is a great mistake to head so many pedigrees (as has been done) with Norman ancestors. An instance here occurs, which shows how matters of this kind were adjusted; and which was one of the measures mentioned in the preface of Sir William Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, Matthew Paris, &c.

"Wigo de Walingford [an Anglo-Saxon] came out to meet the Conqueror, and delivered up to him, voluntarily, the possession of his town and castle of Walingford, which had been a place of importance, even from the time of the Romans. Wigo splendidly entertained the Conqueror, until Archbishop Stigand, and other adherents of Edgar, had submitted to the new Sovereign; and it is said, that the alliance between Wigo's daughter

ter Aldith and Robert D'Oyly, was an affair of policy, by which the Saxons were propitiated, and the follower of the Conqueror at the same time rewarded."—p. 17.

We meet with *graziers* or cattle-dealers as a distinct trade in the reign of Edward III., and that *surnames* were apparently ascribed to some persons from the mere situation of their houses.

"In the reign of Edward III. it was certified, that Ashendon might be assessed to the subsidy called the ninth, at nine marks, and no more, because forty acres of land were uncultivated and waste, many of the possessions of the Church exempt from payment, and there were no cattle-dealers or merchants here. This certificate was attested by Rob. le Couherde, Nicholas le Pek, William ate Hulle, and Thomas Yve, names apparently taken from their employment or the situation of their houses."—p. 24.

We are of opinion, that names with *at*, as one of those above, might, in some instances at least, denote an original Anglo-Saxon family.

The following practice appears to have been the substitute at the Reformation for the old paternosters and *aves* of bedesmen and poor people. An almshouse for poor widows was founded at Brill about the year 1590, and a certain sum was directed to be

"doled or distributed after morning prayer in the Church of Brill, to five poor widows, who there kneeling together before the communion table, shall render unto Almighty God thanks by saying the Lorde's prayer for his mercifull and greate benefytte bestowed upon them."—p. 115.

The usual places of execution were out of towns, and every body knows the custom of burying suicides in cross ways. Under Chearsly we find, that "at the intersection of old trackways from Chilton, Crendon, Cuddington, and Winchendon, several skeletons have been dug up which seem to confirm the traditionary account of this being the site of the gallows, one of the feudal privileges of the ancient Lords of the place."—p. 122.

The Church of Chilton is raised upon an artificial mount (p. 136). It was usual among the Anglo-Saxons to put places of worship upon sites used by the Britons for that purpose.

GENT. MAG. July, 1831.

Sugar-loaves occur as common presents to great men, in the Paston Letters, Morant's Colchester, &c. &c. An instance of such a donation made to a Judge by Sir John Croke, is here mentioned so late as 1668 (p. 141).

Under Chilton (p. 143), we find that the "Alms-box" or *truncus*, a relic of the "oulden times," was taken away when the open seats were replaced by modern pews. To this is subjoined the following note, and certain it is, that vicarages were endowed to prevent the disgrace of their soliciting a maintenance by mendicancy.

"Kennet says, that this was often the depository of contributions in aid of the ecclesiastics of small vicarages, and made no inconsiderable portion of their emoluments. 'Vicarius habebit oblationes quascunque ad tranios, tam in dicta ecclesia et quam alibi infra parochiam ipsius ecclesie factas.' (Paroch. Antiq.) However, in later times, it was chiefly destined for the poor; all persons being prohibited by Statute from making 'open or common dole,' or giving any money in alms, but to the common boxes and gatherings in every parish, on pain of forfeiting ten times so much."

In p. 167 we find traces of a custom derived from the sites of Roman stations, viz. "a village [East Claydon] built on a rising ground at the intersection of ancient roads."

The following description of a tomb erected in the Church of Britford near Salisbury, to the memory of Humphry Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Richard III. shows a rare instance in regard to the *pleureurs* or *weepers*, as the figures in niches around the base of table tombs were denominated.

"At one end of this tomb are two shields with the arms of Stafford and Rivers [his Duchess's family], and on the base six niches, with a statue in each of them, excepting the first. The second contains a female figure with a coronet on her head, representing the Duchess [of Buckingham]; the third, a mitred Bishop [Lionel Widville her brother, Bishop of Salisbury at the time of the Duke's execution]; in the next a female with a coronet, holding the Duke's bonnet and sword; the fifth contains the figure of the executioner with a sword in his hand; and the last a female, with a child in her arms, deploring the sad event. Thus we find (Sir Richard Colt Hoare remarks in a letter to the author of this work) the fate of this unfortunate Duke explained as satisfactorily as by an inscription."—p. 152.

Ralph second Earl of Verney, who

died in 1791, was one of the last of the English nobility, who,

"to the splendour of a gorgeous equipage, attached musicians constantly attendant upon him, not on state occasions, but in his journeys and visits; a brace of tall negroes with silver French horns behind his coach and six, perpetually making a noise like Sir Henry Sidney's 'trumpeters' in the days of Elizabeth, 'blowing very joyfully to behold and see.'"—p. 184.

Crendon Park is the only one in this county mentioned in Domesday, and as the Giffards had a castle here, Dr. Lipscomb thinks it probable that the Conqueror's followers appropriated to themselves the seats of the Anglo-Saxon Chiefs, as the latter had before done with those of the Britons. The names of *Cony-gaer* (so Dr. L. but see *postea*) and *El* or *Eld-burgh*, support this conjecture, which is further confirmed by the discovery of an ancient cemetery at Angle-way near Cop-hill, N.E. of the Church, on a conspicuous eminence, and near the supposed site of the castle of the Giffards. This spot is also adjacent to ancient British trackways and Roman roads.

The discoveries of pottery, of which portions are engraved, p. 212,* are similar in shape to some which have been excavated at Kingsholm near Gloucester, of which we have correspondent remains, as well in Samian ware as otherwise. Kingsholm adjoined the Mercian palace. The wide-mouthed vessels, here called urns, were *amphoræ*; for we have not only specimens with similar handles, but the spike usually belonging to the bottom of these vessels. A lamp and brass rings set with stones, two of them so compressed as not to form a complete circle, with portions of wire apparently attached for ear dependants, have also been found. [Of the latter, see *Encycl. of Antiquit.* i. 262.] *Coni-gaer* is not an Anglo-Saxon word, but of Norman origin, from the old French *Connil*, a rabbit, and *Garrene*, warren; nor do we think that there were any such appendages to our Anglo-Saxon residences.

The pedantry of the reign of James the First, is well-known, and a superb specimen of bombast is the proemium of the address to the Court and Jury, convoked to try Garnet and his confederates in the Gunpowder Plot, by Sir Thomas Phillips, Master of the Rolls.

* See our last Supplement, p. 530.

"The matter now to be offered to my Lords the Commissioners is matter of Treason; but of such horror and monstrous nature, that before now the tongue of man never delivered, the ear of man never heard, the heart of man never concerted, nor the malice of hellish or earthly devil ever practised. For if it be abominable to murder the least; if to touch God's anointed be to oppose themselves against God; if by blood to subvert princes, states, and kingdoms, be hateful to God and man:—how much more, then, too too monstrous shall all Christian hearts judge the horrors of this treason to murder and subvert such a King, such a Queene, such a Prince, such a progenie, such a State, such a Government," &c.

Shakspeare has, it seems, made a great error in ascribing the Duke of Buckingham's defection from Richard the Third, to the King's refusal to bestow upon him the lands of the Bohuns, to which he the Duke was heir. A grant was actually made of them to him 1 Ric. III. but not confirmed, because he was decapitated before Parliament was convoked (p. 208). It appears from Stowe and Hall, that the cause of the quarrel between the King and Duke is not exactly known, and that there were various causes of disagreement, but it plainly appears that the Duke instigated a rebellion against the reigning tyrant—and affected to be, as Mr. J. G. Nichols happily states in his Autographs, another Warwick King-maker; not as the modern times, a King-mender; much the best thing of the two, because it leaves them without a deaf ear to turn to complaints of their subjects.

Here we must leave this work, and having given the character of it in the early part of this notice, again warmly recommend it.

Lives of Scottish Worthies. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Vol. I. 16mo, pp. 416.

COWARDS (generally speaking) are only to be found in commercial and luxurious nations; and the worthies of all barbarous countries, not ecclesiastics, consist of course of warriors. The chief of these in the volume before us, is Sir William Wallace, a fighting fellow, who would have honoured the heroic ages, though from certain acts of cruelty not those of chivalry. We shall give a short sketch of those romantic incidents of his life, which will illustrate our opinions. Wallace

was the second son of a Sir Malcolm Wallace. His youth was passed under the care of an ecclesiastical uncle, at Dunipace near Stirling, a man of noble feelings as to independence. All the nephew derived from his education was a proverb (*libertas optima rerum*, &c.), and it is probable that his uncle's discipline was in all other respects lax. When Edward the First was triumphant after the battle of Falkirk, and the Scots were ordered to take the oaths of allegiance, his father absconded, his mother took refuge with her relations, and

"Wallace, now advancing into manhood, found himself driven from his paternal home, an object of suspicion to the Government, and avoided by those cautious and timid friends, who regarded Scotland as lost, and preferred the quiet security of servitude to the desperate chances of insurrection."—p. 167.

The misfortunes of his family and himself rendered him a malcontent, and his exacerbation was aggravated by an untoward incident. He was in love with a pretty girl at Lanark, and in passing through that burgh, was insulted by a troop of English soldiers. He would have avoided their insolence, but one of them having made a contemptuous blow against his sword, he drew and killed the offender. A tumult arose, and he escaped with difficulty to the house of his mistress, and from thence to the neighbouring woods. William de Heslope, the English Sheriff, seized, condemned, and executed the poor girl.

"Wallace's revenge, when he heard of her unmerited fate, was as rapid as it was stern. That very night he collected thirty faithful and powerful partisans, who, on entering the town when all were in their beds, reached the Sheriff's lodgings in silence. It was a room or loft, constructed like most of the buildings of those times, of wood, and communicating with the street by a high stair. Up this Wallace rushed at midnight, and, heating down the door, presented himself in full armour, and with his naked weapon, before the affrighted officer, who asked him whence he came, or who he was? 'I am William Wallace (he replied), whose life you sought yesterday; and now thou shalt answer me for my poor maiden's death.' With those words he seized his naked victim by the throat, and, passing his sword through his body, cast the bleeding wretch down the stair into the street, where he was immediately slain."—p. 169.

He and his party then made off

the woods, where they were joined by others, who were, like himself, discontented, and for a considerable time afterwards, Wallace was a Robin Hood, in command of a gang of banditti. Proscribed, outlawed, and pursued, he had no alternative between that vagrant life, and a public execution. His little troop rapidly augmenting, he became a General, and his company a small army. He assumed various disguises (taking care however to wear armour under them), and going among the English, committed outrages with miraculous impunity. But under success, favourable circumstances are implied; and to aid his purpose, such circumstances ensued. War had rendered property insecure, interrupted agricultural labour, and produced famine. The English troops were provisioned from home, and the Scots were starving. Wallace intercepted convoys, and success (the only cause of popularity in warfare) diffusing his reputation, and bringing him new adherents, he was joined by some powerful allies. Fresh victories increased the number; and his tactics were excellent, but practicable only where the enemy divided his forces. In the affairs before us, it is certain that the talents of Wallace were as proportionally conspicuous as the imbecility of his opponents. He appears to have given little or no quarter, and not to have thought that the "*parcere devictis*" of the Romans was a politic measure, intended to extinguish any desire of further resistance. He brought too against the feudal militia of England, "hardy soldiers inured to war, obstinate in their purpose of resistance, and irritated to madness." The English tactics were not adapted to those of Wallace. They went, as Buonaparte did to Russia, with the expectations of pitched battles and victories. Wallace fought them wisely, in the same manner as Sertorius did the Romans. In the end, the whole population joined him, and, could he have been permitted to acquire the ascendancy to which he was justly entitled, he would have been during his life, what he is now deemed, the Scotch Buonaparte; but, when he had succeeded, others thought they could do the same. Scotland had been in a state of darkness from day to day, and month to month. He brought back light and the sun; and

then his services could be dispensed with. It is the rule of popular feeling to deem all opposition to itself treason, and no merit can counteract feeling, though originating in passion and baseness. After he was made Regent of Scotland, he was deemed as dangerous in his own way, as Edward was in his. One or the other was sure to be the successful usurper; and the easiest of the two to be removed was Wallace. The power of Edward was too great not to be alarming, and, whatever was and might have been the noble patriotism of the Scots, neither their resources or their population could ultimately have resisted him. Besides, Edward was a Wellington opposed to this Buonaparte. Wallace fought the battle of Falkirk, as Harold fought that of Hastings, by phalanxes of spearmen, and Edward broke them, as did the Norman Conqueror, by the missiles of archery.

War cannot be protracted in a country dependent upon the soil; and war with Edward promised no victory, attended with any other result than repulse, for it was not possible to subjugate England, which event alone could have prevented future aggression. The nation, though provoked by insult, knew its situation, and reflected. Napoleon thought that the Parisians would have burned down Paris before they would have permitted the Allies to enter; but the very institution of armies distinct from the people, causes the citizens at large to have a far dearer estimation of life and property, than professed soldiers; and even they calculate chances up to a dislike of palpable victimation. Wallace was a hero, but let us compare his fate with that of another person.

No treachery attended the ignoble Pretender; and nothing but the victory of Culloden could reconcile the Scots to the Union, which, though an evident matter of interest, was, through pride and nationality, nevertheless made one of necessity. It is no honour to Edward that he exercised a mean vengeance upon Wallace; but Wallace himself committed unnecessary murders in cold blood, and, even if he had not had too much grandeur of soul to complain, would not have had any right to do so.

Here we conclude. The whole book is well written. Incidents are elucidated by causes, and as far as the

jeune history of the Middle Ages will permit, are narrated in picturesque exhibitions.

◆
Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the decease of Elizabeth to the abdication of James II. By Robert Vaughan. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. D'ISRAELI, in his interesting, we may say beautiful, Commentaries upon the reign of Charles I. having severely reprobated the Puritans, Mr. Vaughan has here entered the lists against him, and, under the same liberty of conscience which he, Mr. Vaughan, claims, we think most unsuccessfully. Puritanism then, as ever (be its denomination what it may), consisted in straining at gnats and swallowing camels, in making a furious outcry against surplices, yet anti-scripturally permitting persons to celebrate divine offices, who had not been episcopally ordained. Setting aside the manifest deviation from St. Paul's doctrine of becoming all things to all men, and the political agitation which they excited, we shall only say, that in the very infancy of the sect, their conduct was quite inconsistent with pure Christianity, and whenever we are able to find two motives for an action, we do not believe the ostensible to be the real one. In proof of this, we know that Puritanism began in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Fuller informs us,* that the *founders of Conformity* were possessed of the best preferments in the land; the *founders of Nonconformity* were exiles from Frankfort, who "being at a loss for means and maintenance," endeavoured to acquire the reputation of Confessors in the Popish æra, for the sake of popularity and commiseration. The ring-leaders of the party were a John Rogers, Lecturer of St. Paul's, &c. and John Hooper, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, a man who refused to wear the episcopal habit, and yet held the See of Worcester in *commendam*, and who also preached sermons fit only for a modern radical. We shall quote his very words, from his second sermon on the prophet Jonas, preached before the King and Council.† "The Nobility make unprofitable expenses more than

their habilitie can or is hable to sustayne. They fede a sorte of idle and never commended sort of people, nether by God's lawes, nether by men's lawes; they themselves live idle, and will not labour nether with hand, neyther with wyt." Now Lady Mary Wortley Montague anticipated the French Revolution from similar calumnies against the great; and writers of ability justly observe, that were rich people to live stingily and do their own work, they would only take the bread out of the mouths of those who wanted it; certainly society would gain nothing by Lords turning tailors or shoemakers, and keeping only one maid servant; while a Bishop, who did not object to be rich, was perfectly right in holding *two* Sees at once! The absurdity is palpable, and if such persons could make no scruple to wield the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, in civil war, because some people sat crosslegged, which *they* deemed symbolic of Popery, and mothers suckled their infants on Sundays, which was really symbolic of the noblest affection of nature, maternal love—how can such mischievous folly be vindicated? Did the Puritans submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake? did they, when defamed, intreat? did they, when reviled, bless? No, they disregarded utterly the New Testament, and adopted only the Old, which is a mere history as to us, and was but the old covenant that was removed, that the second might be established. Under the high reason and science of the nineteenth century, we deem it not even an act of common sense, to attempt a vindication of Puritanism. Even if it did produce, in some degree, a spirit of liberty beneficial to the improvement of the Constitution, that did not ensue because the Puritans were right, but because others were wrong. We can only account for this work, upon the well-known fact, that Sectaries are notorious for defective reason.

We do not deny to Mr. Vaughan credit for his authorship and talents; but as he calls Mr. D'Israeli "the author of fables and fictions," propriety alone prevents us from applying to the gross slander *very strong terms*. Mr. D'Israeli says nothing without authority, and that the best, most true, and most rational. Mr. Vaughan's principle is, that there is

* Church Hist. Cent. xvi. p. 402.

† Black letter, 1550, no pages.

Liberty of Conscience, and that men are to be respected for their integrity [we say, if they are consistent]. Admitted. But suppose, that under this phrase of 'liberty of conscience,' which is quite a personal and private concern, proselytism is intended, it then becomes agitation. Sound Philosophers know, that with regard to the Bible, there is nothing but what is wise, according to oriental manners; and with regard to the New Testament, nothing but what is equally wise in regard to all countries and ages. It is, besides, our habit to think so, because both in Theology and Research, we have found no justifiable cause for "deeming the pharisaical doctrines of men, the commandments of God." We have always taken particular pains to demonstrate that Providence and Christianity are perfectly reconcilable; and if, looking around us, and consulting History, we do see that Providence has given success to reason, health to temperance, and temporal happiness to indulgence, in the way of use not of abuse, we do not see why a litigious spirit about organs and surplices, and crude notions, is to claim for itself not toleration but power. If so, as there can be no civilization without luxury, puritanism must imply a desire to renovate monopoly (as to manners) and barbarism. Consult History. The Revolution of 1688 was initiated by the seven Bishops, not by the Nonconformists. In short, Nonconformity is, according to history, derived from the efforts of distressed men to ameliorate their worldly situation, and from the attempts of Calvin to elevate the spiritual above the temporal power. Was there a *Scriptural* necessity for being thus stiff about Conformity? What said the Leper to Elisha, about kneeling to Rimmon? and what said St. Paul about eating meat offered to idols, but that a man must act according to his conscience. If the Puritans had not acted from political and ambitious motives, we should most cordially subscribe to Mr. Vaughan's notions; but when we see a leading founder of puritanism holding *two* Biskoprics, while he preached to the nobility that they ought to reduce themselves to the rank of day-labourers, we solemnly believe that he, Hooper, acted upon Calvin's ideas of republican, instead of monarchical popery. It is to be ob-

served, that charity, philanthropy, and utility formed *no* part of these reformers' purposes, and that all the good political objects which have ensued, are results of overthrowing the despotism of popery, not of scholastic quibbles. We state it as a positive truth, that Protestantism was only established by Elizabeth, because she did not irritate her Catholic subjects too much at the commencement of her reign, and because the people were disgusted with Mary's martyrdoms. We also repeat that in the reign of James II. it was not the body of Nonconformists who resisted the Crown, but the hierarchy. Destroy it, and the result is, that gentlemen parsons are extirpated, learning destroyed, civilization retrograded, morals subjugated to theoretical trash, and barbarism perpetuated. *This*, we are told, is the *Gospel*.

Sketches in Spain and Morocco. By Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart. M. A. F.R.S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE are glad to have the utmost possible information concerning Morocco, because we fully agree with the honourable Baronet, in his estimation of the beneficial results which would ensue to Europe from the occupation of Barbary by Christian colonists. The climate is salubrious,* and the soil is fertile, and capable of bearing many kinds of colonial produce. The vicinity to Spain and Gibraltar would ensure a ready market, and the latter fortress become a convenient depot. But there are still more momentous considerations.

"Emigration might then likewise be tried at once, on a large scale, from the moderate expense which would attend the transport of individuals, which cannot be attempted in very distant parts of the globe. When Christian colonies shall be established on the Barbary coast, the commerce of Europe with the interior parts of Africa will then not only be considerably extended beyond its present limits, but then only can the civilization of this great and barbarous continent be attempted with any prospect of success."—i. 299.

Upon the Persepolitan marbles and Etruscan vases, royal rank is denoted by the umbrella. In Morocco the umbrella is the privilege of Royalty alone.—i. 230.

* So our Author. Qy. if the French have found it so?

The pods of the Algaroba, or Locust tree, are supposed to be "the husks that the swine did eat," in the parable of the prodigal son. The Algaroba is a bushy wide-spreading evergreen,

"which attains the size of a forest tree, and produces a pod resembling a gigantic kidney-bean. This is of a sweet flavour, and when dressed by the Moors, makes a dish by no means unpleasant to the taste. It is, however, both in Barbary and Spain, where the tree is also found, more generally made use of for feeding cattle. When dried, the pods are of a chocolate colour, and contain small, hard, reddish kernels, which will keep good for years."—i. 299.

Harris, in his *Natural History of the Bible* (p. 208), shows, that the *Carob tree* of the Levant, proved by Columella to have furnished pods, used for food of swine, is the same as the *Algaroba* here mentioned, and the Greek *κερασιον*, and that it is still used for food by the poor of Palestine. *Husks* is therefore a mis-translation.

The universality of Celtic manners at a very remote period, is proved by the existence of conical thatched houses, as among the Britons, and rude stone obelisks, adjacent tumuli, and Druidical circles, in Morocco (ii. 17-24). Sir Arthur says,

"The ancient remains which are here found, are widely scattered. They consist principally of the pillar or needle [called El'Uted, from its similarity to the shape of the peg to which the Moors picket their horses], which, from its form and the elevated situation on which it stands, is discernible at a considerable distance in the valley to the north. It is placed to the west on the edge of a large circular tumulus of considerable circumference, and nearly surrounded by irregularly shaped upright stones, eighty-six in number, being in general about a yard asunder. From appearances, it is probable that the whole circumference of the tumulus was once bordered by these stones, and that they have been perhaps removed by the inhabitants. Of the whole number, some few only are of the height of three or four feet, of which two or three are conical shaped. On the side facing the south are placed two rounded upright stones, about three feet in height, opposite to each other, and evidently intended as the entrance to the tumulus on this side, in the same manner as the large pillar forms the principal one to the west. Close to the former is a conical stone, on which appears a narrow border of transverse marks at the sides, evidently ancient, and done by some instrument; one of the large rounded blocks, which, as I have before ob-

served, form an apparent entrance to the south, being similarly marked, though the crosses have less regularity, and are more generally spread over the surface."

"The pillar itself, which is sixteen feet in height by about nine in circumference, when measured a few feet from the ground, is compressed at the sides, instead of being conical, and is formed of a single block of stone. In shape it is similar to some of the single stones at Stonehenge, and of other Celtic monuments. It is devoid of any inscriptions, figures, or characters; and the hand of man does not appear on any part of it, except on the side to the east, where about three feet from the ground there is a circular hole [as in one of the stones at Abury] eight inches deep, and near a foot in diameter, apparently of more modern work than the pillar itself."—ii. 38.

Without recourse to the fabulous hypotheses of the Helioarkites, we have in various instances shown, that the uses of our ancient Celtic monuments are explicable from authors, traditions, and recorded or existent manners and customs of barbarous, especially the oriental nations. We shall not here recapitulate what we have already said in our notices of Mr. Godfrey Higgins's *Celtic Druids* (xcvii. ii. 151). We shall only here say, from the same author (p. 59), that creeping under Tolmens for the cure of diseases, is still practised in Ireland, and also in the East, as is shown by Mrs. Colonel Elwood in her *Travels*. The use therefore of the hole in the pillar here, as at Abury, is well established.

But there are other customs, not of a religious character, which we believe to be ancient usages, still existing. In the *Bcdouin Arabs* (see p. 24), we see pure patriarchal and nomadic habits; and we think that the following mode of making earthenware, assimilates to that of the old and Britons.

"The ware [of Fez] is coarse, and in some of the articles the glazing is very tolerable, while others appear without any, and as if heat had not been employed to fix the colours; the red, in particular, in some does not seem to have been burnt in, but to have been dropt on afterwards, like sealing-wax (which it resembles a good deal), according to the pattern required."—ii. 92.

The ploughing and sowing seem to us to be similar to that represented in the Egyptian grotto paintings; and the custom of the ox treading out the corn, still exists in parts of Spain.

Sir Arthur seems to think, that if a man has two arms, he may have a wife to hang upon each, instead of only one. Whether he who can scarcely afford to maintain one family can venture upon the probable chance of two, has not entered into the honourable Baronet's calculation, no more than the state of population has entered into that of political economists. A different remedy will be given in our review of "*Social Life in England and France*;" but without the slightest disrespect to the gentlemanly and entertaining writer, we insert his opinions on the subject of monogamy. Sir Arthur says, that there are very few or no old maids in Morocco; and that even if a man has two, three, or four wives, the males and females are more proportionately balanced than in Europe; where, in our own country at least, there is a remarkable excess of spinsters. This evil our author deprecates in the following (as school-boys say) *right-earnest manner*:

"Surely this is a case where the general march of intellect, and the heavy disabilities under which so many of his Majesty's fair subjects labour, cry loudly for a more liberal line of policy than the present narrow-minded and old fashioned system of limiting a man to one wife; and thereby cutting off of so many poor superfluous females from the chance of ever getting a husband. The rights of the sex, common justice, and even morality itself require, indeed, that some relief should be afforded; not dealt out with a sparing hand, but liberally, and free from any restraints or fetters, except those of Hymen. A measure, which would legalize a plurality of wives, and place the sex at least on an equal footing with their Mahometan sisterhood, would not only be of incalculable benefit to the nation, by arousing its energies, but would be received with gratitude by so fair and deserving a portion of our fellow-subjects."—ii. 143.

Without entering into a discourse about the origin of tastes, we content ourselves with knowing that the association of ideas is the basis; and that a dictionary of the association of ideas, upon particular subjects, prevalent in various countries, would be most beneficial to travellers. We subjoin the following curious instance:

"When supper was finished, my guests vented their satisfaction at the good cheer they had been enjoying, in loud windy exclamations; which, though not the most delicate thing in the world, they are proud of

doing, as it indicates a full stomach, and is besides intended as a kind of compliment to the master of the feast for his hospitality. In this light it appears to be considered by the Persians, as well as Moors; for Major Keppel, in his *Travels*, observes, that eructation is reckoned in Persia the greatest proof of politeness, as it intimates a compliment to the host's good cheer."—ii. 177.

Here we shall leave this entertaining work.

Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds.
By Colonel G. Montagu, F.L.S. Second Edition. With a Plan of Study, and many new Articles and original Observations. By James Rennie, A.M. A.L.S. Professor of Natural History, King's College, London, &c. 8vo. pp. 582. Plates.

OUR author introduces his work, first, by observing that the principal aim of a Naturalist ought to be to multiply observations, not to get up a mere index, as the Linnæan and other systems; and, secondly, by exposing most absurd atheistical notions, which have made natural history dependent upon principles as foolish as those of Epicurus. The divine wisdom of the Creator is, however, as in all other things, conspicuous in ornithology; and to show this, we shall abbreviate certain articles. (1) Air bags or cells, filling the whole cavity of the body, communicate with the lungs of birds, and the bones, quills, or plumelets of the feathers, are hollow for the reception of the air. A full inhalation distends the whole body, which being hot rarifies the collected air, and thus makes it lighter than that of the atmosphere. By this means they elevate themselves; and expulsion of the air so increases their weight, that they can descend with astonishing velocity.¹ (2) Many kinds can fly 150 miles an hour.² (3) If a bird is intended for climbing, or sits remarkably forward, it has two toes behind; to mount or have a firm hold in perching. (4) Some birds have a power of diving and swimming, or of either only; and have accordingly feet of a distinct form.³ (5) The sharpness and extent of their vision reaches to the most minute objects at surprising distances.⁴ (6) The speed with which aquatic birds swim under water is incredible. (7) ⁵They sleep perching

¹ P. 4.

² P. 183.

³ P. 178.

⁴ P. 248.

⁵ P. 204.

safely, because the greater the weight upon the muscles, the more firmly do the claws grasp their hold⁶. In laying eggs, nature allows only a certain number to be impregnated at once, because otherwise the bird might become useless for future propagation⁷. In incubation the females are presumed to have an instinctive power of regulating the heat, and, when near hatching, sit more closely⁸. The songs of birds are divided into six distinct sounds, which vary in the different species. i. The call-note of the male in spring; for their method of courting is by the lover perching on some conspicuous spot, "breathing out full and amorous notes, which by instinct the female knows, and repairs to the spot to choose her mate⁹. ii. The loud, clear, ardent notes of defiance. The female nightingale has numerous competitors for her favour; and the hurried song of the male on these occasions seems to denote a provocation to battle at sight of a rival, which is afterwards modulated into an amorous cadence, a courting address¹⁰. iii. The soft, tender, full melodious love-warble. These three notes seem only to be understood by birds of the same species, at least in a wild state. iv. The alarm note, when danger approaches the nest. v. The war-cry, when a bird of prey appears. vi. The note which the parent birds utter to their brood, and the chirp or note of the young. This note of the young may be again divided into two,—that which they utter while in the nest, and the chirp after they have left it; for this is a family language, as distinctly understood by parents and their young, as ewes know the bleat of their own lambs, and lambs the cry of their respective mothers amongst a large flock. To this may be added a soft murmuring kind of note used by the male, while he is feeding the female in the nest, and also by her, while she is receiving the food. Besides these notes, there is a general alarm note, at the appearance of a hawk, owl, or cat, perfectly understood by *all* small birds, though each species has a note peculiar to itself¹¹.

What a beautiful picture of the wis-

⁶ P. 466. ⁷ P. 161-170. ⁸ P. 267.
⁹ P. 475-478. ¹⁰ P. 476. ¹¹ P. 478-479.
 GENT. MAG. July, 1831.

dom of Providence appears in this statement! But we must now come to a very difficult question, viz. why there is a variation of colours. It seems to be an universal law of Nature that there should be no identity in the persons of animal or vegetable beings. No two men or trees are alike, however they may agree in general conformation. But to the point before us. Except by change of colour, through domestication, which change implies disease, the alteration in individual kinds seems consequent upon puberty, and in our own species a change in the person attends the same state. Our authors say,

"It must be well known to those who have penetrated deeply into the mysteries of nature, that there are certain colours, which, under certain circumstances denote puberty; and that the more usual marks of such maturity are pure white, full black, and the more gaudy tints. If we attend to the plumage of the flusher, which constantly breeds with us in considerable numbers, we find that all the young, when they leave us in September, very much resemble the adult female; and the whole return to us again in about six months in their full sexual plumage; a proof that the young arrive at maturity the first year, and propagate the ensuing spring. ...The colours which we noticed before as marks of maturity, are assumed when the exhilarating passion of love and soft desire fire their little breasts; it is then, and then alone, that every feather has its gaudiest tints."—pp. 567, 8.

It is certain that flowers blossom before fructification, and that the beauty of animals is greatest in adolescence. In some kinds of animals (as the oviparous), distinction of colours may be necessary to prevent hybrid connections and mules; in others, where there is no distinction by colour, and the breed is viviparous, there is a natural abhorrence of monstrous connection. Nevertheless there is no knowledge as to the cause why animals are distinguished by colours beyond the variety consulted by Nature in all her works, because, perhaps, if sight be a sense, it should be susceptible of beauty, and not be without objects for the exercise of it.

We have derived great instruction from this book; and are solemnly convinced that the study of Natural History tends to make men pious, good, wise, and happy.

The Works of Jeremy Taylor, D.D. with some Account of his Life, Summary of each Discourse, Notes, &c. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. Vol. I. (Volpy's Divines, No. XIII.) 8vo. pp. 844.

JEREMY TAYLOR was a sort of Demosthenes in his day. His works are characterized by energetic reason and powerful conviction. From them as from a mine, may be extracted golden logic; and even the valuable substance of his pedantry may be given in another form. But to particulars. The ancient custom of wedding-sermons was a foolish one, because they drew the subject into jest. In this collection we have one. Do such passages as the following show any other than bad taste in the preachers and hearers of those days?

"Plutarch compares a new marriage to a vessel before the hoops are on."—p. 324.

"Man and wife in a family are as the sun and the moon in the firmament of heaven; he rules by day, and she by night."—p. 330.

It was the custom on those days to explain the texts quoted. We extract this as a difficult one, from p. 48,

"*Παν ῥημα ἀπῡρον*, so said Christ, 'every idle word,' that is, *παν ῥημα κενον*, so St. Paul uses it, 'every false word,' every lie shall be called to judgment; or as some copies read it, *παν ῥημα πορνικον*, 'every wicked word' shall be called to judgment. For by *ἀπῡρον* 'idle words' are not meant words that are unprofitable or unwise, for fools and silly persons speak most of these, and have the least accounts to make; but by 'vain' the Jews usually understood 'false,' and to give their mind to vanity, or to speak vanity, is all one as to mind, or to speak falsehoods with malicious and evil purposes."

It seems from Blomfield's Recensio (i. 163), that this interpretation of *ἀπῡρον* ensued from comparing it as false with a Hebrew substantive; never adjective; and that Wetstein considers *rash*, *vain*, &c. to be the right translation. As to *κενος*, St. Paul used the word in reference to *Christians* who wavered between the gospel and heathenism."—Id. vii. 629.

We could mention other places where the old interpreters of the sacred text have been confuted by the moderns. Nevertheless the sermons of the former are far more full of solid matter.

Lancashire Illustrated, from original Drawings, by S. Austin, J. Harwood, and G.

and C. Pyne. With Descriptions. 4to. 1831.

THIS beautiful Volume has been publishing in numbers during the last two years, and is now completed. It consists of 100 Views of the Towns, Public Buildings, Streets, Docks, Abbeys, Churches, Castles, Seats, &c. engraved on steel, from original drawings. Each subject has a description. The Volume is introduced by a general view of the History of the County;* and an excellent epitome of the History of Liverpool.

"From 1700 to 1760, the shipping of Liverpool increased from 60 to 226 vessels, forming an aggregate burden of from 4000 to 23,665 tons."

The increase of architectural improvements at Liverpool during the last and present centuries, may be deduced from the increase of the Churches: St. Nicholas's is the original or old Church; St. Peter's was built in 1704; St. George's, 1734; St. Thomas's, 1748; St. Paul's, 1769; St. Anne's, 1773; St. James's, 1774; St. John's, 1784; Trinity Church, 1792; Christ Church, 1797; St. Mark's, 1803; St. Luke's, 1811; St. Andrew's, 1815; St. Philip's, 1815; St. Michael's 1829; besides a few other churches and chapels, and meeting-houses innumerable.

In public buildings, dedicated to benevolent, mercantile, scientific, or literary objects, Liverpool yields only to the Metropolis. Most of these buildings are modern erections, and of very elegant design.

The impression Liverpool is calculated to produce on the traveller who sees it for the first time, is thus well described in the words of the celebrated Lord Erskine:

"If I were capable of painting in words the impression Liverpool made on my imagination, it would form a beautiful picture indeed! I had before often been at the principal sea-ports in this island, and believing that having seen Bristol, and those other towns, that justly pass for great ones, I had seen every thing in this great nation of navigators, on which a subject should pride himself; I own I was astonished and astounded, when after passing a distant ferry, and ascending a hill, I was told by my guide,

* The subject, however, is more fully taken up by Mr. Baimes in his History of Lancashire, four parts of which are now published.

'All you see spread out beneath you, that immense place, which stands, like another Venice, upon the waters—which is intersected by its numerous docks—which glitters with those cheerful halitations of well-protected men—which is the busy seat of trade, and the gay scene of elegant amusements, growing out of the prosperity of a great community and a great empire,—all this has been created by the industry and well-disciplined management of a handful of men, since you were a boy,' I must have been a stick or a stone not to have been affected by such a picture."

This work must have been produced at a very great expense, and is sold remarkably cheap. We hope, therefore, a large circulation will remunerate its publishers.

The Correspondence of Isaac Basire, D.D. Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of Durham in the Reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. With a Memoir of his Life. By W. N. Darnell, B.D. *Rector of Stanhope.* 8vo. pp. 404.

THIS Dr. Basire is mentioned by Evelyn in his "Diary," as "that great traveller, or rather apostle, who had been planting the Church of England in divers parts of the Levant and in Asia." He is characterized by Mr. Darnell as

"A true son of the Church of England, and a distinguished sufferer in her cause during the Usurpation, a good specimen of the class of men which that Church was enabled to produce, after she had escaped from the corruptions of Popery, and before her spirit was broken by the encroachments of sectarianism."

Dr. Basire was born at Rouen in 1607, the son of a Protestant of the lowest order of French noblesse. He was educated at Rotterdam, and in 1629 ordained in England, by Bishop Morton. To that prelate he became Domestic Chaplain; and was thus provided with ample preferment in the diocese of Durham. In 1645 he is understood to have been confined for eleven months in Carlisle, during the distresses and deprivations of the siege. On the accumulation of the civil troubles, after having suffered a short imprisonment in Stockton Castle, he made his escape to France.

He returned to his native city of Rouen, but did not there find a complete shelter. The income of his paternal estate, though small, was not obtained without much litigation; and

from this circumstance, and perhaps from his being a Protestant, he says, in one of his letters, "I suffer almost as much persecution here amongst mine own, and by mine own, as I might have suffered in England." However, his abilities were such as always to prove the source of a respectable maintenance. He received as pupils the sons of some distinguished Royalists, with whom he went a tour into Italy, and was very nearly lost in a storm on the coast of Sicily "the same day and hour" that King Charles was beheaded.

Afterwards, his pupils having left him, Dr. Basire pursued his travels in the East, visiting Jerusalem and all the principal seats of early Christianity. One of the most interesting letters in the collection is one to Sir Richard Brown, the English resident at Paris, describing his travels; in the course of which he made

"some months stay in Aleppo, where I had frequent conversation with the Patriarch of Antioch, then resident there. I left a copy of our Catechism translated into Arabic, the native language there. From Aleppo I went this last year to Jerusalem, and so travelled over all Palestina. At Jerusalem I received much honor, both from the Greeks and Latins. The Greek patriarch (the better to express his desire of communion with our old Church of England by me declared unto him), gave me his bull or patriarchal seal in a blank (which is their way of credence), besides many other respects. As for the Latins, they received me most courteously into their own convent, though I did openly profess myself a priest of the Church of England. After some deliberations about the validity of our ordinations, they procured me entrance into the Temple of the Sepulchre, at the rate of a priest, that is half in half less than the lay-men's rate; and at my departure from Jerusalem the Pope's own vicar (called Commissarius Apostolicus Generalis) gave me his diploma in parchment under his own hand and public seal, in it styling me Sacerdotem Ecclesie Anglicanæ and S.S. Theologiæ Doctorem, at which title many marvelled, especially the French Ambassador here. Returning to Aleppo, I passed over Euphrates and went into Mesopotamia (Abraham's country), whither I am now intending to send our catechism in Turkish to some of their Bishops, Armenians most of them. This Turkish translation is procured by the good care of Sir Thomas Bendyshe, ambassador here. After my return from Mesopotamia, I wintered at Aleppo, and came hither [he writes from Para near Constantinople] by land, six hundred miles,

all alone, I mean without either servant, or Christian, or any man with me that could so much as speak the Frank language. Yet by the help of some Arabike I had pickt up at Aleppo, I did perform this journey in the company of twenty Turka, who used me courteously, the rather because I was their physician, and of their friends by the way."

Whilst thus engaged in the duties of his profession, even in the headquarters of the enemies of his faith, Dr. Basire received in 1654 an invitation from George Racoczi, the sovereign prince of Transylvania, to take the chair of Theology in the University of Weissembourg; and, when nearly four years were past, he gave the following satisfactory account of his circumstances in that singular situation:

"I do here enjoy, God knows how long, a condition not contemptible, I being such a stranger, not only for the honour of the place I do sustain, but also for the special favour of the Prince whom I serve, and for the love of my colleagues: And as for my health, all this while so constant, notwithstanding the variety, that I say not contrariety, of so many climates, hot and cold, throughout these several regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, which before, for so many years pilgrimage, I have inhabited; for at this age, past fifty, yet for labour and vigour I do find myself as strong as at 25, God's holy name be praised, not knowing so much yet as what means a head-ache, &c. As for maintenance here, 'tis competent. But my especial loadstone hath been the opportunity in the chair to propagate the right Christian religion, as well for discipline as doctrine."—Letter to Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor.

This state of peaceful and honourable, though solitary exile, did not, however, remain undisturbed for many months after Dr. Basire had written thus contentedly regarding it. Racoczi was hardly pressed by the Turks, and from political jealousies deserted by his Christian neighbours; we are presented with some bold and powerful letters of advice written to him by Basire during this crisis, and even venturing so far as to advise a temporary resignation of his crown: however, the year 1660 closed the heroic struggle made by this Christian prince, and left the infidels triumphant.

It happened very fortunately for Basire that the fate of Racoczi was scarcely decided before the happy news arrived of the change of affairs in England. However, his return was

prevented another year by the circumstance of the funeral obsequies of the deceased Prince having been confided to him by the widow. He then returned to England, was restored to his preferments, and lived in peace and active usefulness until his death in 1676. His friends are constant in their letters in expressing their hopes of seeing him on the episcopal bench; but it appears from his own statement, that he partly lost the golden tide of preferment in consequence of his tardy arrival in England, and partly declined it afterwards. (p. 247.) On another occasion he tells his son,

"My designe is to preserve the public good; and therefore I would be lath to open a way to others (not being natives) unto this greatest and best of Churches, for fear of future alterations by worse strangers upon such precedents. I may thank Benoni for that resolution at first, upon his notorious presumption."—p. 288.

Who Benoni was we are not informed.

The principles of religion to which Dr. Basire had borne such unwearied testimony through life, were sealed by the following solemn assertions in his last will:

"I doe declare that, as I have lived, soe I doe dye with comfort in the holy communion of the Church of England, both for doctrine and discipline. And I doe further protest, that having taken a serious survey of most Christian Churches, both easterne and westerne, I have not found a paralell of the Church of England, both for soundness of apostolicall doctrine and catholique discipline."

The originals of Dr. Basire's correspondence are preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The present selection is connected by a biographical narration, and suitably illustrated by other historical and biographical annotations.

It does not appear that Isaac Basire, the first of a celebrated family of engravers, was related to the Archdeacon, although a namesake.

A View of ancient and modern Egypt, with an outline of its Natural History. By the Rev. Mich. Russel, LL D. 16mo, pp. 480. Cuts.

IN our Magazine for May last (p. 427), we had occasion to show that there existed in the Sandwich Islands sorcerers like those mentioned by

Moses, and rude temples, planned in the Egyptian fashion. We conceive that the decorative workmanship and scientific construction of the Indian caverns and temples on the Nile exhibit a later period than the Australian. In the latter we may therefore see the earliest known archetype. How the connection ensued between them, Solorzanus thus explains.* He says, that the old aborigines in the Isle of Cuba, (who of course knew nothing of the Bible) informed the Spanish invaders that they knew the history of Noah and his sons, and that they, the Cubese, were descended from Cham, whom he cursed. This account, corroborated by similar traditions among nations who evidently were unacquainted with Scripture, may show that the history of Noah was not limited to the sacred writings; and the commixture of that tradition with Sabæism, the planetary worship of the Chaldeans, because they connected (says Maimonides) the influence of the heavenly bodies with the fertility of the earth, has laid the foundation of *Helioarkism*, a modern factitious theory. From this traditional knowledge of the history of Noah, we are inclined to give credit to the old writers of eminence, who say that Chus, the eldest son of 'Han, was the father of the Ethiopian nation, and Mizraim, the second son, of that of Egypt. It is certain that the latter country was called in old Indian legends *Misra-sthan*† (*sthan* signifying land). There seems, therefore, to be authenticity, as much as can be reasonably expected, here also. Now Solorzanus very plausibly concludes that these African descendants of Cham penetrated to and occupied the Cape of Good Hope, from whence emigration to the Antarctic regions was easy. Thus we have seen natives of the Sandwich Isles, whose features were Nubian.

If reliance may be placed upon these hypotheses, the *earliest* state of Egyptian manners resembled that of the Australians, and, if so, the accounts in written history are comparatively recent.

We shall now make some desultory remarks concerning the state of Egypt (as we conceive it to have been) in

the next stages of advancement. Egypt was a country especially devoted to tillage, for an obvious reason, viz. the inundation which would have drowned or starved cattle. The transition from the nomadic or pastoral state to cultivation of the soil, grew out of the impossibility of provisioning a growing population by mere animal food; and it is shown by the conformation of the human *teeth*, that man was destined to be both carnivorous and herbivorous. The soil and climate of countries wherever there is water, are adapted to both. Agriculture, as to most countries, was in its infancy in the time of the patriarchs, for Abraham handed only a cake to his angel visitors, while he did not hesitate at killing a calf, as the principal dish of his dinner; Isaac liked venison; and that griping farmer, Laban, would not let Jacob have his daughter until he had turned shepherd, and so acted for a series of years. The Egyptians had long before known that there was no part of Africa habitable, except that which was susceptible of aqueous influence; and, as is shown by Capt. Head, the country so remains to this present day. Civilization cannot commence till agriculture ensues; and agriculture is dependent upon a proper moisture in the soil. Egypt was a surface of mud, and a suitable receptacle for rice and the farinaceous plants. Thither Africans naturally resorted; and just as Americans do now, flocked to the banks of rivers, and oases or savannahs. It was the custom of the day to enslave foreigners, and make them drudges. So Pharaoh served the Israelites, and finding them increase too fast, persecuted them into emigration; and they, in their turn, having learned in Egypt the arts of tillage, introduced into Palestine, a country of *nomades* (for *pale* denotes in the language of Western Asia, *shepherds*, and *sthan* land,) the improvements of agriculture. Cluver says,* that after the conquests of Joshua, *whilst* or *until* (dum) the Hebrews began to cultivate Palestine, *Ceres* is said to have invented the art of preparing and grinding corn in Attica, Italy, and Sicily, and *ob id a posteris dea judicata*. Of course, the æra of Joshua is the time when agriculture commenced in Europe. Nor is this

* L. i. c. x. pp. 74, 75.

† See our Author, p. 73.

* Epit. Histor. p. 16.

at all improbable; for the Cyclopes, though, like Noah, they loved fruits and the juice of the grape, says Homer,

Ουτε φυτευουσι χερσι φυτον ουτε αρωωσιν,
Αλλα ταγ' ασπαρτα και ανηροτα παντα
φνονται, [σιν
Πυροι και κριθα και αμπελοι αιτε φερου-
Οωον ερισταφυλον. Od. IX.

i. e. *They neither sow nor plough, but all things are produced without cultivation, barley and corn; and the vineyard itself produces grapes.* The Bible speaks (Eccles. xi. 1) of casting bread upon the waters, which according to Col. Macdonald, alludes to the present Indian custom of sowing rice upon inundated land, and the subsidence of the seed, from whence proceeds the future crop. To scratch the surface of a sediment of mud, was sufficient cultivation to produce such a crop in tropical climates, and from hence primarily originated agriculture; but in those climes, Egypt was a spot peculiarly favourable for such experiments. It was a bog, annually turned up to dry. Other countries for ages afterwards continued in the pastoral state; for to Egypt the Patriarchs repaired under their frequent famines. It was the great corn country of the day (as now Poland, Dantzic, Riga, &c.), but it being known that the inundation might fail (see our author, p. 46), magazines were provided, as in the days of Joseph, who was Pharaoh's vizier. Otherwise the country, being the great corn emporium of the world, would have lost its commerce. It was from that superfluity of subsistence, and from traffic, that they derived their power of supporting a large body of the people in unproductive labour, an immense population, an extensive cultivation of the arts, and a consequent division of labour. What Egypt was in its second state, may be conceived from the present one of India and China. Animal food is rejected in the former, because, according to the old Sabæan Asiatic principle, the use of beasts for draught and burden rendered them too valuable for food,* horses being scarce, and deemed precious for war, and superseded by the camel tribe, which was better suited to the country. The draught and riding stock of the Pa-

triarchs consisted only of camels and asses. Jewels they had in abundance, and Moses had artizans of that kind, but from fear of idolatry he forbade the use of hewn stone; and neither carpenters or masons existed among the Jews, in the time of David and Solomon. Bricks, instead of stone, and bitumen instead of mortar, do however occur in the Pentateuch, and the correctness is proved by the remains of Babylon at the present day. The materials of a country unquestionably influence its architecture; and, in the time of Moses, we find that the Israelites in Egypt were appointed to make bricks, not to hew stone. Now, we have upon a previous occasion pointed out the identity of the Cyclopes (builders of Tiryns), and the Canaanites or Phenicians, expelled by Joshua, colonies of whom formed the "Shepherd Kings" (*Hycsos*), or successful invaders of Egypt, as others were also of the Argolis. The spies however reported to Moses (Numb. xiii. 28) that the inhabitants of Canaan were men of great stature, and cannibals who had walled cities, which report accords with the ruins of Tiryns and Mycenæ, Homer's and Virgil's descriptions of the Cyclopes, and (in historical coincidence) with their respective invasions of Egypt and Greece. We have no idea, then, that there were any stone buildings in Egypt prior to that invasion (1451 B.C.) a century after the time of Moses; and that the quarries of Upper Egypt were not worked before that period. The city of Bacchus on the Lake Mæris, *built of brick*, appears to us older than any of the stone temples, pyramids, or palaces, because it is more Babylonian; and all travellers now agree, that the Egyptian remains in stone are greatly antedated.

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The History and Topography of the United States of North America. Edited by John Howard Hinton, A. M. assisted by several literary gentlemen in America and England. 4to, with Plates.

FIFTEEN Numbers of this work are now before us—by far the most valuable that has yet appeared relative to the Republic of the United States. The portion of the work already published, Book I., gives an account of the Discovery and Colonization of America, with a sketch of its

* Maimonides.

history to the year 1752, with the History of the different States. The second Book continues the History of the American Colonies from the Commencement of the French War in 1756, to the Declaration of Independence, detailing minutely all the circumstances which led to that important result. It was, indeed, as Mr. Hinton observes,

"A decisive hour when a new empire, of a character the most extraordinary, sprang into being. The world has known no rest since this grand confederacy took her rank among the nations of the earth. Her example infused a power into the principles of liberty which for nearly two centuries had been dormant. Although in another hemisphere, it has exercised more influence in the state of the public mind in Europe, than did the great struggle in the days of the Commonwealth; and the world will rest no more, till, under whatever form, the great lessons of freedom which American history enforces, have been listened to, and embodied in action, by every nation of the globe."

The particulars of these events are ably and fully, if not impartially detailed. The work, we presume, is by an American gentleman. If so, his prejudices against our well-meaning, though perhaps pertinacious sovereign George III. and his Ministers, may be allowable; or the work may be written to suit American readers, equally prejudiced.

The political part of the work is to be succeeded by a geographical department; details of its Natural History, Statistics, Manners and Customs, Religion, and Topography. The latter portion will exhibit a series of views of majestic scenery, civic architecture, &c. About forty of these views are now published; they are well drawn and engraved. The Public Buildings in this comparatively infant Republic are well calculated to surprise us. The Grecian Portico seems to be much admired. It is adopted in most of the public buildings, as also in private residences; in those of S. Russell, at Middletown, and Jos. Bowers, at Northampton. These houses have just the air of public institutions.

We shall look forward to the continuation of this important work with considerable interest.

Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated, exhibiting the Picturesque Scenery, Buildings, Antiquities, &c. From original Drawings

by Thomas Allom and W. H. Bartlett; with Descriptive Accounts, forming brief County Histories. By J. Britton and E. W. Brayley, Esq. F.S.S.A. 4to. 5 Numbers, containing 80 Plates.

THIS is one of the many Topographical publications which the art of engraving on steel has enabled its publishers to produce at a very cheap price. Its chief features are the prints, which the highly picturesque scenery of these twin counties renders particularly interesting. Perhaps influenced by the pleasures these scenes are calculated to produce, we are inclined to give the preference to this publication to all its companions. The draughtsmen who have made the drawings have executed their task with consummate ability, and the engravers appear to have been pleased with their subjects. This publication is also fortunate in having secured the assistance of such experienced antiquaries as Messrs. Britton and Brayley (the Castor and Pollux of Topographers), whose names in many a work will descend in union with credit to themselves, and advantage to posterity. The task is evidently a condescension on their part, but the public has the advantage; the descriptions being well written, satisfactory, and concise.

Under Tavistock, the Editors have availed themselves of the excellent account of its Abbey by A. J. Kempe, Esq. which appeared in a series of articles in our vol. c. pt. i. and pay a deserved compliment to its present worthy incumbent, the Rev. Edward Bray,

"under whose auspices, with others, a public library, occupying a small yet handsome building, of the Grecian Doric order*, was opened in 1822. Under similar patronage, an institution for the promotion of science, literature, &c. has also been formed; to which end lectures are delivered weekly during the Session."

We have only room for one extract, which shall be devoted to record the praiseworthy and patriotic conduct of a living benefactor to Plymouth; as it may "operate both as a stimulus and an example to all persons who are ambitious to effect improvements in other towns in England:"

"For the great advantage of its market, Plymouth is principally indebted to the ex-

* This has been lately taken down, to make way for one about to be erected in the old English style.

emulatory exertions of Edm. Lockyer, esq. who has been thrice chief magistrate, and who obtained funds for defraying the expense by means of a *tontine* devised by himself. The subscribers to the fund were arranged in classes of twenty each, according to their ages, and five per cent. per annum was secured to them by bonds of the Corporation, with benefit of survivorship, so that the last person of each class will be paid an annuity of 100*l*. Many subscribers are now receiving full six per cent. yearly; and the income accruing to the Corporation, for the rent of stalls, tolls for goods, &c. has increased, since the erection of the new market, from scarcely 800*l*. to 2000*l*. per annum. The mayor of Plymouth is always clerk of the market.—“The idea of that combination of building, by which the Royal Hotel and Theatre were erected in the same style, and the inner arrangements so contrived as to give access and free passage from the former to the ball-room, and thence to the theatre, without going into the street, was solely that of Mr. Lockyer, and the scheme of raising the money requisite for the undertaking, on a plan similar to that by which he had secured the erection of the new Market-place, was entirely his own. The ground on which the Athenæum stands, was purchased and presented to the Institution by Mr. Lockyer. The noble casts from the Elgin marbles, and other handsome donations, were likewise obtained by him. He also promoted the erection of the north and east sides of Princess square, the building called the Mechanics’ Institute, and Sampson’s beautiful Lyceum.”

National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Persons of the Nineteenth Century. With Memoirs. By William Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Volumes I. and II.

THIS delightful work forms an excellent continuation to the deservedly popular volumes of Mr. Lodge’s “Portraits and Memoirs of illustrious Personages of British History.” Mr. Lodge’s labours will perpetuate the Portraits and Memoirs of all the most illustrious and eminent persons of this country, of whom there are portraits existing, from the first introduction of the art of portrait painting, to the Death of Nelson. The present publication is intended to include those eminent individuals only who have lived in the *present* century. The two works, therefore, will clash with each other in a few cases only.

“It is the grand object of the National Portrait Gallery to preserve and transmit to posterity the features and the memory of those who have earned greatness in the present age, in all the paths that lead to dis-

tinction or to glory; and their mixed examples will show that their plan embraces beauty, illustrious birth, the church, the law, the army, the navy, the sciences, the fine arts, and the literary character.”

We will now, in confirmation of the above, briefly enumerate the portraits and memoirs in these two volumes.

Kings and Royal Family—George the Third, and George the Fourth—Duke of Kent—Princess Charlotte.

Dukes—Beaufort, Wellington.

Marquesses—Anglesey, Camden, Hastings.

Marchioness—Stafford.

Earls—Amherst, Carlisle, Fife, Fitzwilliam, Harewood, Liverpool, St. Vincent, Spencer, Verulam.

Viscounts—Beresford, Clifden, Goderich, Melville, Nelson, Whitworth.

Lords—Byron, Dover, Duncan, Ellenborough, Grantham, Grenville, Keith, Lyndhurst, Tenterden.

Lady—Dover.

Archbishop—Howley.—*Bishops*—Bathurst, Carey, Carr, Heber, Marsh.

Right Honourables—G. Canning, C. J. Fox, W. Huskisson, S. Percival, W. Pitt, R. B. Sheridan.

Sirs—J. Banks, E. Codrington, H. Davy, W. Doyle, J. Franklin, A. Hume, T. Le Breton, T. Munro, G. Murray, T. Picton, H. Torrens.

Archdeacons—Nares, Wrangham.

Doctors—Wollaston, T. Young.

Professor Dugald Stewart.
Messrs.—Abernethey, Angerstein, D. Gilbert, J. Heaviside, R. Porson, and B. West.

The portraits are, with a few exceptions, very excellently engraved, and exhibit the workmanship in the stipple manner of Messrs. Fry, Dean, Thomson, Robinson, and others of our best artists in that line. It is remarkable that those we can least approve are the Portraits of the two Generals, Picton and Beresford, which are very coarsely executed. In some cases we think the likenesses not happy; we would instance those eminent statesmen Fox, Percival, and Canning. The portrait of Lord Spencer is copied from the painting by Copley, in 1800; and we need scarcely say, is far inferior to the fine portrait of him by Phillips, prefixed to Dr. Dibdin’s *Ædes Althorpianæ*,—a work which has some of the best portraits for their size, that have ever been engraved.

The gentleman who has written the Memoirs has executed a difficult task with fidelity and elegance. Not only

is he fully competent from his own acquirements; but his very general acquaintance with the circles of literature and fashion, affords him great facilities in acquiring information, in that most delicate of all literary pursuits—living biography.

"Most of the memoirs," we are assured, "have to boast of the greatest recommendation which can belong to such papers; viz. accuracy; the facts having not only been diligently ascertained, but submitted to the best sources of correction; and it will hardly be credited how much the latter is required, although in the first instance apparently the most official and authentic documents have been consulted."

In many cases, however, all false delicacy is removed by the deaths of the parties. Here the Biographer has been less constrained: the memoir of his friend Mr. Canning has evidently been written from the heart; it is, we think, the best in the collection. The memoir, also, of Mr. Perceval, Mr. Jerdan has rendered particularly interesting; having accidentally been close to that lamented Premier when he was assassinated. Few events, in our recollection, caused more universal regret; and every thing we hear of that truly upright Minister and sincere Christian, raises him still higher, if possible, in our esteem.

There is no end to the anecdotes related of the late Mr. Abernethy's eccentric treatment of his patients; but we think none can surpass in humour the following account of a scene which once took place between that eminent surgeon and the famous John Philpot Curran:

"Mr. Curran, it seems, being personally unknown to him, had visited Mr. Abernethy several times, without having had an opportunity of fully explaining (as he thought) the nature of his malady: at last, determined to have an hearing, when interrupted in his story, he fixed his dark bright eye on the 'doctor,' and said—'Mr. Abernethy, I have been here on eight different days, and I have paid you eight different guineas; but you have never yet listened to the symptoms of my complaint. I am resolved, Sir, not to leave the room till you satisfy me by doing so.' Struck by his manner, Mr. Abernethy threw himself back in his chair, and assuming the posture of a most indefatigable listener, exclaimed, in a tone of half surprise, half humour—'Oh, very well, Sir, I am ready to hear you out. Go on,

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give me the whole—your birth, parentage, and education. I wait your pleasure, go on.' Upon which Curran, not a whit disconcerted, gravely began—'My name is John Philpot Curran. My parents were poor, but I believe honest people, of the province of Munster, where also I was born, being a native of Newmarket, county of Cork, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty. My father being employed to collect the rents of a Protestant gentleman, of small fortune, in that neighbourhood, obtained my entrance into one of the Protestant free-schools, where I obtained the first rudiments of my education. I was next enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, in the humble sphere of a sizer,'—and so he continued for several minutes, giving his astonished hearer a true, but irresistibly laughable account of his 'birth, parentage, and education,' as desired, until he came to his illness and sufferings, the details of which were not again interrupted. It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. Abernethy's attention to his gifted patient, was, from that hour to the close of his life, assiduous, unremitting, and devoted."

In conclusion, we think this delightful publication well worthy of its name, *National*,—for we cannot conceive any work more likely to create a desire in noble and generous youths to "go and do likewise;" thus raising a spirit of emulation that may prove of inestimable service to our country.

The Gallery of Greenwich Hospital. Part II.

THIS opens with a biography of that great ornament of the British Navy, the immortal Blake. He was a true patriot, ever ready "to fight for his country, into whatever hands the government might fall." After acquiring great fame as a General, he was appointed to the command of the Fleet at the age of 50. In this new career of glory, on another element, his genius accommodated itself instantly to naval command.

"By the magic of his talents and example, he raised the character of his officers and seamen, and by leading them on to enterprizes which they would have previously regarded with doubt, if not dismay, he thus exalted the glory of the English Navy to a height which it never before attained."

It being his constant custom to throw into the common treasury all his share of the immense booty to which he was entitled, he died worth only 500*l.* beyond his small private

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

The last article in the Number is a memoir of the gallant Admiral Forbush, one, than whom "few men have enjoyed a larger share of popularity in the Royal Navy, or been surrounded with a circle of more ardent friends." His portrait is one of the finest of Sir Joshua Reynolds's performances. It is presented to the Imperial Gallery

by Bp. Barrington, "whose liberality in this instance was but an emanation from that constitutional generosity which circulated with unabated vigour for almost a century, and as it flowed from the heart, was not bounded even by the princely revenues of the See of Durham."

The number concludes with a View of the Battle of the Nile, painted by G. Arnald, esq. A.R.A. to which Mr. Lockyer has attached a suitable account.

Journal of a Residence in Germany. Written during a professional attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence (their most gracious Majesties), during their visits to the Courts of that Country in 1822, 1825, and 1826. By William Beattie, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. 2 vols. 8vo.

GERMANY is in many respects what Europe was in the fifteenth century. The state, sentimentalism, and chivalry of feudal manners still obtain; and the latter will ever be patronised in countries where military habits are essential to national independence. Wherever also military habits are predominant, those of making life an affair of pleasure are certain concomitants. In England, every man knows that it is essential even to his reputation that he should die worth money, or improve his situation. The chivalrous and romantic are secondary objects, adapted only to novels, evening songs in the drawing-room, or poems read and admired by the young, and feared by the old, lest their children should be imprudent, or make *mesalliances*. Beneficial as this is to the country in the accumulation of wealth, it produces a contempt for indigence, and there is no source of happiness left to the poor. They are consigned to sectaries as humble in life as themselves, to be trained for asceticism, and driven by reaction of nature to derive their pleasures only from intemperance. Such is the fact: but abroad it seems to be a point of study that the drudgery of the peasant should be relieved by a willing indulgence on the part of superiors; and the result is, that there the feeling of inequality, as between tyrant and slave, is mitigated, — in Germany at least. So Dr. Beattie represents matters; and we have heard from good authority

that so paternal a conduct prevails, from the Emperor of Austria down to the feudal princes, that, despotic as may be the government, they still remain a passive people. The principles of governmental conduct seem to be these; that they shall have plenty as to maintenance, and no hostility to innocent pleasures.

Such is the light, accompanied with the romantic in sentiment and poetry, in which Dr. Beattie represents Germany; and when we read the *Messiah* of Klopstock, the *Sorrows* of Werter, and hear the music of Weber, we feel that there is a tendency, not vicious, towards enjoyment of life, which avarice, ambition, or fanaticism do not promote. There are in this work, simple songs, of which Byron or Moore would not be ashamed; and the waltz, as practised in Germany and lauded by Dr. Beattie (i. 94.), and the overture of *Freischütz*, make impressions on the heart unfelt by our own soulless tippling peasantry. The music and poetry of foreign itinerants strolling in this country is immeasurably superior to that of our native ballad-singers. Voltaire assimilated the English character to a beverage consisting of froth at top (the frivolities of our fashionable life), sourness in the middle (the sectarian asceticism), and foul sediment at the bottom (the blackguardism of our vulgar). The truth is, that intemperance is all-dominant in the majority of the inferior English population, and sectarianism in the minority. We boast of our charities and fanatical societies, but let us hear what Dr. Beattie says, and philosophers approve:

"The chief end of all charitable acts is to encourage industry, and the only sure guide to so desirable an end is discrimination. As a favourable symptom of the industry practised and inculcated by the poorest class in this country, we observe no beggars congregating about us at the different stations, nor in the name of God and the Saints claiming an hereditary interest in our purse."—ii. 255.

Look at our publications professedly dispersed among the people. Few or none of them are addressed to reason, which, as Dr. Beattie says (ii. 257), "triumphs over the world," but all to incendiary politics or fanatical folly.

We cannot give extracts sufficient to do justice to the instruction and entertainment derivable from this work.

in most important respects. Its minute description of the manners and habits of our King, when Duke of Clarence, supersedes, in point of interest, every other consideration; and by abstract and extract, we shall represent them for the public gratification.

"In diet here, as in England, his Royal Highness observes a strict regimen; plain roast or boiled mutton to dinner, such as George III. preferred. Sherry is his favourite, and I may say, only wine. I never saw him taste port, and seldom French or Rhenish wines. He rarely eats roots or vegetables, not even a potato. The only beverage in which he indulges an innocent freedom, is barley-water flavoured with lemon."—i. 216.

"When the letters are finished, and enclosed to the *chargé-d'affaires* at Frankfort, his Royal Highness walks till dinner-time; then comes in, dresses, and proceeds to the drawing-room. He does every thing by system. On alternate days, when there is no post to England, the whole forenoon is spent in exercise; often continued for two, three, or four hours. His opinion of its salutary effects, and his example, are not lost upon his illustrious consort, who frequently accompanies him in short *promenades-à-pied*."—i. 243.

A Prussian *aide-de-camp* declared that he was "ready to drop with fatigue," because he accompanied the King in a walk of two hours (i. 351).

The King is dressed by seven in the morning, and, when the weather permits, walks out till eight or later. He generally retires at eleven (i. 251).

His Majesty is subject to asthmatic spasms. He takes freely whatever is prescribed, and is anxious to know when the fit will subside. A *very easy* attack (as Dr. B. calls it) lasted thirteen days (i. 262, 263). The King is anxious to know the nature, properties, and the why and wherefore such and such medicines are applied (i. 264).

He never loses his temper or self-possession under his spasmodic attacks (ii. 176).

His Majesty's early hours and exercise have greatly contributed to his health. In Germany, the Queen enjoyed the luxury of drinking tea at five o'clock (ii. 5).

A royal luncheon under a tree consisted of cold fowl, *gibier piqué au lard*, a bottle of Volnay, bread, and barley-water (i. 307).

His Majesty has a thorough know-

ledge of nautical affairs, and in conversation with others draws them out upon their favourite topics. He answers all letters by autograph, and generally employs from two to three hours in correspondence (ii. 139).

When he communicates his sentiments, they are invariably followed by a statement of the premises from which his conclusions are drawn (ii. 181).

We shall conclude with Dr. Beattie's summary. After observing that his Majesty never, by word or letter, dismisses an application to which it is in his power to attend, he says,

"He has no expensive habits—no passion for the mere gratification of empty display. His taste directs him to what is solid and lasting, not to what is frivolous or ephemeral. He is not subject to gusts of passion, nor biassed in his actions by peevish or splenetic resentment. His speech and conduct seem equally under the influence of matured judgment and long-established principles. In his domestic circle, he is uniform, cheerful, and communicative; abroad, he is accessible, affable, and accommodating, neither affecting a lofty demeanour, nor descending below that standard of royal dignity which, if forgotten by him, would teach others to forget.

"He does not, as is commonly expressed, put himself upon a par with the individual with whom he converses; on the contrary, he raises that individual, for the moment, to a par with himself, waves unnecessary forms and distinctions, and shows a desire that the manner may be neither embarrassed, nor the free expression of sentiment impeded by the external ensigns of rank, or the appendages of royalty. In this, or in something nearly akin to this, consist the 'true principles of politeness,' the art of the perfect gentleman."

We cannot forbear adding a very useful correction of a bad custom in our method of riding:

"The Germans ride with grace, and by their peculiar habit of throwing the steed more on his haunches than is customary with us, he is never what is called shaken in his fore legs. An English horse, I am told, which has become useless for the saddle at home, may, according to this equestrian system, be rendered quite efficient for the field. The weight of the rider being uniformly thrown backwards, the horse is never over-strained in his fore-legs. An officer here tells me, that by their method a horse is rarely, if ever, known to break down; but he wonders how an English horse is ever kept up, considering that his rider throws the whole weight of the body forward, and adjusts his saddle to the

shoulder, instead of the spine of his horse. 'We, on the contrary,' he continued, 'ride on the mariner's principle, throwing our luggage abaft, in order to ensure the safety and accelerate the speed of our boat.'—ii. 254.

This is really an edifying and entertaining book.

A Memoir on the Diamond. By John Murray, F.S.A. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 61.

MR. Murray informs us that "the ancients seem to have been well acquainted with the use of the diamond in etching; and it is even stated that the figure of Mars or of Hercules surmounting the Hydra was engraved on it." P. 12.

This is a mistake. D'Hancarville* positively affirmed, that a diamond bearing the head of Nero in intaglio, the property of Andrew Cornaro, a Venetian, was a genuine antique; whereas it only proved to be one which was cut by the famous Costanzi at Rome.† Mr. Murray also says, that "there is in the British Museum an ancient Roman gold ring, with an octohedral diamond set in it." The only diamonds used for setting by the ancients, were those which, having undergone friction among the sands and other diamonds in the beds of rivers, had acquired a light polish and irregular facets. No diamond has been found at Pompeii or Herculaneum; but, as oriental importations, they were worn in rings at Rome. This Juvenal‡ shows:

"Deinde Adamas notissimus et Berenices
In digito factus preciosior. Hunc dedit olim
Barbarus incestæ, dedit hunc Agrippa so-
rori."

Mr. Murray adds, "Ancient Greek writers describe it as only found in Ethiopia, between the island Meroe and the temple of Mercury." So too Pliny; but Pintionus, in his notes,§ states, from Garcias, (Rer. Indic. de Horto, l. 1, c. 4) that this is fabulous. Indeed, the ancient diamonds appear to have been of Indian origin.

Mr. Murray informs us, in p. 23, that "the crystalline forms of the diamond are, the primitive regular octohædron; or this, with truncated solid

angles, or with truncated edges, passing into the rhomboidal dodecahedron. There are also varieties of the latter, which give rise to the six-sided prismatic and tetrahedral forms; also cubes with truncated and bevelled edges," &c.

The octohedral diamond, therefore, in the Roman ring, is one in its natural state.

We know that iron is generated by vegetables, and, by some laboratory, in even the air itself, as we may judge from the appearance of ærolites. Mr. Murray informs us (p. 22), that the true ganque of the Brazilian diamond is a brown oxide of iron, and that the Indian sort is found in a species of indurated ochery gravel, in the form of detached crystals. We may therefore infer, that it is a crystal in the creation of which iron has a concern; and certainly steel with a high polish and cut into facets, does assimilate its reflective lustre, though impermeable by light. We are therefore induced to think that it is not a primary, but a secondary creation. Mr. Murray says,

"Professor Jameson has very ingeniously conjectured, that the diamond may be a vegetable secretion, perhaps that of some patriarchal and antediluvian boabab or baobab tree. Dr. Brewster also traces the diamond, like amber, to a vegetable source; his inference being founded on its high refractive powers, conjoined with its inflammability. When we consider how abundantly silica is secreted in some grasses, as the *calamus rotatus*, the *equisetum hiemale*, and others; and carbonate of lime, as in the *chara* tribe, we must admit its plausibility. In the joints of the female bamboo, the *tabasheer* or vegetable opal has been found, curiously, however, displaying properties the very reverse of the hydrophane; besides, we know that a mass of wood-stone was torn from a log of teak-wood (*Tectaria grandis*) some years ago, in his Majesty's dock-yard at Calcutta, in which it seemed evidently to be a secretion, and was interlaced by the fibres of the wood. In hard woods, as in *lignum vitæ* and *iron wood*, some approach seems to be made to the adamantine state. Moreover, plants in their ashes yield metallic oxides, as those of iron and manganese, and gold has been discovered in the ashes of the vine." p. 24.

Of paste glass the chief ingredients are pure flint, purified kali, borax, and litharge, the colouring matters being metallic calces. A diamond is however more brilliant than glass, because a ray of light is refracted in diamond

* Hamilt. Vas. v. iv.

† Stosch. Gem. Præf.

‡ Sat. VI. p. 240, ed. Lubin.

§ In Plin. xxxvii. 4. p. 734.

at an angle of incidence at 24° , but not in glass till 42° ; consequently, in a piece of glass and of diamond of equal bulk, the ray of light would pass entirely through the glass, while it would be refracted from the diamond. Now, as iron enters into the composition of all the gems, and there is an assimilation to the lustre of cut steel, would it be worth experiment to ascertain, whether a commixture of iron in a most pure form with paste glass, might not augment the refractive power, without destroying the transparency, or colouring the glass? We are not professional men, and merely make the suggestion. Some writers make the diamond an inflammable substance coagulated, and Sir Isaac Newton attributes the refractive powers of all bodies chiefly to the sulphureous parts with which they abound; and phosphorus is only an imperfect sulphur.

We have to thank Mr. Murray for his interesting Memoir.

Letters to a Young Naturalist, on the Studies of Nature and Natural Theology. By James L. Drummond, M.D. crown 8vo. pp. 342.

WERE we to make natural history, as a part of natural religion, an essential branch of education, we should create devotional feelings, and lay the best foundation of numerous virtues and much happiness. Having, however, more than once treated upon this subject, we shall only extract and comment upon some passages which illustrate Dr. Drummond's positions. It is well known that philosophers hold fanatics in supreme contempt, because they obstruct the growth of those very virtues and feelings which Christianity especially inculcates, particularly humility (for no philosopher has spiritual pride) and a love and fear of God, which is independent of superstition and is of pure origin. Let every father, therefore, who would wish to prevent his children from becoming the dupes of pernicious charlatans, read the following passage:

"Very many persons, were they aware of the great utility of these studies, in imparting a knowledge of the wisdom and other attributes of the Deity, and of enlarging the human mind, would be anxious to forward any judicious plan by which they might become more widely understood. It is, indeed, extraordinary to see what zeal is manifested, what pains are taken, to gain proselytes,

what sums are raised and squandered in supporting any new absurdity that starts up, pretending to be founded on miraculous claims or supernatural assistance, and yet to find that the great volume of creation is so much unknown and disregarded as it is! If a Johanna Southcote, or other insane fanatic, appear, thousands become believers in the pretended mission; or if a Hohenlohe assumes to wield the powers of Heaven, whole nations will rely on the faith of the unprincipled cheat. And can nothing be done to give men a knowledge of natural religion, which is perhaps the only cure for this silly and pernicious belief in wonder-workers, and hot-brained or cunning knaves, who thrive by imposing on the weakness of their brethren?" P. 317.

Yet so it is. There are thousands who think, that if one knave or one fool makes many, it renders God service and ameliorates mankind. To this folly let the following passage be opposed:

"Science, in union with natural religion, is the pursuit best of all calculated to make our time pass happily, and the world we inhabit seem a paradise. It affords a rational and solid reason for cultivating these studies, that God is the ultimate object of our research. This is the true *cui bono*, the vast and glorious good of scientific pursuits. If an object, however apparently trifling, a moss, a sea-weed, an insect or a shell, lead me into trains of reflection on the Almighty power which formed the universe; if this reflection give happiness to myself and nearer views of the Deity, while it cannot possibly engender any corrupt or vicious, or other bad passion, either to disturb my own peace or injure my neighbour; am I to be ridiculed? I may be so; but then it is through the ignorance of him who ridicules, and if he knew better, he would praise rather than blame." P. 137.

Yet there are divines so unfit to teach mankind, that they have pronounced the study of natural history,—the study of the works of God—to be frivolous!

We now come to a difficulty. The opinion of Dr. Drummond concerning the final cause of the rich colours displayed in numerous objects, is this:

"Beauty may have been bestowed on many objects, as a compensation either for their want of something striking in their history, or because, from their natural place of abode and habits, the beauty of the workmanship is the only thing of which we can avail ourselves. Why, for example, are flowers in general so exquisitely beautiful as we find them, if it be not to exhibit to us the hand of God, and to afford us, even in the colouring of a blossom, a manifestation

of himself, and a rational source of turning our thoughts towards him?"

If green be the only colour upon which the eye can rest with security from disease or injury, we are inclined to think that no sense was created without an object; and if sight be one of these, it follows of course that gratification was intended. Sight is most essential to the enjoyment of existence, and there would be an imperfection, if objects were not various, because it would suppose a limited power. The grandeur of nature consists in the proportion of irregularities, without line or rule. Whether such be the final cause, and we know not that it is, we are sure that Dr. Drummond has excellently illustrated the final causes of almost every thing, and that mankind, as he wishes, would be much better employed, if, instead of Calvinism, and trash of that kind, they studied the great book of nature, for that extinguishes every anti-devotional feeling, without destroying truth or reason. This is a form of piety which promotes both the glory of God and the good of man.

A Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex. By William Cotton, Esq. M.A. royal 8vo. pp. 30.

BODIAM Castle is an entire and unaltered specimen of the military architecture of the latter end of the fourteenth century. License to build it was granted in 1386 to Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, who fought at Cressy and Poitiers, was afterwards one of the free companions in the train of the famous Sir Robert Knowles in Brittany, and finally Governor of the Tower of London. It stands in the midst of a very broad moat, almost resembling a small lake, and the regularity of its structure is very remarkable. The whole site forms a parallelogram, or nearly a square, with four round towers at the angles. In the centre of three of the sides is a square tower, and the great gateway is in the fourth, flanked by two square towers rising to a greater height than the other parts of the building.

"The gate of entrance is recessed between these square towers, and was defended not only by a very deep machicolation but also by a portcullis, which still remains in a state of preservation. An archway within divides two groined roofs, and a

door plated with iron 'made assurance doubly sure.' The present proprietor has lately put up a pair of folding gates of strong oak, in a corresponding style, and restored the south tower, commonly known as the sally-port."

The proprietor is John Fuller, esq. of Rose-hill, who purchased the property in 1828; and we wish that every venerable ruin had as careful an owner as that gentleman, and as agreeable an historian as the present writer. A retired Sussex castle, unembellished with any historical recollections, Mr. Cotton has formed the groundwork for a very judicious memoir on castellated edifices, and the manners and habits which are presumed to have characterized their early inhabitants. We are sorry that some muddy chalk lithographs are not worthy accompaniments either to the elegance of the memoir or the beauty of the typography.

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The Works of Lord Byron. Vols. V. and VI.
16mo. Murray.

POETRY has its superstitionists, as well as religion; and such persons should ever recollect, that they are seeking for pleasures in an art which is dependent upon the passions, not upon reason, not upon music, not upon mathematics. The effect is every thing; and although in nature extravagance or folly may denote an insanity which excites a laugh, there are nevertheless acts of demoniacs or lunatics, even of idiots, which produce both wonder and terror, and under such impressions nobody smiles.

"Great wits to madness nearly are allied;" but, notwithstanding their eccentricity, to measure the poetical mind in its paroxysm of fine frenzy with a yard, like a linen-draper, resembles the application of the rule and compasses to electricity and vapour. There is no beauty or sublimity in mere smoke, but there is in certain forms of clouds composed of it; and yet the agent is a thing without parts or passions; and when we reason about the virtues or vices of an author, we are talking about the stones or other materials of a building, instead of the form which gives it character. If we are maddened by the thrilling sound of the trumpet; why should we then condemn it, because it is not made of gold, but brass? Now, there are those

who may judge of the quality of goods by the excellence of the work, not the moral character of the manufacturer. Corruptions, it is true, may be intermixed, and be not only offensive, but dangerous, and, as such, be justly proscribed.

So far to smooth our reception. We can add nothing to the endless discussions about Lord Byron. He had a most wonderful imagination, and knew that not to give it scope would be ruin, would be setting thunder and lightning to a tune to be played upon a fiddle. A true poet, the grandeur and beauty of nature was his study; and that is to be seen in the heroic savage, not in the clock-work man of business. We do not say that the former character is consistent with the existence of civilized society; no more are rocks and mountains with the formation of a good corn-bearing farm; but people who delight in the sublime and picturesque, do not seek it in Holland, but in Switzerland. They who go to see the play of Macbeth, do not expect to hear a lecturing Aristotle. Now there is in Byron every essential constituent of poetry; and especially that very rare quality of it—the sublime. Byron is, as to poets in general, the archangel ruined among the brownies, Pucks, Robin Goodfells, and the various sorts of monkey devils. His expanded wings make an eclipse; and when he flies, we feel his presence by a supernatural awe and sulphurous atmosphere. What was not violent was to him insipid. He would have had mankind always in battle; the wind always in a hurricane; the day always stormy, without sunshine; and the night infuriated with thunder and lightning.

But, notwithstanding, we would no more part with Byron, than we would with Milton; nor do we think that he who has no feeling of the sublime could elevate our nature beyond that of a passionless machine. But where there are not passions there cannot be happiness, and where those passions are not intermixed with the mind, no abstract intellectual felicity; and what is existence worth, if, in the words of our author, it is only

“Born to be ploughed with years, and
sown with cares,
And reap’d by death.”—p. 264.

Of course, after what we have said,

we do not open Byron as we would enter a toy-shop, merely to look at pretty trifles, but as we would visit *Ætna* or *Vesuvius*. In the sublime drama called “*Heaven and Earth*,” we have Byron in full eruption. The following passage relative to the day before the Flood, flames with majesty:

“The abhorred race
Which could not keep in Eden their high
But listen’d to the voice [place,

Of knowledge without power,
Are nigh the hour
Of death! [row,

Not slow, not single, not by sword nor sor-
Nor years, nor heart-break, nor time’s sap-
ping motion, [morrow!

Shall they drop off. Behold their last to-
Earth shall be ocean!

And no breath, [wave.
Save of the winds, be on the unbounded
Angels shall tire their wings, but find no
spot;

Not even a rock from out the liquid grave
Shall lift its point to save,
Or show the place where strong despair
hath died;

After long looking o’er the ocean wide
For the expected ebb, which cometh not,
All shall be void,
Destroy’d.

Another element shall be the Lord
Of life, and the abhor’d [hue
Children of dust be quench’d, and of each
Of earth, nought left but the unbroken blue;
And of the variegated mountain
Shall nought remain

Unchanged, or of the level plain;
Cedar and pine shall lift their tops in vain;
All merged within the universal fountain;
Man, earth, and fire shall die,

And sea and sky
Look vast and lifeless in the eternal eye.
Upon the foam
Who shall erect a home?”

In the love-songs, there are many of the rose tint and odour. We are particularly pleased with the following:

“And wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady, speak those words again;
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so:
I would not give that bosom pain.

My heart is sad, my hopes are gone,
My blood runs coldly through my breast;
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.

And yet, methinks, a gleam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine,
And for awhile my sorrows cease,
To know thy heart hath felt for mine.

Oh lady, blessed be that tear!
It falls for one who cannot weep.”

Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eyes no tear may steep.

Sweet lady! once my heart was warm
With every feeling soft as thine;
But Beauty's self hath ceased to charm
A wretch created to repine.

Yet wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady, speak those words again;
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so;
I would not give that bosom pain."

It is evident, by the improvement which imitation creates, that the publication of works of splendid genius is productive of public good; and the more pleasure is derived from intellectuality, the weaker will be the hold of passion and vice. The poems here edited exhibit not the goats' feet of Pan, as in "*Don Juan*," but the "*ex pede Herculem*;" and we sincerely rejoice that real literary jewels are attainable at a price below that of common Jew-imitations, of mere tyronian verse.

Lastly, we would have those who weigh Byron as Michael is said to have weighed souls, to recollect that Byron was not a coal who was burnt in a grate, but one distilled into gas; converted into flame, not cinder. Now, without disputing the utility of the fossil under the latter process, its more glorious form is that of brilliant light. A character purely intellectual is that of a disembodied spirit; and it is not without its very important uses; for were it not for abstract ideas overpowering sense, how could man acquire superiority; or how could he think that he had an immortal spirit? The action of sense upon the soul is in such characters all that is sought from material pleasures; and that forms the difference between the philosophical and glutton voluptuary.

The Country Curate. By the Author of the "*Subaltern*" and the "*Chelsea Pensioners*." 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE "*Country Curate*" is the son of a clergyman distinguished by the professional character of his class fifty years ago. Such a character implied an exemplary, inoffensive, and harmless philanthropist. Wherever he could, he trained his people to reformation or wisdom, by insisting upon the misery and folly of vice. He thus did not fraternize, but enlighten them. He combated impiety with the mas-

ter-ratioination of the old divines;

and rung no changes upon texts, without elucidating them. Pure, moral, prudent, and dispassionate, he acquired a weight from dignity of character, equal to that conferred by wealth or title; and that holy meekness which denoted the divine character of his sentiments, disembodied person, and gave to soul a preponderance that made of man a being not earthly. This quiet class bustling fanaticism has either now extirpated or consigned to neglect.

The Curate's history is simply this. Having become scholar and fellow of his college, he was waiting for a living; for the decease of some one who (to use a Common Room phrase) *would* die if a broad-wheeled waggon rolled over his head, an accident which, it has been believed, would not kill some tough old incumbents. He wished to marry a girl to whom he was attached; but she died, and he followed her, a few years afterwards, to the grave. The stories here narrated refer to adventures which he encountered in the course of his ministerial office; and they are written with philosophical discrimination of life and character, intended to instruct and edify the observing moralist, and make the professional instructor better qualified, by uniting to necessary duty superior modes of influencing and managing people; for there is a wide distinction between the skill of a carpenter, who can make a box, and that of a surgeon, who can perform an operation.

It is not our practice to give analysis of novellettes; but to extract from them matters which bear upon moral philosophy. We think, that the following passage, though untenable in the view of sound political economy (because subdivision of property induces a ruinous increase of population in its consequences, and obstructs the improvement of poor land,) presents a picture well worthy reflection.

"Whilst the old system of land-letting continued, and every thirty or forty acres of ground supported an honest family, it is very probable that the landlord received a less sum in the shape of gross yearly rent, and that the yeomanry rode poorer horses and kept poorer tables, than they do at present. But it is equally certain that the paupers to be relieved by their parishes then, came not up to one fiftieth part of

those, which are continually seeking and obtaining parochial relief now, and if the increased burthen thereby imposed upon the land be taken into account, it will probably be found that agriculturists are not such decided gainers by the change as most of them imagine. Besides all which, it must be manifest to all, who have eyes to look round them and minds to comprehend what they see, that with the race of petty farmers has expired one of the finest and most virtuous classes of society. Their houses were the nurseries of good and faithful servants; they were themselves hospitable to the utmost extent of their means, and almost always honest. They were really, I say not upon principle, but certainly upon honourable prejudice, attached to the constitution in Church and State. If, then, the country has suffered in its moral character by their annihilation, he must be a very short sighted politician indeed, who imagines that the injury thereby inflicted upon society can be at all compensated by any improvement in the art of agriculture, or increase of the amount of produce raised from the soil."—i. 63.

The following passage respecting Parish Workhouses deserves the attention of those domestic philanthropists, who consider that more good is to be done at home by parochial charities, than will ever be effected by the trading societies of theorists, who only have at heart money-getting and sedition.

"It very seldom happens that persons so circumstanced as the masters of workhouses are, find it either convenient or practicable to pay much attention to the moral training of children. There is occupation enough for them, in striving to maintain something like the appearance of order among the crowd of idle and debased wretches, who, in addition to the aged and infirm, usually make up their families; and hence the young people are for the most part left to form a character for themselves, after such models as may be placed most prominently before them. The consequence is, that, in nine cases out of ten, a child reared in a workhouse proves, when he attains to manhood, both idle and wicked. It is early instilled into him, by those with whom he associates, that to make the slightest efforts to procure a livelihood for himself, were an act of extreme simplicity and folly; whilst the examples before his eyes are almost invariably of vices the most disgusting and most gratuitous."—ii. 283.

Now, in the year 1712, Sir Robert Atkins published the following paragraph (*History of Gloucestershire*, p. 30, ed. 1712):

"Work-Houses, if they succeed, will injure private traders; if they do not succeed, then they are an useless charge. There

is no way to prevent the increase and idleness, and dissoluteness of the poor, like putting children out to service by way of apprenticeship, for seven or more years, whereby they will be taken from wicked parents, and may be placed in families, where they have a sober and religious education; and when they have served out their time, they ought to be admitted into any Corporation, and have leave to set up any trade."

Now the contamination of infants assimilates in moral turpitude the seduction of young women; and so dependent upon circumstances is virtue or vice, that it is a solemn public evil to suffer work-houses to be hot-beds of evil. The children ought to be separated from the adults, and might be so, without additional or at least very trifling expense, under the care of a good-charactered master and mistress.

The taste of the author of the *Subaltern* is acknowledged, and few persons excel him in the dramatic and picturesque of writing. These tales abound in inimitable touches of character and most interesting description. For these we have not room, but not to have noticed them would have been unfair usage towards Mr. Gleig, who, in the "*Subaltern*," has founded a lively school of writing by divesting literature of gown and wig, and dressing it *en militaire*.

◆
Remedies for the Church in Danger, or Hints to the Legislature on Church Reform. By the Rev. John Acaster, Vicar of St. Helen's, York. 8vo. pp. 103.

MR. ACASTER has, like an excise-man, gauged the Church as if it was a barrel of beer; and having the notions only of a Dissenter, has analyzed the contents to estimate its merits, not by the malt and hops of public utility in the support of learning, virtue, and philanthropy, but by its effervescing qualities. He makes nothing but preaching the object worthy regard, and would admit into the Church those who had presumed to administer the Sacraments without episcopal ordination, and it is upon these grounds that we have deemed Mr. Acaster to be in heart a Nonconformist. Would, however, any man of common sense deem it a public benefit to exchange the learned, rational, exemplary, and philanthropical Clergy of the Church of England, for persons who have no other qualification but garrulity, in behalf of Evangelicism and Puritanism.

The former, according to the admission of its friends, is abhorred by men of talents and knowledge, and the latter would drive all the wealthy out of the Church. Such would be the sure result of the main of Mr. Acaster's reforms; and, admitting, as we willingly do, that the pecuniary disposition of the Church property does require emendation, such reformers as Mr. Acaster do not reflect that in efforts to repair an old house they may only pull it down about their ears. The evils chiefly grow out of the private property in Church preferment, but then that private property has been the great cause of its preservation. To effect Mr. Acaster's reform, the owners must be indemnified either at the cost of the nation, or by sale of that Church property which is not private, and then there would be no endowment at all left—so little of a man of business is Mr. Acaster! We willingly admit, with him, that Clergymen ought not to be men of pleasure or sportsmen; but are they so, individuals excepted? In the lists of licensed sportsmen, relative to counties containing 500 parishes, not *twenty* Reverends will be found; and as to property, what difference is it to the public, whether it is held by a man in black, or a man in brown, except indeed that the former *cannot* spend it in vice, without losing it?

We are sorry to speak harshly, but this work is in a great part a libel upon the Bishops, because they cannot effect

impossibilities; and while imprudent writing cannot effect the proposed reform, it only alienates still more the people from the Church.

—♦—
The King's Secret. By the Author of "*The Lost Heir.*" 3 vols. 8vo.

THE foundation of a Novel, upon the probability of Isabella, Queen of Edward II. having had issue by her paramour, Mortimer, and concealment of it afterwards, is, we think, a happy idea, because it is in the course of things; nor do we account it at all improbable, that such an unwelcome addition of an unknown brother should cause the King to keep it a profound secret. As to the fact, we shall only say, in the phrase of Bishop Littelton, concerning an alleged intrigue between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, that we do not wish to dive into ancient scandal. The children of Sovereigns are no more born qualificationally Kings and Queens, than they are with gold spoons in their mouths, nature having in either case no such manufactories; and to pursue proverbial phrases, the King's breakage of pitchers, and the Queen's of pans, shows that they both were very careless with regard to moral pottery. We shall not make extracts, because the Novel consists of incidents. These are interesting, truly mediæval, in as good keeping as Froissart and St. Palaye, and wrought up so as to produce the excitement which we expect from Novels.

Mischief, a Poem, is evidently written by a talented man of the world, who has most happily caught the manner of Byron in his familiar and humorous poetry; but we must remind him, that vice, under no circumstances, is to be treated with levity and indifference, no more than poison or disease.

—♦—
The Rev. E. WHITFIELD's *Bereaved and other Poems*, has many meritorious lines.

—♦—
The Rev. A. T. RUSSEL's *Sermons on the principal Festivals and Holidays of the Church*, are characterized by eloquence and impressiveness. We can only regret that they are not more blended with reason; for that, in our opinion, ought to form the substance of all oratory.

—♦—
We recommend to the notice of Divinity Students the Rev. JOHN JONES's *Translation of Isaiah*. Where the received version has weakened the original, Mr. Jones has often successfully restored its native energy.

—♦—
We are glad to find that the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER's *Island Bride*, which has much poetical merit, has reached a second edition.

—♦—
Mr. CRAMP's *Text Book of Popery* is an elaborate compilation, and we believe that most serious civil and political evils owe their origin to that corruption; but truly does Miss Joanna Bailie say, "that through the endless divisions of sects, in old times, people were forced to take refuge from confusion and discord in an infallible earthly guide, to the great misfortune of Christendom." The See of Rome acquired a monopoly, and we never knew a monopolist who did not cheat the public.

—♦—
Mr. FONNEREAU's *Practical View of the Question of Parliamentary Reform: and the Balance of Power; demonstrating that the Reform Bill of Earl Grey is false and unjust in principle, &c.* are here announced by us. Since however, according to Bossuet, La ré-

forme n'a jamais raison la première fois,"
we wish to wait events.

Sir John Joseph Dillon has published an elaborate pamphlet *On the Expiration of the Statute 10 Geo. IV. c. 1, the Act under which Mr. O'Connell was indicted*, and therein contends that the Ministers prosecuted the Agitator upon a law which had expired the previous Session of Parliament. He says, that he offered an explanation to Government, and that *on le remercia de ses offres*. (Pref. v.) The puzzle arose from the loose and equivocal language of the Act, viz. "that it was to endure to the end of the then next Session of Parliament;" which, says Sir John (p. 9), means *immediately next*, or, in other words, *the earliest possible session* that might occur. Really Acts of Parliament should be precisely and definitively worded.

The Story of Geneva, from Ariosto, is a successful imitation of Byron. It is noticeable, that the Celtic custom, mentioned in the Welch legend of Dubricius, of burning women alive for incontinency, is stated here, in p. 46, to have been part of the old Scottish law.

The Voice of Humanity, No. IV. exposes scenes of cruelty to animals, which cannot fail of making a strong impression. We are of opinion, that if Natural History formed an essential part of education, as recommended by Dr. Drummond, the disgusting barbarism would gradually disappear.

Mr. THOMAS STRATTEN'S *English and Jewish Tithe Systems compared*, is a work written with the intention of elevating Dissenters over the Established Church; that is to say, a predial tax should be transferred to the landed proprietor (who has never purchased it); that the moral and religious instruction of the people should either fall heavily upon those, who have no right to pay it; or that we should be dependent upon uneducated and eleemosynary persons for the knowledge requisite to a state of civilization.

We are glad to announce Mr. VALPY's seventeenth and eighteenth numbers of his *Family Classical Library*, containing Horace and Phædrus, according to the versions of Francis and Smart.

LEIGH'S *Guide to Wales and Monmouthshire*, is a compilation from "Nicholson's Cambrian Travellers' Guide," and other works, without acknowledgment. In justice to poor Nicholson we state, that his work is an Encyclopedia of the subject.

Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Jonson, with biographical Sketches, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. LL.D. are here condensed into one handsome thick

svo volume, uniform with Dr. Aikin's "Selections of the British Poets, from the time of Jonson to the present period," lately published by Messrs. Longman. These two volumes, comprehending the productions of nearly all our distinguished poets, will form a valuable acquisition to every library.

The Character and Religious Doctrines of Heber, is a defence of that amiable prelate from the foolish aspersion, that he was ignorant of the Gospel, because he did not adopt unphilosophical trash concerning the utter corruption of human nature. Here then is a case, where a man, who does not know his letters, charges another, who can read, with mistaking A. for B.

Mrs. JOANNA BAILLIE'S *View of the general Tenour of the New Testament, regarding the Nature and Dignity of Jesus Christ*, is a work becoming her well-established reputation. She says (p. 131), "that she has laid before the public what the New Testament contains regarding the nature and dignity of Christ, not to influence any class of believers, but that people may judge for themselves."

Mr. HOLLAND'S *Herschelian, or Companion to the Telescope*, merits the patronage of astronomical Professors and Students, who pursue the subject practically. We extract the following passage: "Several stars of the first magnitude have already been observed, and others suspected, to have a proper motion of their own; hence we may surmise, that our sun, with all its planets and comets, may also have a motion towards some particular part of the heavens, on account of a greater quantity of matter collected in a number of stars, and their surrounding planets there situated, which may, perhaps, occasion a gravitation of our whole solar system towards it."—p. 16.

The Author of the *Atonement and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, considered with reference to certain popular objections*, "does not lay claim," he says, "to any original views." We shall add, that his book is able and convincing.

We think it a very promising auxiliary to the diffusion of intellectual improvement, that Mr. VALPY has edited an "*Epitome of English Literature; or, a Concentration of the Matter of standard English Authors.*" The volume before us, which condenses *Paltry's Evidences of Christianity* and *Locke's Human Understanding*, show that the work will be most ably and satisfactorily executed.

"The familiar Introduction to the Christian Religion, in a series of Letters from a Father to his Sons," although we question the policy of discussions which may create doubts where none before existed, shows

that the author is a deep writer in theology, and merits the attention of divines.

The Rev. JAMES SLADE's "*Plain Parochial Sermons*," do honour to his talents and zeal as a parish priest.

We are glad to announce the seventh volume of the Rev. T. S. HUGHES's "*Works of the Rev. Isaac Barrow*." This divine and Sherlock are admirable examples of ratiocination in divinity, which is perfectly convincing without metaphysical subtlety; a

great advantage, for that only a few like, and still fewer understand.

Mr. HOUGH, Curate of Sydenham, has published a suitable *Sermon*, preached at Sydenham, for the purpose of assisting the building of a National School. To shew the Christian importance of religious education, he says, "Of the 729 persons committed in the different districts last year, only 74 could read and write, 337 could read very imperfectly, and 318 were entirely uneducated."

FINE ARTS.

The Seventh Part of Mr. CONEY's *Engravings of Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c.* contains, 1. a most charming view of the Cathedral of Milan, inferior only in size to St. Peter's at Rome. The point of the view is, we think, from the S. W. (although printed N. W. on the plate) and is well calculated to exhibit the exuberance of ornament bestowed by its architects on this wonderful building. The whole is built of a very pure white marble: and it is so little discoloured, that when the sun is shining it becomes too intensely bright for the eyes to bear. Mr. Wood, in his *Letters of an Architect*, informs us, there are in this cathedral 52 piers, 98 pinnacles, and inside and out 4400 statues. In the foreground Mr. Coney has introduced a religious procession with great effect.

The Second Plate is the Cathedral of Strasburg. The view is from the West, and is well calculated to exhibit the noble single tower and spire, 549 feet high,* according to Mr. Coney. "The façade of this Cathedral is, with the exception of the greater Egyptian pyramid, the highest edifice in the world. The majesty of its appearance is equalled by the grace and delicacy of its proportions, by the elegance and taste of its innumerable ornaments, and by the matchless arrangement of all its minor details." It was erected about the year 1300. When viewing this splendid tower, it is impossible not to regret the absence of a corresponding one on the south side of the façade.

Plate III. is the University of Pavia. This is a modern building, and has the appearance of an extensive cathedral, but has no great merit as a specimen of architecture. Mr. Coney's view is, however, very pleasing.

The Fourth Plate is the Tower and Spire of St. Martin's Church, Landshut, in Bavaria, 454 feet high. On the portal is the date 1452. The church appears in a street,

formed of extremely picturesque high-gabled houses, and the whole forms an interesting picture.

The 6th Part of Mr. Landseer's *Characteristic Sketches of Animals, with descriptive Notices by John Barrow, Esq.* consists of four subjects, all selected from the Zoological Gardens. 1. The Llama, or Guanaco-Llama, a species of deer much used in Peru. The *punera*, or leader of a drove of loaded Lamas, is generally an old and well broken one, his head is ornamented with ribands, streamers of coloured cloth and bells, and with rings in his ears. The rest follow regularly, and the driver in the rear whistles to the cadence of their feet.—2. The Wapiti, or American stag. Their horns grow an inch and a half per day. One specimen of six antlers from Long Island measured above three feet in length, and the burr and the beam were excessively large.—3. The Neelghau, or Blue-ox, a kind of compound between the cow and the horse. The breed of this animal was introduced into this country in 1767, by Lord Clive, but has been discontinued on account of its vice.—4. The Wolf.

Part III. of *Select Views of the Lakes of Scotland* contains views of Loch Katrine, Loch Auchray, and Loch Venachair, all painted by J. Fleming, and engraved by J. Swan, in a style of beauty correspondent to the preceding Numbers.

THE PANTECHNICON.

This is an immense establishment, consisting of two buildings, the North and the South, which have been erected for the exhibition and sale of property, including Arts, Manufactures, &c. &c. It is situated at the West end of the Metropolis, near Hyde Park Corner, and is surrounded by Wilton-place, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, Eaton-square, Cadogan-place, and Lowndes-square, from each of which it has an approach.

The North Building.—The ground on which this is erected is in length 500 feet, with an average width of 60 feet, and a frontage of 93 feet, and it has four floors. The S—

* In the first edition of his *Tour*, Dr. Dibdin said 550 feet: but in his second edition says, from trigonometrical measurement it is in height 437 French feet, or full 474 English feet.

are supported by cast iron pillars and the external brick walls. Between the iron pillars of one floor, and those above or below, is a peculiarly formed cast iron box for receiving and connecting the girders. Thus a complete iron support is produced from the ground to the roof. The whole of the ceilings are lathed with iron (nail rods), and covered with a composition which will resist the strongest fire, and will not crack or fall down if water be thrown against it while hot. The boarded floors are covered with iron plate, slabs to the foot superficial, laid upon patent sills to preserve the underside of the iron from rust, and to deaden the sound. With the exception of the reading-room, auction-room, and offices, on the ground-floor in front, and the rooms, &c. under and above them, each floor is one great inclosure for the exhibition of carriages for sale. The rooms, &c. just adverted to, are separated from the great division of this building, and from each other, by back walls and wrought iron doors. All the staircases and the inclined planes, from the entrance to the ground and first floors, are of stone. Thus the whole of this most extensive building is fire proof, not any wood work being exposed which in the event of an accident by fire could in the least degree endanger the building. The principal part of the light for the carriage department is obtained from skylights; three of these are each thirty feet square. All the chimney flues are lined with cast iron, specimens of which are exhibited against the wall of the first area; these show that flues may be carried by them in any direction. Nearly 500 tons of iron have already been used in this building. It was commenced in July 1830.

The South Building.—This division of the Pantechnicon was begun in October last. It has two fronts, the elevation in Motcomb-street is about 117 feet long, and that in Halkin-street West about 112 feet in length. The basement is the cellaring for the warehousing of wines in any quantities. The ground floor is divided by two galleries, the eastern and the western, forming passages from Halkin-street West to Motcomb-street, leading directly to the entrances to the great North Building. On each side of these galleries are shops similar to those in arcades. A corridor in the middle of the building connects the two gal-

leries. Above the shops are two other floors for bazaars, each of which consists of one room of lofty dimensions, in four divisions, viz. the south, the east, the middle, and the west; the three last are to be connected by bridge ways, crossing the north ends of the galleries, immediately within the large windows shewn in (fig. 2) and from which bird's eye views are obtained of the galleries. The western gallery is about 105 feet long, and the eastern gallery 115 feet. This building is now in a forward state.

To all those who are interested in local topography, *FROGETT'S Survey of the Environs of London*, within the distance of thirty miles, will be a useful acquisition. This map is on the very extensive scale of an inch to a mile; thus being sufficiently large to afford all the information that may be required; and every road and site have been laid down from actual observation. We should be withholding from the talented artist the praise to which he is entitled, were we to refrain from expressing our approbation of the very clear and able manner in which he has laid down and engraved the various details.

A View of the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge (27 in. high, 21½ wide,) has been drawn, and engraved and published, by Messrs James and J. S. Storer. The interior view of this magnificent chapel is taken from the east, and shews the fine ceiling to great advantage. It is etched in a very spirited manner, in a style similar to Mr. Coney's etchings of foreign Cathedrals. Numerous figures are introduced; but their easy attitudes are objectionable, when it is considered that divine service is supposed to be going on.

The 18th number of the *English School* contains: Pl. 6 of *Marriage à la Mode*, Northcote's death of *Wat Tyler*, *Smirke's Conquest*, *Reynolds's Fortune Teller*, and *Chantrey's Monument at Lichfield*; and the 19th has the following subjects: *Barry's Orphans*, *Stubbs's Lion and Horse*, *Bonington's Meditation*, *Wilkie's Rent Day*, *Copley's Samuel and Eli*, and *Westmacott's Statue of Cupid*. What amateur would not, on the easy terms of this publication, claim acquaintance with such excellent society?

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Works announced for Publication.

London Pageants. I. Accounts of fifty-five Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London. II. A Bibliographical List of Lord Mayor's Pageants. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church, Hants; illustrated by a

series of Architectural Views, Plans, &c. drawn by T. Ferrey, jun. with an historical and descriptive account, by EDW. WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A. &c.

The History of the Scottish Clans; being an account of the origin of the principal Tribes, and their followers; a relation of

the most remarkable events with which they were connected, and biographical Notices of the most celebrated Individuals of each name; with the Genealogies, Titles, Armorial Bearings, and other particularities of the different Chiefs and Heads of Houses. By JAMES LOGAN, F.S.A. author of "The Scottish Gael."

The Holy City of Benares, illustrated with beautifully finished Plates. By JAMES PRINSEP, esq. during his ten years' official residence in Benares.

A Tour in Switzerland, interspersed with Poetry. By the Rev. WILLIAM LIDDIARD, Author of the "Legend of Einsiedlin."

A Series of Views to illustrate the Scenery met with in the Overland Journey from Europe to India, by way of the Red Sea, through Egypt, &c. By Capt. HEAD.

A History of the County of Louth. By Mr. D'ALTON, Author of the Prize Essay on the Ancient History of Ireland.

Britton's Architectural Dictionary, No. 2, containing ten engravings, with literary matter. Also, by the same Author, the History of Hereford Cathedral, No. 3, to complete the account of that Cathedral; and the History of Worcester Cathedral to follow that of Hereford.

Lord Dover, who, under the name of the Hon. George Agar Ellis, was known for his "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Lord Clarendon," &c. has just completed a Life of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia.

Monthly Historical Compendium of Politics, Literature, Science, &c.

Spirit of Patriotism: a Didactic Poem. In three Parts.

PLANTA's New Picture of Paris, 16th edition.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

We are happy to state, that the important objects of King's College will be in active operation early in the ensuing month of October; and we sincerely hope that the success which so noble an institution deserves, will accompany its progress. Literature, science, and religion, are intimately connected with, and deeply interested in its prosperity and stability. The course of education to be pursued will comprise religious and moral instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Established Church; the Greek, Latin, and French languages; Writing, Arithmetic, and elementary Mathematics; History and Geography, ancient and modern; and English composition. The students received into the College, or senior department, will consist of KING'S COLLEGE STUDENTS, MEDICAL STUDENTS, and OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

The prescribed course of education for the COLLEGE STUDENTS, will embrace reli-

gious and moral instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Established Church; the Greek and Latin Classics; Mathematics; English Literature and Composition; History, and Logic. For the year's course, the fee to be paid by every College Student, if nominated by a Proprietor, will be 21*l.*; if not so nominated 26*l.* 5*s.* The Academical Year will consist of three terms. The first term will extend from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas; the second, from the middle of January to the week before Easter; and the third, from Easter to the end of June, or beginning of July.

The course of study, which the MEDICAL STUDENTS are expected to follow, will comprise all those subjects, a knowledge of which, attested by certificates of attendance upon lectures, is required by the College of Surgeons and by the Society of Apothecaries, as a condition of obtaining their respective diplomas. Special certificates, in addition to those which relate to medical proficiency, will be given for general correctness and propriety of conduct in the College, and for regularity of attendance at Divine Service; also to those Students who shall have attended the Lectures on Religious and Moral Subjects, and shall be found to have profited by them. The Lectures on Surgery will be continued in one course through the whole Academical Year, which, for Medical Students, will extend from October to the middle of May. The expenses of the entire course of study, which the Medical Students are expected to attend, embracing Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, &c. will amount to 54*l.* 12*s.*; but for Students nominated by Proprietors the sum will be reduced to 50*l.*

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS will be admitted to attend any particular course or courses of Lectures, upon payment in advance of the respective fees; but they will not be entitled to compete for the prizes.

In October and November the series of lectures will be commenced by the respective Professors. The Principal will deliver a course on *Theology*, embracing the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity, in conformity with the principles of the Established Church; and they will be open to Students of every description without payment of any fee.—J. Anstice, esq. of Christ Church, Oxford, will deliver a morning course of lectures on *Classical Literature*. The other subjects for public lectures will be—*Mathematics*, by the Rev. T. G. Hall; *English Literature*, &c. by Professors Anstice and Hall, embracing the several branches of English Literature, History, and Logic; *Natural and Experimental Philosophy*, by the Rev. H. Moseley, of St. John's College, Cambridge; Jurisprudence,

by J. J. Park, esq. Barrister-at-Law; *Political Economy*, by Nassau W. Senior, esq. of Magdalen College, Oxford; *Commerce*, by Joseph Lowe, esq.; *Geology*, by Charles Lyell, esq. F.R.S. and F.G.S.; *Natural History*, by James Rennie, esq.; *Chemistry*, by J. F. Daniell, esq. F.R.S.; *French Language and Literature*, by Professor Ventouillac; *German Language and Literature*, by Professor Bernays; *Italian Language and Literature*, by Professor Rossetti; *Spanish Language and Literature*, by Professor Mendibill.

At the head of this Institution are some of the most distinguished individuals of the realm. His Majesty is Patron, and the Archbishop of Canterbury Visitor. The Perpetual Governors are, the Lord Chancellor, Abp. of York, Bp. of London, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Home Secretary, the Speaker, the Lord Mayor, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Dean of Westminster. The Life Governors are, the Dukes of Rutland, Northumberland, and Wellington; Marq. of Bute, Camden, and Bristol; Earl Brownlow, and Lord Bexley. Among the Council are the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir J. Nicholl, Sir H. Halford, Sir A. Cooper, Sir G. T. Staunton, Mr. Hobhouse, &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

July 2. A numerous meeting of Proprietors was held in one of the theatres of the Institution, to consider of the propriety of appointing a Committee to inquire into the circumstances which have checked the advancement of the University to that state of usefulness contemplated by its founders, and the means of promoting its future prosperity. Sir T. Deaman, Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Home, &c. were present. T. Greenough, esq. in the chair.—Mr. Yates said, the appointment of the Committee could alone save the Institution from ruin. Wherefore was public confidence withdrawn? Why the low state of its funds? The inconsistency of the Council would, probably, best answer these questions.—Mr. Nicolson seconded the resolution.—Mr. Warburton, although satisfied with the state of the University, and convinced it would prosper, and although he was a member of the Council, would not object to the motion.—Mr. Tonke strongly opposed the appointment of a Committee; they had just got rid of one job, the office of Warden; and when the differences in the Medical Departments were adjusted, the University would prosper.—Sir T. Deaman, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Clarke, advocated the Committee, which was resolved on, and the meeting dispersed.

July 13. This was the day appointed for the distribution of prizes. Lord Elbrington

took the chair, and complimented the successful candidates. The prizes were chiefly books. The Latin class was a hundred strong; the Greek the same; the Logic, Rhetoric, and Philosophy, were thirty-three each; Law, three hundred. The scene, as usual, was most gratifying.

OXFORD, July 23.

The medals for prize compositions were thus awarded:

Gold Medals.—Latin Essay (Litton)—“*Ut quisque maxime ad suum commodum refert quæcunque agit, ita minime est vir bonus.*”

English Poem (Graham)—“*Aaron stayeth the Plague.*”

Silver Medals.—Latin Speech (Butler)—“*Hannibalis ad milites oratio.*”—Lælius, lib. xxi. c. 43, 44.

English Speech (Brown)—“*From the first Philippic Oration of Demosthenes.*”—Leland.

Prize Subjects for 1832.

Chancellor's Prizes.—Latin Verse, “*Attila.*” English Essay, “*The study of different languages, as it relates to the philosophy of the human mind.*” Latin Essay, “*De Stoicorum disciplina.*”

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—English Verse, “*Staffa.*”

Elbertonian Theological Prize.—English Essay, “*The fulness of time at which Christ appeared on earth.*”

SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

His Majesty's sloop Chanticleer, Commander Henry Foster, F.R.S. was fitted out by the orders and under the auspices of his present Majesty, in 1827, to prosecute a scientific voyage of research in the southern regions of the globe, to determine the specific ellipticity of the earth, ascertain the chronometric difference of meridians of the principal stations in the Atlantic, and make observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. She left Spithead in April, 1828, and has since visited some of the most interesting portions of both hemispheres. The first places visited by her were—Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Antonio, Fernando de Noronha, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Catherine's. At Monte Video the pendulum experiments commenced, with the other objects of research. At this place she remained eight weeks, and took in provisions for her southern voyage; from thence she proceeded to Staten Land, and thence to the singular and remarkable island of Deception (one of the South Shetland group). This island is of volcanic origin, and affords the most striking contrarieties of character. After this a landing was effected on the most southern

tract of land on the globe, viz. Prince William's Island. From thence she went to St. Martin's Cave, distance about eight miles from Cape Horn, where she experienced nothing but hurricanes and severe gales. Here the pendulum experiments and other observations were again made, which will, when made known, afford some novel and important deductions, and give a different view to that generally entertained of the climate of the southern hemisphere. At this place many Fuegian families were met with; the officers supplied them with axes, knives, fish-hooks, needles, &c. In such a state of nature were these people, that when those articles were given them, they did not know the use of them; clothing they had none, but what is worn by the most uncultivated negro in Africa's clime, and this too at Cape Horn! From Cape Horn the *Chanticleer*, in twenty-eight days, ran to the Cape of Good Hope, after living nine months on salt provisions (and a part of that time on two-thirds allowance). She remained there four months, during which period Commander Foster was sedulously employed in the splendid observatory erected by Government in this colony, and the young gentlemen of the *Chanticleer* equally so in their observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. St. Helena was the next place visited, for which she left on the 9th of February, and arrived at that most barren and desert of isles, that was ever sheltered by the British flag, on the 14th. After a stay of upwards of three months, and Captain Foster having completed his observations, the *Chanticleer* quitted for Fernando Noronha, a small but fertile island on the coast of Brazil, and in the possession of the Brazilians. It is used as a place of exile for political delinquents and criminals. Maranhon was the place next visited. Leaving this, the *Chanticleer* ascended a branch of the river Amazon, to the city of Grand Para, the capital of the province of that name, which is considered by some as the paradise of the Brazils, and the Indies of America—such are its presumed wealth, extent of resources, beauty and fertility of soil, and nature appearing to have no end to its productions. The apathy, however, of the inhabitants, conjoined with a system of misrule, counteracts in some degree this boon of nature. The heat of the climate was intense (it being on the Equator), and although there was much swamp and marshy ground, little or no disease was contracted. From Para the *Chanticleer* returned down the Amazon (or Maranon), surveying by the way. The place next visited was Trinidad, in the tranquil Gulf of Paria, where she remained six weeks. Leaving Trinidad, she touched at La Guayra, and proceeded to Porto Bello, where, in addition to the usual experiments and observations to be

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made at this place, Captain Foster had to ascertain the difference of meridians, between Panama, on the Pacific side, and Porto Bello, or some fixed point on the Atlantic, by rockets. Soon after the *Chanticleer's* arrival at Porto Bello, a party, under the command of Lieut. Austin, was despatched on foot across the isthmus, to explore and ascertain the nature of the country, and fix upon the mountains most eligible for the explosion of rockets. On their return, a party of sixteen men and officers were detached into the interior, and stationed on the highest hills; a party were also placed at Porto Bello; and the Captain was at Panama, to observe the explosion of the rockets. These parties slept many nights in the woods, and in the open country, yet escaped without any disease, though their risk was great, and danger imminent. With a view to effect to a certainty the purpose of his mission to this place, Captain Foster ascended the river Chagres in a canoe, and proceeded to Panama, to ascertain chronometrically their relative positions on the globe. This he did a second time, and was returning down the river Chagres in a canoe, on the eve of the 5th of February last, when he slipped from off the covering of the canoe, on which he was incautiously resting, and was unfortunately drowned. (See our last Supplement, p. 643.) After this melancholy occurrence, the command of the *Chanticleer* devolved upon senior Lieutenant Horatio-Thomas Austin. She returned to Porto Bello, where, having on the 12th of February obtained the necessary nights for the rates of the numerous chronometers on board, she quitted it, and beat up to Santa Martha; from whence she stretched across for the east end of Jamaica, where the commander, having landed and made the necessary observations, she proceeded to Cape Maysi, the east end of Cuba; thence to Crooked Island. Her instructions being fulfilled, the *Chanticleer* left for Bermuda, and arrived at Falmouth on the 6th of May. Thus it will be perceived, that the *Chanticleer* has completed a voyage of three years' duration, without the occurrence of a single death, save that of her highly talented and gifted commander.

A LADIES' BAZAAR was recently held in Mr. Jenkins's grounds in the Regent's Park, in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, in Soho-square; the profits are to be appropriated to the enlargement of the present Dispensary, to enable it to receive *within its walls* deaf and dumb children. That the deafness, and consequent dumbness of children, can be effectually cured, if taken in time, is a fact which Mr. Curtis has demonstrated beyond dispute: and this new undertaking appears to us to merit the most liberal patronage of the public.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

On the Death of the late Mrs. Siddons.*

AGAIN, lone Muse, the mournful strain
 resume,

A sad detail o'er shades the former gloom ;
 Another grave th' unwilling hands prepare,
 Around the throng bespeaks some anxious
 care ;

Death's last sad act each griev'd inquirer
 knows, [disclose.

While fall'ring tongues that whisper'd truth
 'Tis gone ! the modern many-gifted soul,
 Which, breaking through the callous world's
 control,

Engross'd all passions, feelings, as its own,
 Ere yet the drama a mere art had grown ;
 Appeared unmark'd, a little light afar,
 And gained the zenith as the brightest star.
 Siddons, alas ! these painful lines deplore,
 'Tis memory's saddest task, herself no more ;

As born with her how many a queen we lose,
 Their being, habits, feelings, still confuse ;
 Reject as false sad Belvidera's woe,
 And all those moving scenes at once forego ;
 No other can those daring truths infuse,
 O thou embodied terror of the Muse !

Perfect her skill, how oft some dreaded fate,
 Pourtrayed or guilt in broad majestic state,
 Or deep-wrung grief ;—th' attentive throng
 around [sound ;

Now breathless sigh or check the trembling
 A present fate they fear, and shudd'ring hope,
 Nor yet believe the moving Genius' scope,
 Till some strong climax vanquish every heart,
 And gushing tears confess the inward smart.
 Wife, daughter, mother—life's all-varying
 state,

Affection, duty, love, hope, joy, or hate ;
 Destroying jealousy, rage, anger, passion, all
 That any vice or virtue you can call,
 The actress could with easy triumph raise,
 Confirm her talent and secure our praise.
 The pure, the good, as cherish'd flowers
 had grown,

And such our Siddons nurtur'd as her own ;
 Her portrait's study, her example too,
 These feints are moral, but that beacon true ;
 May it the sex in sober truth engage,
 So act the parts where all the world's a stage.

No. 3, Weston Street, REYNHART.
 Peatonville.

THE BANDIT'S DEATH.

NOW round the Bandit's bed of pain
 Silence holds her solemn reign ;
 For there th' assembled bravoes view,
 Their Chieftain's face of livid hue ;
 Th' impatient start, the sudden throe,
 Which mark the tide of life is slow ;

As struggling through his half-dried veins,
 Existence now it scarce sustains.

Still is his arm—that arm whose might
 Ne'er rested on the day of fight ;
 Helpless those limbs whose giant form
 Ne'er fled the battle's murdering storm.

Much does he feel, yet not one sigh
 He heaves to speak his agony ;
 And though his body sunk to this,
 The lowest state of feebleness,

Unchang'd his heart, his soul the same,
 As when to Barlton first he came ;
 An outlawed man from Scotia's clime,
 For many a foul and dreadful crime.

The Barlton band his coming hail'd,
 And 'gainst his foes' injustice rail'd ;
 But blessed in joyous strain, the hour
 Which gave to them young Lochlamour ;

And well they might, for soon that band,
 Beneath his wise and brave command,
 The fear of all around became,
 And all with terror heard his name.

Low is that man of terror laid,
 In Death's pale liv'ry now array'd ;
 The king of terrors comes to clasp,
 His victim now—aye make that gasp,

That trembling fit, that hollow groan,
 And now Lochlamour's soul is flown !
 Alas ! and where now rests that soul ?
 There is a bell—his deeds were foul !

• • • • •
 The moon-beams rest upon the hill,
 And all within the glen is still,
 Save where adown the mountain's side
 Dashes a broad and rapid tide ;

Which dashing in the dell below
 Along the glen is heard to flow,
 Save where through branches thick en-
 twined,

Forcing its way the whistling wind
 Is heard in murmurs low.
 The bravoes now to burial bore,
 Their far-famed chief brave Lochlamour ;

'Twas in a deep and narrow glen,
 Far distant from the haunts of man ;
 Of whom I'd seldom known the tread,
 Save of some wand'ring hunter stray'd,

Who only viewed its aspect rude,
 And left the dreary solitude ;
 For woodland youths had oft heard tell,
 That here unholy things did dwell ;

Witches, with incantations fell,
 Ghosts, and such unseemly things,
 Of which the wand'ring minstrel sings.
 It was beneath a blasted fir

They dug their Chieftain's sepulchre ;
 No hymn of praise ascended thence,
 Not e'en the pray'r of penitence
 For all the deeds of horrors past—

His fun'ral song, the midnight blast.
 Thus in a grave unblest and rude,
 'Midst silence and midst solitude,
 Behold this man of crimes interr'd.

ANTENOR.

* See Obituary, p. 85.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

After the reception of various petitions, Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the REFORM BILL, when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in answer to some inquiries made by Mr T. G. Esicourt, stated, that a clause, restricting the franchise to persons paying their rents half yearly, had been introduced by mistake. As soon as its tendency had been discovered, Ministers came to the instant resolution of abandoning it. On the question being put from the chair, the debate on the Bill proceeded. Sir J. B. Walsh said, that the more he considered the bearings and tendencies of this measure, the more he was impressed with the danger it would work to the British Constitution, and to the whole system of social order. He should firmly oppose the Bill in all its stages, confident that in so doing, he should be contributing his aid towards averting imminent danger—perhaps ruin, from his country. The Hon. Baronet moved that the Bill be read that day six months.—Mr. F. Clinton seconded the amendment. The Hon. Member objected to the pledges which had been required from Members during the late elections, observing, that if this system were persevered in, the House would lose all pretensions to the character of a deliberative assembly, and would become the mere puppet of the popular will. The doctrine, that "the people were the only source of all civil power," had been not only asserted but acted on by the republicans who had led Charles I. to the scaffold, and abolished the House of Lords as "useless and mischievous."—Sir J. Mackintosh supported the Bill in a long and able speech. The Hon. Member observed, that the late Parliament had been dissolved in order to afford the people an opportunity of marking their sense of the measure introduced by his Majesty's Ministers. With regard to the dangers apprehended from the Bill, he looked upon them as visionary. The real danger arose from the schemes of those who wished to subvert what was called the democratical spirit, for the purposes of lawless power. Such had been the case in France; and such would be the case in this country, if the enemies of Reform had power equal to their will. With regard to the history of our Borough representation, it was a known fact, that 45 boroughs, and one city, the city of Ely, which were anciently summoned, were not summoned now. It had been said by Mr. Pitt, that these alterations did not arise from any fixed rule, but were founded on the principle, that places of importance, and

not decayed boroughs, should be called upon to exercise the right of election. A great deal had been said concerning what was called corporation robbery. Now the fact was, that this measure merely proposed to withdraw a public trust from those who had abused it, and to place it in the hands of those who would use it better. They had been told, that the present Bill was dangerous to the rights of property. Now that ingenious and benevolent man, Mr. Owen, had never promulgated any doctrine so wild as this—that property, the great union of mankind and protection of society, was involved in the fate of Gatton and Old Sarum; and it might be as well if gentlemen would not teach the spoiler of a future day to lay hands on their property, by stating that the estates which they now held were not more sacred than the boroughs of Gatton and Old Sarum. The right to send Members to Parliament was the right to share in the government of men, and the revolution of 1688 established the great principle, that those who held political power, held it not as a property, but as a trust. He was apprehensive that a violent opposition to the present measure would sow the seeds of permanent discord between the two orders of the State, and cause bitter consequences to ensue hereafter, when anti-reformers would acknowledge with regret, that they had only protracted an unavailing struggle to their own injury. But he hoped for better things, when he saw that those who had the strongest claims and a connexion of longest standing with the history of their country had proved the most strenuous friends of freedom, as well as the most generous and disinterested promoters of Reform.—Mr. Bruce strongly opposed the Bill. He approved of the existing system of representation, inasmuch as it comprehended variety of suffrage, and formed a combination of numbers and property.—Mr. C. Fergusson supported the Bill.—Lord Porchester expressed himself hostile to the Bill.—After a few words in favour of Reform by Mr. G. Knight, on the motion of Mr. R. A. Dundas, the debate was adjourned.

July 5. Lord John Russell moved the order of the day, for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the second reading of the REFORM BILL.—Mr. R. A. Dundas opposed the Bill. He was sorry that Ministers had not confined the right of election to persons of property and intelligence.—Sir John Malcolm was also opposed to the Bill. Although returned for a close borough, he considered himself the guardian

of the interests of the country at large. Were this measure to pass, it would close the avenues to that House against the moaned and colonial interests, which were now represented through the medium of the close boroughs.—Sir F. Vincent said, that the Bill was based not only on common sense and the usages of the Parliament, but on the principles of constitutional law as expounded by Blackstone.—Colonel Trench thought that the present Bill would be destructive of all vested rights, and should therefore vote against it at every stage.—Mr. G. H. Vernon supported the Bill. He said that its three great principles were, the destruction of nomination, the extension of representation, and the diminution of the expense of elections.—Sir E. Deering opposed it.—Mr. E. L. Bulwer supported the measure. The Hon. Member said, that the most ostensible ground on which the anti-reformers rested, was the probable manner in which the Bill would affect the power of the Aristocracy. He concluded by observing, that the best security for the institutions of power was to be found in the love and confidence of an united and intelligent people.—Mr. Lyon, Mr. E. Peel, and Mr. Trevor, opposed the measure, and Mr. Godson and Colonel Torrens supported it.—Mr. Macaulay, in an eloquent speech, entered largely into the subject of Reform, observing on the imperfections of many of our civil and political institutions, in which it would be found that barbarism and civilisation went side by side; but in which it would also be found that the barbarism belonged to the government, and the civilisation to the people. It was because he wished to make them run concurrently, that he voted for this measure of Reform; and proud he should be to the latest hour of his existence, that he had had any share, however humble, in promoting a measure which he firmly believed would be attended with such happy effects.—Mr. W. Bankes said, that if this Bill passed into a law, the possession of a seat in that House would no longer be regarded as an honour.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that Ministers were pledged to bring forward a measure of reform, and they thought they should be trifling with the feelings of the country, and with the important subject itself, if in bringing it forward they had not produced such a measure as would prove satisfactory to the country. They felt much pleasure in finding that the country generally approved of it.—Sir George Murray opposed the Bill. He was apprehensive that the proposed measure would have the effect of raising up a future Cromwell, who would be seen endeavouring to form a Legislature; but on this condition, that no member should enter it who was not pledged to the opinions of the usurper.—The debate was then adjourned.

July 6. The order of the day for the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the REFORM BILL, having been moved, Colonel Sibthorpe said that he had read the Bill carefully, and could not understand it, for a more unintelligible chaos, a more complete mixture of absurdity and nonsense he had never seen. He hoped that his friends would oppose the hurrying so dangerous a measure through the House. Lord W. Lennox, Sir F. France, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. H. L. Bulmer, Mr. Strickland, and Mr. W. Brougham, warmly supported the Bill; while Mr. R. Douglas, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Wroughton, Lord Valentia, Sir C. Wetherell, and Sir G. Murray, strongly opposed it, as being destructive of the constitution, and a violation of existing rights.—Sir R. Peel entered at great length into the subject, observing, that the small boroughs which existed at the present day were not an usurpation on the rights of the people, but that they existed at an early period of our history, and had continued ever since. Although it was not easy to defend the sale of these boroughs, yet he was convinced that it would be impossible to eradicate the evil without depriving the country of much good that more than counterbalanced it. There had been no reform of Parliament for 400 years; but so elastic were the principles of Parliament, in accommodating themselves to the spirit of the age, and circumstances of the people, that the House had governed the country better than any other country on earth had ever been governed. He gave his opposition to this measure, because in his conscience he believed that it went to diminish, and not to increase, the security of the permanent liberties and happiness of the people of England.—Sir F. Burdett supported the Bill in an eloquent speech, and observed that the real question for their decision was, whether it was a part of the constitution, that Peers and others should nominate persons to seats in that House? Was it to be endured, that in that House, which was called the representative of the people, seventy Peers should nominate to 150 seats? What the people demanded was, a restoration of their rights—to have a voice in the election of those on whose decisions their properties and lives depended. This demand of the people was not the result of temporary excitement, but the echo of the long-expressed wish of the wealth and intelligence of the middle classes for Reform. The system of boroughmongering was no longer to be borne.

Lord J. Russell having replied to the various observations against the measure, the House proceeded to a division; when the numbers were:—for the second reading of the Bill, 367; against it, 231; majority in its favour, 136.

July 11. The House having gone into a committee on the Customs Acts, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* renewed his propositions of last Session for the equalization of the WINE DUTIES. He proposed, that the general duty should henceforth be 5s. 6d. per gallon, to take effect this year, with the exception of the duty on Cape wines, which is not to be subject to the new impost till 1834. The alterations were strongly opposed by Messrs. Robinson, C. Pelham, Attwood, Herries, Sadler, and Goulburn, on the ground that they were in violation of the treaty with Portugal, that they broke faith with the colonies, and that they evinced an unfair partiality towards France. On a division, there appeared—for the resolution, 259; against it, 157.

The House then went into a Committee of SUPPLY, when it was moved, that 15,798*l.* 10*s.* be granted to defray the charges of retired allowances, &c. for the current year. Mr. G. Dawson moved, that the sum of 2,500*l.* per annum should be granted to Sir A. B. King, as a remuneration for giving up his patent office of stationer to his Majesty in Ireland. This led to some discussion, in the course of which it was said, that the patent in question was revocable at pleasure, and that his was not a fit case for compensation. On a division, there appeared—for the proposed grant to Sir A. B. King, 45; against it, 103. the original vote was then agreed to.

July 12. Lord J. Russell moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the REFORM BILL. Lord Maitland objected to the disfranchisement of the borough of Appleby, on the ground of its possessing the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to be represented, and moved that counsel might be heard at the Bar against the Reform Bill as it affected their interests. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, and on a division there appeared—for the motion, 187; against it, 284.

Captain Gordon moved the adjournment of the debate. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* could not consent to an adjournment. The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the adjournment, 102; against it, 328; majority for Ministers, 226. The original motion, "that the Speaker do leave the chair," being again put, an amendment was moved upon it, "that the House do now adjourn." The House having divided, the numbers were—for the amendment, 90; against it 286. A deal of warm debating took place on both sides during the intervals between the divisions. Col. Davies, Alderman Waithman, and other members, urged Lord Althorp to persevere in resisting the adjournment; and Lord George Lennox said, that he sincerely trusted that Ministers would not give in to a factious opposition, but that, supported by the

House, they would, if necessary, remain at their posts till twelve o'clock to-morrow night. After five more distinct motions for the adjournment of the debate, which were defeated by considerable majorities, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to a question from Sir C. Wetherell, said he was anxious that the House should have the fullest opportunity to discuss the question that evening, (the 13th.) If the House would allow him to go into Committee *pro forma*, the Chairman might report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and the discussion might take place as before. This arrangement was agreed to. The Bill was then committed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again that day. The House then adjourned at half-past seven in the morning!

July 13. On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the House resolved itself into a committee on the REFORM BILL. On the first clause, which proposed the disfranchisement of certain boroughs, Mr C. Hym moved, that the House should postpone the consideration of the schedules A and B, which contained the names of the places to be disfranchised and curtailed of their representatives, and proceed to the third clause of the Bill, which pointed out the mode in which the new representation was to be provided. —Mr. Stanley opposed the amendment, as only intended to delay the Bill.—Sir Robert Peel supported the amendment. He objected to the disfranchising schedules A. and B. for several reasons, but chiefly because the extinction of the close boroughs would remove the best constitutional check which that House afforded upon the excesses of the popular will. The House then divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 174; against it, 292. The House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

July 14. The House having gone into a committee on the REFORM BILL, Lord J. Russell, in moving the first clause, said, that it was intended to disfranchise all boroughs not possessing 2000 inhabitants, and to permit those places possessing a population of and above that amount to return one Representative.—Sir Robert Peel thought that as there might be fifty-seven questions raised on these boroughs, the most convenient mode would be, first, to decide upon the principle of disfranchisement, and then to discuss the rights of the different boroughs in the schedule. The Right Hon. Bart. moved an amendment to the above effect. After considerable discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 193; against it, 290. The Chairman then reported progress.

July 15. The House went into a Com-

mittee on the REFORM BILL. On the motion for the adoption of the disfranchising clause, Sir A. Agnew moved, as an amendment, that all the boroughs included in schedule A. should have a share in the representation. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Weyland, H. Gurney, C. Wynn, Sir J. Malcolm, Messrs. S. Wortley, Croker, Baring, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Freshfield, Sir G. Clerk, and Sir R. Inglis; and opposed by Mr. C. Fergusson, Lord Althorp, Alderman Venables, the Lord Advocate, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Campbell. On a division there appeared—for the amendment, 205; against it, 316. In answer to observations from various Hon. Members, Lord John Russell said, that the House had decided that all boroughs under 2000 inhabitants should not send Members to Parliament. By the population returns, the boroughs and parishes in some instances were taken together; and in such cases he took the borough and parish together. But in other instances a corner of a parish was in a borough, and he could not feel justified in including the whole parish in such a case.

The Chairman reported progress, with leave to sit again on the 19th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 15.

Lord King, after presenting several petitions against the present Tithe System, brought up a bill for establishing the maximum and minimum of TITHES. Whether a clergyman held one benefice or more, his tithe was not to exceed 500*l*. The provisions, however, of his Bill were altogether prospective, and would have no reference to existing abuses.—The Bishop of London complained of its introduction, as the Archbishop of Canterbury had a Bill with precisely similar intentions.—The Duke of Wellington protested against the principle of the Bill, as illegally interfering with Church property, which he deemed as sacred as private property, and without providing compensation.—The Bill was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor brought in the bill of last Session, which was intended to regulate proceedings in BANKRUPTCY. It was read a first time.

July 16. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the COMPOSITION OF TITHES BILL, in which, his Grace observed, it was provided, that if the rector, vicar, or other incumbent of a parish, and the owners of two-thirds in value of the lands paying tithes, should be desirous of a composition, such a composition might be entered into for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. The sum of money to be agreed upon for a compensation might be settled by the parties among themselves, or by persons appointed to carry the provisions of the Bill into execution. The rate of compensation being to be taken upon an average price

of wheat in the London market for seven years. If the Bill were to be acted upon, it would virtually have the effect of a perpetual commutation. He conceived that it was desirable that the Bill should pass into a law as speedily as possible.—The Lord Chancellor supported the Bill in a very luminous speech, and observed that it was but bare justice to the Most Rev. Prelate to say that he had admirably fulfilled the duty which he had undertaken. It was the interest of the clergy as well as of the laity,—of the Church in an eminent degree, as well as of the country at large,—that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this great question should be effected.—The Earl of Eldon observed, that this was a Bill for a composition of tithes, and though plausible reasons might be offered in support of such a measure, it was impossible not to see that it went to alter and interfere with the nature of the property of tithes, which had been vested as property in the hands of the church by the law of the land.—The Bishop of London expressed his entire concurrence in the principles of the measure of the Most Rev. Prelate. The Bill was then read a second time.

Earl Grey rose to inform the House that he had received a written communication from Prince Leopold, intimating that, as sovereign of Belgium, it was not his intention to draw from this country any portion of the income which was settled upon him by Act of Parliament at the period of his marriage with the Princess Charlotte; reserving, however, the payment of his outstanding debts, the maintenance in complete order and repair of Claremont, the annuities to his confidential servants, and the continuation of his subscriptions to the different public charities in London, to which he and the Princess Charlotte had been accustomed to subscribe. His Lordship was confident that this statement would be received with satisfaction both by the House and the country. (Continued cheering.)

July 19. The Lord Chancellor brought forward a Bill, which was read the first time, for the abolition of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER IN SCOTLAND, and for substituting some other mode for the discharge of its duties. His Lordship said that there were seven Judges of the Court of Session, who were not Judges of the Justiciary Court, and one of them could well sit in the Court of Exchequer on the Mondays during the Session, which were the days on which the Justiciary Court sat, during whose sitting there was no sitting in the Court of Session.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a committee on the REFORM BILL, when Mr. Mackinnon moved an instruction to the committee, declaring that the boroughs in the schedules A and B should be considered

in reference to the last census (1831,) and not to the census of 1821.—Lord *J. Russell* reminded the House, that when the Bill was first introduced, the latest true document whereon they could proceed, was the census of 1821; and he observed, that if Ministers took the census of 1831, they should proceed upon a new basis, because it was not the precise number of two thousand inhabitants to which they addressed their attention, but to the great principle which they wished to establish. After a debate the House divided—for the motion 169; against it, 244. On the question being put, that the Borough of Appleby stand part of the clause, Lord *Mailland* moved, as an amendment, that Appleby be taken out of schedule A, and placed in schedule B. Lord *J. Russell* opposed the amendment, which, after a tedious discussion, was lost by a majority of 302 to 228. The original motion was then put and agreed to, and the name of Appleby was inserted in the clause for disfranchisement.

July 20. On the House resolving itself into a committee on the REFORM BILL, the disfranchisement of the following boroughs in schedule A was, in the course of the evening, agreed to, viz.—*Great Bedwin, Beeralston, Bishop's Castle, Blethingly, Boroughbridge, Bossiny, Brackley, Bramber, Callington, Camelford, Castle Rising, and Corfe Castle.*

July 21. The House went into a committee on the REFORM BILL, when the first borough that was named was *Downton*, on the disfranchisement of which a long debate took place. Lord *John Russell* said, that

the reason why he had included this place in schedule A was, that, although it contained the requisite population, the number of 106 householders was so small, that, owing to the district surrounding *Downton* consisting of agricultural parishes, they would be forced to go as far as *Fordingbridge* for constituents. Under these circumstances, it had been thought better to disfranchise it altogether. Its retention in schedule A was decided by 274 to 244. It was afterwards agreed that *Dunwich, Eye, Fowey, Gatton, and Haslemere*, should continue in schedule A.

July 22. The House having gone into a committee on the REFORM BILL, the chairman put the question that the borough of *Hedon* should be disfranchised, or stand part of schedule A. After some remarks the motion was carried. Motions were then made and agreed to for the disfranchisement of *Heytesbury, Higham Ferrars, Hindon, Ilchester, East Looe, West Looe, Lostwithiel, Ludgershall, and Milbourne Port*. On the motion for the disfranchisement of *Minthead*, Mr. *Luttrell* expressed his dissatisfaction, observing, that it had descended from generation to generation in his family, and that he looked upon it as his birthright.—Lord *John Russell* said, that he did not think the right to nominate members to that House could be looked upon as property.—After a deal of discussion the motion was agreed to; as were motions for the disfranchisement of *Newport*, in Cornwall, *Newton*, in Lancashire, *Newport*, I. W., *Petersfield*, and *Plympton*; making in all thirty-eight places disposed of. The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday, July 23d, the King of France opened the Chambers with a speech which produced a most powerful effect. His Majesty, on adverting to the internal state and interests of the country, declared his resolution equally to punish the machinations of Carlist conspirators or republican alarmists. He stated also that a treaty of indemnity had been concluded with the United States of America,—that the Austrian troops, on the demand of France, had evacuated the Papal States,—that the Belgic fortresses on the side of France were to be demolished,—that the fleet of Don Miguel had been captured, and the tri-coloured flag was waving under the walls of Lisbon. His Majesty was received with great enthusiasm by all classes of the people.

There were some slight efforts to create a tumult at Paris on the 14th, and to plant trees of liberty; but the National Guard and the troops of the line easily put them down.

Some sensation was lately created, owing to a new coinage for France having been shown about; on one side was a portrait of the son of the Duchesse de Berri, having 'Henri V. Roi de France' round it, and on the obverse, the fleur-de-lys. They are silver coin, of the value of five francs. Considerable quantities, it is stated, have been sent to La Vendee. The French government has prohibited their circulation.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel having persevered in his refusal to grant satisfaction to the French, a large fleet was sent from Toulon to enforce it, and seventeen sail lately anchored in the bay of Cascaes. As soon as Don Miguel was informed that the French ships fired at the Castle of Cascaes, he gave orders to the troops in Lisbon to proceed to the coast, establishing his head quarters at Caxias, a small place at a distance of two leagues from Lisbon, and two from the coast. All the

Ministry but Battos were dismissed. The Count of Porto Santo being appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to accept it, and so the celebrated Accursio das Neves was appointed for the justice department.

On the 1st of July, a ship of the line, a frigate, and a brig, forming part of the squadron, chased a Portuguese vessel, the *Lord Wellington*, of 300 tons, into Cascaes Bay, keeping up a constant fire, to oblige her to heave to. When within the range of the guns of the battery, the Portuguese opened a brisk fire on the squadron; the *Lord Wellington* then came to anchor under the batteries. The line-of-battle ship and frigate returned the fire from the batteries, and silenced the guns; after which they sent in their boats, which succeeded in bringing out the *Wellington*. The citadel and the church were damaged, and several persons were killed.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the French Fleet before the walls of Lisbon, when Don Miguel immediately acceded to all the demands of the French.

BELGIUM.

On the morning of Saturday July 16th, Prince Leopold left London, accompanied by the Belgian deputies and a numerous retinue, for Brussels, to take possession of his new kingdom. His Royal Highness reached Calais the same evening, where he was received with all the attentions due to a crowned head in alliance with France, by General Belliard, who conducted him through the French territory to his own frontier. On the next morning King Leopold left Calais, to proceed by Gravelines and Dunkirk to Ostend. The most cordial and enthusiastic testimonies of loyalty and attachment were every where shown to his Majesty. At five o'clock he arrived at Ostend, and was greeted with a salute of 100 cannon, bells ringing, the cheering of the multitude, and the homage of the authorities and clerical dignitaries of the city. On Monday morning his Majesty breakfasted at Broges, and reached Ghent the same night. The next evening he arrived at Molenbeck, one of the suburbs of Brussels. Not less than 40,000 persons lined the way from that town to Laeken. The cry of "*Vive le Roi!*" was one continued sound. Carriages of all descriptions were placed on each side of the road, and about 300 horsemen, composed of the Civic Guard and private gentlemen, followed in procession after the Royal carriage. The king arrived at Laeken at ten o'clock. Immense crowds assembled, and the air was rent with the shoutings of the populace. The king made his public entry into Brussels on Thursday, and in sight of the assembled people, solemnly repeated the oath to observe the constitution and maintain the national independence and integrity. In

sight of the people, also, the king signed the constitution. The Congress claimed its representative powers, and the Regent delivered up his authority amid the loud cheers of the people. The day was one of enthusiasm, and the King was conducted to his palace amid acclamations of joy. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

The king of Holland has, in a most solemn manner, protested against the recent settlement of the Belgian question.

ITALY.

The Duchy of Parma was disturbed on the 17th of June by a hurricane, the ravages of which have no parallel in history. At the very eve of a harvest, which was, in the highest degree, promising, every thing has been destroyed. In a part of the country, thirty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen miles in breadth, all was buried and destroyed under heaps of hail-stones. According to the Italian journals, the smallest hail-stones weighed half a pound; the largest, which were in great quantities, weighed 3lb. They were of divers forms, round, cylindrical, and square; the latter were from one to three inches thick, and from two to eight inches broad. Thirty villages, between San Donino and Parma, are ruined by this storm.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Accounts from Poland have brought intelligence of several acts of treachery, which have occasioned the failure of well-laid plans, and well-grounded expectations of great advantages over the Russians, and of a conspiracy, which, if not detected almost at the moment of execution, threatened the utter extinction of all the hopes of the nation. It appears that Schryznecki had planned an attack by three combined corps against Gen. Rudiger, at Lublin and Koek. Only one of the Generals, Tunno, employed on this occasion, attempted to carry the measure into effect, and his corps was for several hours left alone engaged with the Russians, while the other two Generals, one of them Jankowski, being actually within hearing, rendered him no assistance, and Tunno was consequently obliged to retreat, which led to the escape of Rudiger, his junction with the Russian main army, and the falling back of Schryznecki to the neighbourhood of Warsaw, to guard against threatening movements of General Toll against Warsaw. Strong suspicions of the treachery of Jankowski were entertained from his conduct on this occasion; and he was expected, with some of his officers, to be brought to a court martial, when an alarming conspiracy, in which he was implicated, was discovered. It appears that several officers in the Polish army were in correspondence with the Russians, to whom all the plans of Schryznecki were communicated, and which is said to

have led to the success of the Russians at Ostralenka. A plot was also laid for giving arms to the Russian prisoners and delivering Warsaw into their hands. Jankowski's accomplices, about 500 in number, were most of them seized.

The Russian main army, under Count Paskewitch, the new commander-in-chief, crossed the Vistula, below Plock, on the 11th July, to commence operations on the left bank. The National Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation to the Polish nation, calling upon the Poles to make still further efforts to crush the enemies of their independence, and for this purpose proclaims a *levy en masse*. Preparations for the defence of Warsaw had been resumed with increased activity. General Chrzanowski had caused 25 pieces of heavy cannon to be brought from Zamosc.

Accounts from the frontiers of Poland state, that considerable masses of Russian troops from all parts of the empire are marching towards Poland, and that the Poles will soon have to combat the largest Russian army ever brought into the field.

The cholera rages at St. Petersburg. The Gazette gives the most terrific instance of mob ignorance and fury ever recorded. The lower classes of the Russian capital being persuaded that the foreign doctors who presided over the hospital killed their friends, absolutely attacked and destroyed the building, dragging the scientific strangers inhumanly through the streets, and spreading the dreadful pestilence to which these philanthropists had left their homes to oppose their skill. The Emperor suddenly appeared among the people, rebuked them, and falling on his knees, prayed aloud to God to avert the plague, which their rashness might spread over the land. The people joined in the prayer, and the riot was at an end. The Grand Duke Constantine has fallen a victim to this frightful disorder; see our Obituary.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt is using the most strenuous exertions to improve and civilize the country over which he presides. Works on an immense scale are carrying on at Alexandria, principally under the direction of M. de Cerety, a French engineer. The navy appears to be the principal object of the Viceroy's attention. Steam-engines are employed to clear the port of the mud which prevented the ships from entering, and deep canals have been dug capable of receiving three-deckers. Extensive sheds have been built to protect the timber, and numerous workshops have been erected within a short time, where native workmen are instructed by French artisans. These workmen are not deficient in ability, and some of them are capable of working with-

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out guides after eight months' lessons. A ship of the line of eighty guns, a frigate of sixty, and several small brigs, go out of port twice a week to exercise the crews; but, owing to the officers belonging to different nations, and the imperfect understanding that exists between them and their raw crews, little progress has as yet been made in naval tactics.

ALGIERS.

In the conquered kingdom of Algiers the French are actively proceeding in the measures of civilization. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers, and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels that infested the streets, and reduced an establishment of dunghills as venerable as Mahomet. They have built an Opera-house, ordered the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list, and subscribe, as becomes the patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in this theatre, to which the ladies of the different harems have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be delighted with the romantic loves of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Houris ever turned before. A detachment of dancing-masters has been brigaded for the service, and *modistes* "from Paris" are rapidly opening shops in the "Grande Rue Royale." If a three-tailed bashaw is disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they order him to be shaved, dispossess him of his turban, pipe, and scymetar, and send him to learn the manual exercise under one of their sergeants. The remedy is infallible.

On the 25th of last June an expedition, consisting of 6,000 men, under the command of the General-in-chief, set out for Medeah, to chastise some tribes which refused the payment of the tribute stipulated. After having effected the object by the execution of some of the native chiefs, they returned for Algiers; but the troops had constantly to defend themselves against more than 45,000 Bedouins, Kabyles, and Arabs, who attacked them on all sides. The expedition lost at least 700 men killed and wounded.

NORTH AMERICA.

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen millions.

Fayetteville, in the United States, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. About 2,000 persons are destitute of a home, and much property was destroyed, but few lives lost.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The famine and pestilence of which we have lately had such frightful details, have spread from the southern to the western districts of Ireland. "It is vain," says a Catholic Bishop, Dr. French, "to particularize in such a wide and expanded scene of terrific and almost universal devastation. In a community of 45,000 souls, there are not, I am sure, less than 30,000 in extreme distress, and including the distressed districts in both counties (Galway and Mayo) I cannot estimate the number pining in afflicted indigence at less than half a million. Hordes of famishing human beings from all parts, daily swell our own peculiar share of misery, and we are in frequent apprehension of falling victims to contagion."

An interesting relic of antiquity, a beautiful stone crucifix, was lately discovered in Lincolnshire. A bridge called *Northlyke bridge*, seven miles from Boston, on the Louth road, has long been accounted a great nuisance, owing to its steep ascent; and it was resolved a short time ago to take it down and erect a new one. The workmen employed in the undertaking were surprised to find the foundations extending a considerable distance, and investigating still further they found two arches, or cells, beyond the site of the bridge as it has stood for ages. The remains of several Gothic arches excited attention, and below these a brick was found (said to bear the date 1111, but this must be a mistake), and still deeper the workmen discovered a beautiful stone crucifix, in a fine state of preservation. The stone itself is similar to that of which Boston church is constructed; the figure is one foot seven inches in length, and the cross three feet six inches. The face of the figure is a fine specimen of sculpture, and the anatomy is beautiful. The cross sinks into a shield, upon which some faint sketches of armorial bearings may be traced, and below this shield is the oak-leaf capital of an octagon pillar, upon which it is very evident the figure was originally erected. There is a peculiarity in the figure especially deserving notice; the hand is drawn together, the palm forming a perfect hollow: to the reflecting mind this will appear natural.

The affairs of *Amesbury Grammar School* (which was founded in the year 1677), having been laid before the Court of Chancery by a petition, at the instance of the Rev. Edward Duke (as the lineal descendant of one of the original trustees), the final decree has been recently pronounced by the Master of the Rolls. The petition was presented under the useful, but little-known statute of the 52d Geo. III. c. 101,

and has met with the sanction of the Court by the full grant of the objects sought by it. The report of the Master in Chancery (to whom the case was referred for investigation) has been confirmed, a re-appointment of trustees has taken place, and the scheme proposed for the future management of the charity has been adopted. This decision, among other arrangements, has formally annexed to the institution a house, which a few years since was purchased by the trustees, from their surplus funds, as a residence for the schoolmaster, and has further extended the utility of the foundation by empowering them to apprentice occasionally, as their means may admit, any boy educated at the school.

In boring for water at *Castle Rising*, near Lynn, in Norfolk, a part of the coast on which the sea has been for many years progressively encroaching, at the depth of 600 feet, several horns were found, supposed to be those of the unicorn; they were straight, about two feet in length, and one inch in circumference, and hollow, the medullary substance being petrified. At 640 feet numerous oysters were found; the shells were half open. At the depth of 660 feet a large oak tree was met with; it was quite black, and its texture extremely hard.

June 20. At the Canongate court-room, Thomas Drummond of Biddick, Durham, grandson and heir male of James sixth Earl of Perth, commonly called "Duke of Perth," was, by a respectable Jury, unanimously served nearest and lawful heir male of his deceased great-grand-uncle, Lord Edward Drummond, who took upon himself the title of Earl of Perth, and who was the youngest and last surviving son and last heir male of the body of James the fourth Earl of Perth.

Winchester Assizes. Deacle v. Baring and Others.—This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff, the son of a clergyman, to recover compensation in damages from the defendants, Mr. Francis Baring, a magistrate and Member of Parliament; Mr. Bingham Baring, son of Mr. Alexander Baring; Capt. Nevell, the Rev. Mr. Knight, and Mr. Seagrim, an attorney, for a false arrest, and a false imprisonment. It arose out of the unfortunate tumults and riotous assemblies that some time ago disturbed the country. From the evidence it would appear that Mr. and Mrs. Deacle, charged with encouraging rioters, were apprehended on a warrant, and treated with great severity by Mr. B. Baring, or by his order. The Jury returned a verdict for 50*l.* for the plaintiff against the defendant Mr. B. Baring, for the battery, and that all the other defendants were justified by the warrant. This af-

fair has since occasioned a debate in the House of Commons, when the matter was explained to the satisfaction of the whole House, excepting only Mr. Hunt.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 10.—The Gazette of this day contained a proclamation, ordering the Coronation of their Majesties to take place on Thursday, Sept. 8, at Westminster. But the King has since declared his commands that no ceremonies are to be celebrated at the Coronation, except the sacred rites attending the administration of the royal oath in Westminster Abbey. The usual procession and feast are to be dispensed with.

July 4.—The Rev. Rob. Taylor, yeoman of the "Devil's Chaplain," was found guilty, at the Surrey Sessions, of blasphemy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 200*l.* and enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 500*l.* for his good behaviour, and find two sureties of 250*l.* for the next five years.

July 7.—The trial of William Cobbett for the publication of a libel in December last, calculated to excite the labouring classes of the country to acts of outrage and violence, took place before Lord Tenterden and a special Jury. The Jury could not agree in their verdict, and were confined all night. Next morning, the Foreman

having declared that unanimity among them was next to impossible, they being divided for and against, they were discharged without any verdict being delivered.

July 16. Mr. Long Wellesley, the Member for Essex, was committed to the Fleet Prison, by order of the Lord Chancellor, for contempt of court, he having taken his youngest daughter from the house of Miss Long, in whose guardianship she was, and refused to give her up, or say where she was. The Lord Chancellor wrote to the Speaker of the House of Commons, informing him of the committal. On the 19th the Committee of Privileges sat at the House of Commons, to take into consideration the alleged breach of privilege, by the arrest of Mr. Wellesley, in pursuance of the Lord Chancellor's order. The Sergeant-at-Arms having made an application for Mr. Wellesley to be given up as a Member of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor said, "Mr. Wellesley is my prisoner, and I shall not give him up to the House of Commons. I am quite clear that I am right. The House of Commons may shut up this Court, if it can; as long as it is open, it will maintain its own power and authority. No doubt the House of Commons will act wisely and constitutionally on the question, but in the mean time the prisoner must remain in custody."

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 12. 14th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. M. Everard to be Lieut.-Col.—51st Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. H. Elliott to be Major.—60th Foot, to be Majors, Capt. T. R. P. Tempest, Capt. J. B. Thornhill.—78d Foot, Capt. R. Anstruther to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lt.-Colonels of Inf. Major R. Drew, Major C. Chichester, Major Hon. C. Grey.

July 14. Ralph Abercrombie, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin.

July 18. Michael La Beaume, esq. to be Medical Galvanist and Electrician in Ordinary to the King.

July 19. To be Maj. of Inf. Capt. C. F. Lardy, 64th Foot.

July 21. The Earl of Munster to be Lieutenant of the Tower.—F. C. A. Stevenson, esq. to be Page of Honour to his Majesty in ordinary.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bletchingley.—Viscount Palmerston; and T.

H. Villiers, esq.

Cashe.—Philip Pusey, esq.

Downton.—Hon. D. P. Bouverie.

Higham Ferrars.—C. C. Pepys, esq.

Melton.—Wm. Cavendish, esq.

Milkbourne Port.—P. C. Crampton, esq.

Mmmouth.—Lord Worcester.

Okehampton.—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.

Newport, (Cornwall).—Viscount Grimston.

Reigate.—Capt. C. P. Yorke.

Tavistock.—J. H. Hawkins, esq.

Westbury.—H. F. Stephenson, esq.

Winchelsea.—J. Brougham, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir G. W. Bishopp, Dean of Lismore.

Rev. J. C. Prince, Chancellor of Emly.

Rev. F. Ruyshe, Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. Lord J. Thynne, Preb. of Westminster.

Rev. W. H. Drage, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Ford, Minor Canon in Carlisle Cathedral; also Cumwhitton P. C.

Rev. A. Matthews, Canon of Hereford Cath.

Rev. J. Abbot, Meavy R. Devon.

Rev. J. Clifton, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Notts.

Rev. H. W. Cottle, Watford R. Northamp.

Rev. W. Dusatoy, Exton R. Hants.

Rev. G. Goodden, North Barrow R. Som.

Rev. S. Hall, Middleton Cheney R. Northamp.

Rev. St. V. L. Hammick, Brunswick Ch. St. Mary-le-bone.

Rev. J. Hoste, Ingoldisthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Hadson, Castle Carrock R. Cumb.
 Rev. W. Huntington, St. John's R. Manchester.
 Rev. G. Mason, Whitwell R. Derbyshire.
 Rev. H. Nicholls, Rockbeare V. Devon.
 Rev. T. G. Parr, St. Michael's P. C. Lichfield, co. Stafford.
 Rev. G. Pearse, Henley V. Suffolk, and St. Martin's P. C. Norwich.
 Rev. C. Swann, St. Michael's R. Stamford.
 Rev. C. Symson, Teversall R. Notts.
 Rev. J. White, Saxilby V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. G. Woods, Westdean R. Sussex.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Abbott, to the Bp. of Killaloe.
 Rev. J. D. Baker, to the Earl of Munster.
 Rev. T. Ventris, to the Gloucester County gaol.
 Rev. J. F. Woodham, to the Hants County gaol.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Serj. Spankie to be standing Counsel to the East India Company.
 J. Wallace, esq. to be second Master of King's College, Canterbury.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Hampton-court Palace, H. Podmore, esq. of Clayton, Sussex, to Amelia, dau. of J. Guy, esq. of Hampton-wick.—14. At Sittingbourne, Kent, the Rev. J. Moreland, of Milton, to Isabel, dau. of the Rev. M. Lough, D.D.—28. At Orcheston St. George, Wilts, the Rev. H. Lee, Preb. of Hereford Cathedral, to Julia, eldest dau. of G. Lowther, esq. of Ashley Mount, Hants.—At Bath, Sir B. R. Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. to Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. Robert Cottam.—30. At Jersey, Chas. Franklin, esq. Capt. 84th regiment, to Emily H. Turrens, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Topham.

Lately. At Paris, Edw. Hamilton Ffeneay, esq. 62nd reg. to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Professor Lee.—At Lyme, John Stuckey, to Monique, dau. of the late Alan Bellingham, esq. of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, and niece to the late Sir Wm. Bellingham, Bart.—Rev. Thos. W. Hornbuckle, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, to Eliz. Forster, dau. of the Rev. E. Nelson, late Rector of Conyham.

July 1. At Rugby, the Rev. J. W. Tomlinson, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. B. Homer, D.D.—4. At Hatfield, Herts, the Rev. W. Horne, Rector of Humber and Hotham, eld. son of Sir W. Horne, solicitor-general, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Jacob Hans Busk, esq. of Ponsbourne Park.—5. At Middleton St. George, the Rev. E. Pencock, to Selina Wilmer, dau. of the late Dr. Wilmer, of Coventry.—The Rev. Wm. Lockwood, of Halifax, to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. William Gladster, Vicar of Kirby Fleetham.—At Ripple, the Rev. R. Martin, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Job Walker Baugh, Rector of Ripple, Worcestershire.—7. At Oxford, the Rev. J. F. West, to Martha Trimmer, 2d dau. of Mr. Stevens, of the Corn-market.—At Settrington, co. York, John Kelk, esq. M.D. of Scarborough, to Arabella, 7th dau. of the Rev. H. J. Todd.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir John Ogilvie, of Inverquhar, Bart. to Juliana Barbara, youngest dau. of the late Lord Henry Howard, and

niece to the Duke of Norfolk.—8. At St. Georges's, Hanover-square, T. Smith, esq. M.P. to Louisa, third dau. of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M.P.—13. The Rev. D. Blow, of Kenilworth, to Miss Dyson, of Islington.—14. At Paris, Baron de Robeck, to Miss Emily Henry, niece to the Duke of Leinster.—At St. Pancras Church, Lieut. C. Kittoe Scott, R.N. to Frances Alsop, dau. of R. Scott, esq. of Mill-hill, Hendon.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Neill, eldest son of Neill Malcolm, esq. of Pultalloch, Argyllshire, to Harriett Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Sir Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth-park, Hants, Bart.—At Chipping Barnet, the Rev. Thos. Brown, to Jane Lewis, youngest dau. of John Goodyear, esq. of Barnet.—At Barking, H. C. Verboke, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Emily, only child of W. Pearce, esq. of Aldborough Grange, Essex.—16. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Hugh Inglis, esq. to Rothes Beatrix, 2nd dau. of the late Sir John Leslie, Bart.—At Churchill, Somersetshire, T. F. Dy-mock, esq. to Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Perry, esq.—The Rev. Copinger Hill, to Emily-Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Pyke, of Baythorne-park.—20. At St. George the Martyr, Capt. W. W. Baker, 3d son of Sir R. Baker, to Barbara, second dau. of J. A. Young, esq. of Great Ormond street.—At Clifton, co. Gloucester, H. Mark Pringle, esq. of Oakendean, Sussex, to Julia Fanny, only dau. of the late J. Brooke Irwin, esq. Capt. 103d regiment.—At Broad-chist, the Rev. E. E. Coleridge, Vicar of Buckereil, in Devon, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Musbury and Uplyme.—21. At Bradninch, the Rev. John Tucker, of Ham House, near Cheltenham, to Jane Rogers, of Byrleigh House, eldest dau. of the late T. Shepherd, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Seymour, esq. son of Lord G. Seymour, and Minister resident at the Court of Tuscany, to Miss Gertrude Brand, dau. of the Hon. Gen. Trevor.—At Stafford, Dorset, Chas. Wriothesley Digby, esq. to Eliz. only dau. of late Rev. Wm. Floyer.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE.

June 27. At Witepsk, of the cholera morbus, aged 52, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Constantine of Russia, the late Viceroy of Poland.

He was born May 9, 1779, and was the second son of the Emperor Paul, and the Empress Maria Feodowna, before marriage the Princess Sophia Dorothea Augusta of Wurtemberg; and received the name of Constantine Cesariowitsch (the latter instead of Paulowitsch, which was his proper patronymic, and that given to all his brethren), as an earnest of the schemes of ambition indulged by his grandmother Catherine with respect to the conquest of the Turks. As if it were, however, in defiance of his name, Constantine refused empire, when it had legitimately devolved upon him.

When not yet seventeen, Constantine was married Feb. 26, 1796, to Julia Henrietta Ulrica, daughter of Francis Duke of Saxe Coburg-Saalfeld, and sister to the present reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, to Leopold the new King of the Belgians, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Archduchess was baptized into the Greek Church by the names Anna Feodorowna. This marriage was dissolved by an Imperial ukase of April 2, 1820; and the Grand Duke was married again, on the 20th of May following, to Jane, by birth Countess Grudzinska, and created Princess of Lowicz.

On the death of the Emperor Alexander, Dec. 1, 1825, the Imperial crown was presumed to devolve on Constantine; but on the opening of some secret documents which had been drawn at the period of his divorce, it was found that he had then signed an act renouncing his right of succession. The Grand Duke Nicholas, notwithstanding, declared himself ready to take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor Constantine, until, after the lapse of nearly a fortnight, he received a letter from his brother, entirely foregoing his right of seniority, and stating that he remained at Warsaw until he received the commands of the Emperor Nicholas the First. These proceedings occasioned great astonishment throughout Europe, nor have their causes been ever fully explained; but it is supposed that the understanding took place between Alexander and Constantine, as a condition of his being permitted to divorce his

wife, and contract a second marriage with a subject. The alteration of the succession led to an insurrection of the military in Moscow, Dec. 14, 1825, but which was soon effectually suppressed. Mr. Rae Wilson, in his "Travels in Russia," has printed a letter of Nicholas to Constantine, in which, after stating that he had obeyed his brother's will in ascending the throne, Nicholas begs he may be "assured that he, who contrary to my expectation and wish, has placed me on this very difficult road, will be on it my guide and conductor,—this duty you, in the presence of God, cannot refuse, cannot renounce; and to this power to you, as the elder brother entrusted by Providence himself, I shall deem it the greatest happiness in life to be always in subjection." It may be presumed that, at least as far as Poland was concerned, Nicholas kept this resolution of entire confidence and reliance on his brother.

The Archduke Constantine continued to reside as Viceroy of Warsaw, which government he had already for some years held, until the revolution broke forth at the close of last November, when he was driven to make a hasty flight with his Russian troops. The grand complaint of the Poles is, that his government was one of completely military despotism.

FIELD-MARSHAL DIEBITSCH.

June 10. At his head-quarters, Kleczewo, near Pultusk, of cholera morbus, aged 46, Field-Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky.

This celebrated chieftain was descended from an ancient Silesian family, and was born May 13, 1785. In his earliest years, it is said, he had so singularly retentive a memory, that when he had attained his fourth year he was capable of resolving arithmetical questions with greater readiness than most adults. The Count's father was an officer of distinguished talent, whom Frederick the Great, a short time before his death, appointed on his personal staff as extra-adjutant. After Frederick's demise, he occupied the post of garrison-major at Breslau; and when holding this post, was one day agreeably surprised by receiving a ministerial dispatch, addressed to "Lieutenant-Colonel von Diebitsch." In his delight at this unexpected honour, he spread the tidings instantly among his comrades, and solicited his commander to make it public on the day's parade; the request

was refused, because his superior had received no official intimation of his promotion; and, indeed, it turned out that the whole arose out of a blunder on the part of the office-clerk who had directed the dispatch. Major Diebitsch, deeming that he had compromised his character with the government, sent in his resignation, left his son to complete his education in the academy for cadets at Berlin, and entered the service of Russia. He was immediately intrusted with an important command; and his son having received an officer's commission in the Russian guards, he wrote to Frederick William II. requesting his sanction to the transfer of his own services; but at the same time insisting that, as his child had been educated in a Prussian military school, the services of that child should be devoted to the Prussian state. Frederick, however, refused to shackle his sanction with any such stipulation; and the consequence was, that the late Field-Marshal enlisted under Russian banners. His stratagetic acquirements, as far as regards theory, were perfected in the military school at St. Petersburg. He rose rapidly from the Guards to an appointment on the staff: though young in years, his talent was so eminent as to entitle him to the grades of Lieutenant-General and Quartermaster-general in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814: and he became subsequently Adjutant-general to the late Emperor, whose confidence in him descended to his successor Nicholas. In the conflict at Austerlitz he was wounded by a spent ball, which lodged in the palm of his hand. He also distinguished himself in the actions of Eylau and Friedland, and in the celebrated campaign of 1812. At Dresden he received a severe contusion, and had two horses killed under him. The appointment of Count Diebitsch to the supreme command of the Russian army, at the commencement of the campaign against Turkey in 1829, was the exclusive act of the Emperor. The nomination excited considerable discontent in the first instance, because the person selected was not a native Russian. The operations of the campaign and its result show that the choice of the Emperor was not misplaced; and it is stated that the "greatest living master in the art of war" gave his testimony to the merits of the general in the following terms:—"I don't know which is to be most admired, the original plan of the campaign, or the combination of skill, courage, and caution, with which it has been conducted; but this I do know, that this single campaign places Diebitsch at the very head of his profes-

The Emperor made the Field-Marshal a Count, with the title of Sabalkanski, or the Traverser of the Balkan; and on the 12th of Sept. 1829, sent him, with the order of St. George of the 1st class, the following acknowledgment of his merits: "The army entrusted to your command has not ceased, since the commencement of the present campaign, to distinguish itself by the most brilliant exploits. The total defeat of the main force of the Grand Vizier at the village of Kulewtscha, the taking of the fortress of Silistria, the ever-memorable passage of Mount Balkan, the capture of all the fortresses in the Bay of Bourgas, and that of the second capital Adrianople, are deeds which cover the army with imperishable laurels. But not satisfied with this, your distinguished military talents have shewn to the world an event which exceeds all expectation, and you did not delay to plant our victorious standards upon the very gates of the enemy's capital, and communicating on the right wing with our forces in the Archipelago, and on the left with those in the Black Sea, at length triumphantly compelled the Ottoman Porte to acknowledge its inability to resist the Russian arms, and decidedly to implore clemency."

Thus possessing the entire confidence of Nicholas he was immediately selected, on the breaking out of the Polish revolution, to restore the Russian dominion in that country. There has been a fatality throughout this war, favourable to the Poles. Among its instances are the frozen bridges of the Vistola gliding suddenly away—the cholera waging an exterminating war upon their ill-provided opponents—disunion and fatigue paralysing the hostile army—and, in fine, the "Balkan-Passer" checked, distracted by difficulties, and undermined, at length succumbed to his altered destiny by taking refuge in the grave. On the morning of May 28 (June 9), the Field Marshal had felt himself unwell, but during the whole day he appeared to be in good health, had eaten, and seemed in good spirits as usual. In the evening he went to bed at 10 o'clock, was soon called up to attend to some business, and still appeared quite well. About two o'clock in the morning he suddenly felt indisposed, and called to his attendants, but it was not till past three o'clock that, finding himself grow worse, he ordered the physician to be called. The symptoms of cholera soon became very violent, and after severe sufferings terminated in death at a quarter past 11 in the morning.

In person, Diebitsch was short, brown, and walked with his head down; he ap-

peared cold, but his eye was fiery, and continually occupied; his forehead was high, like that of Napoleon, and his back bent somewhat crooked.

He was married, in 1815, to Jane, Baroness de Tornau, niece to the lady of Prince Barclay de Tolly. Of this marriage there was no issue. His lady died in the course of last year. The marshal, when dying, expressed a wish that his remains should be buried in Silesia.

ADM. EARL OF NORTHESK.

May 28. In Albermarle-street, after a short but severe illness, aged 73, the Right Hon. William Carnegie, seventh Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill, in the peerage of Scotland; an Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, G.C.B., K.C., LL.D. and Governor of the British Linen Company's Bank.

He was born April 10, 1758, and was the second but eldest surviving son of George the sixth Earl, a Captain R.N. by Lady Anne Leslie, eldest daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven and Melville; and first sailed at the age of thirteen with Capt. the Hon. S. Barrington, in the *Albion*. He next served with Capt. Macbride, in the *Southampton*, and Captain Stair Douglas, in the *Squirrel*; was made acting Lieutenant in the *Non-such*, and confirmed by Lord Howe, in 1777, into the *Apollo*. He afterwards served with Admirals Sir J. L. Ross and Sir G. B. Rodney; and by the latter was made a commander after the action with the Count de Guichen, April 17, 1780, and appointed to the *Blast* fire-ship, from which he removed into the *St. Eustatia*, and was present in her at the reduction of the island of that name, Feb. 3, 1781.

Capt. Carnegie obtained post rank on the 7th April, 1782, and at the ensuing peace returned to England in the *Enterprise* frigate, and was put out of commission. In 1788 he succeeded his elder brother, as Lord Rosehill; and in 1790, on the Spanish armament, was appointed to the command of the *Heroine* of 32 guns; but was paid off when the apprehension of a war with that power ceased.

On the demise of his father, Jan. 29, 1792, his Lordship succeeded to the Earldom and estate. In January, 1793, he commissioned the *Beaulieu* frigate, and went to the *Leward Islands*; whence he returned towards the close of that year, in the *Andromeda*, which ship was shortly afterwards put out of commission. In 1796 Lord Northesk was appointed to the command of the *Monmouth*, of 64 guns, and employed in the North Sea, under the orders of Viscount

Duncan, until, in May 1797, the spirit of disaffection, which had originated in the Channel Fleet, unfortunately spread to that squadron, and the *Monmouth* was one of the ships brought to the Nore: the subsequent events of that temporary delirium among our seamen, are matters of history. When the firmness of the mutineers was at length a little shaken, they determined to attempt a reconciliation with government through the medium of Lord Northesk. For this purpose, on the 6th June, the two delegates of the *Monmouth* were rowed on board that ship, where his Lordship was confined, and informed him it was the pleasure of the committee that he should immediately accompany them on board the *Sandwich*, as they had proposals to make leading to an accommodation; his Lordship complied, attended by one officer; he found the convention in the state cabin, consisting of sixty delegates, with the chief ring-leader, Parker, sitting at their head. Having consented to bear the letter, Lord Northesk proceeded to London with this despatch; and after stopping a short time at the Admiralty, he attended Earl Spencer to the King. The demands of the seamen were rejected as exorbitant and unreasonable. Captain Knight (whose death we also record in p. 81,) was the bearer of the Admiralty's answer to the Mutineers. After the trials were over, Lord Northesk resigned the command of the *Monmouth*, and remained unemployed until 1800, when he was appointed to the *Prince* of 98 guns, in which ship he continued on Channel service until the suspension of hostilities.

In 1803, his Lordship was appointed to the *Britannia*, of 100 guns, at Portsmouth, and soon after received the honour of a visit, on board that ship, from their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge. Towards the close of the same year, the *Britannia* was stationed at St. Helen's, to guard that end of the Isle of Wight, in case of an invasion. She afterwards formed a part of the Channel fleet.

Lord Northesk was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral April 23, 1804, and, with his flag in the *Britannia*, continued to serve in the arduous blockade of Brest, until August in the following year, when he was detached with a squadron, under the orders of Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Vice-Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. In the glorious and decisive battle of Trafalgar, his Lordship took a distinguished share. Previously to that memorable event, the *Britannia* had been directed by Lord Nelson, in

consequence of her heavy rate of sailing, constantly to take a position to windward of him; and, on the morning of the memorable 21st Oct. 1805, he ordered, by signal, that she should assume a station as most convenient, without regard to the order of battle; and afterwards sent verbal directions to Lord Northesk, to break through the enemy's line astern of the fourteenth ship. This the *Britannia* effected in the most masterly and gallant manner, though severely galled in bearing down, by a raking fire from several of the enemy; and in a short space of time completely dismasted a French ship of 80 guns, on board of which a white handkerchief was waved in token of submission. She afterwards singly engaged, and kept at bay, three of the enemy's van ships, that were attempting to double upon the *Victory*, at that time much disabled, and warmly engaged with two of the enemy. During the whole continuance of this long and bloody conflict, Lord Northesk zealously emulated the conduct of his illustrious leader; nor, after the action, were his skill and promptitude less efficient in the arduous task of securing the captured ships; and, when the order was given for destroying the prizes, after removing from them the British seamen, his zeal in that truly dangerous service, in a tempestuous sea and heavy gale of wind, was exceeded only by his exemplary humanity. Though urgent signals were made, and repeated, "to expedite the destruction;" his Lordship would on no account suffer the *Intrepide*, the nearest of the captured ships to the *Britannia*, to be scuttled or burned, until his boats had rescued from the devoted prize all her surviving crew, and the whole of the wounded men. In consequence of ill health, his Lordship resigned the command, and returned to England in the *Dreadnought*, accompanied by the *Britannia* and three of the prizes, and arrived at Portsmouth May 16, 1806. For his eminent services as third in command of the victorious fleet, Lord Northesk was honoured with the order of the Bath, an Admiral's medal, and various honourable augmentations to his armorial insignia, which were confirmed to him and his posterity as follows: Arms, Or, an eagle displayed Azure, a medal suspended from its neck, and in chief the word *Trafalgar*; two crests, 1, the hull of a ship in flames, 2, a demi-leopard Proper, issuant out of a naval crown. Supporters, two leopards, each having a medal suspended from its neck, and bearing a flag displayed Argent, and bearing a flag displayed Argent, charged with a cross Gules, inscribed

BRITANNIA VICTRIX. His Lordship also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a sword of one hundred guineas value from the City of London, and a vase valued at three hundred guineas from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

His Lordship was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, April 28, 1802; became an Admiral June 4, 1814; and was in 1821 (on the death of Sir William Young) appointed to succeed Sir James Saumarez as Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. From 1827 to 1830 he was Port-Admiral at Plymouth; and in the first year of his command was presented with a sword by the Lord High Admiral, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's official visit.

The Earl of Northesk was elected a Representative Peer for Scotland in 1796, 1802, and 1806; in 1807 he was an unsuccessful candidate with 22 votes. In 1826 he was unsuccessful with 37 votes; but in 1830 he was elected with 50, and he was a member of the House of Peers until the late dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Northesk had for some years been afflicted with asthma; but his fatal illness was only of three days' duration. His funeral took place in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 8th of June, when his remains were deposited near those of Nelson and Collingwood, his companions in command at Trafalgar. The funeral was conducted with the least possible parade, and was attended only by his Lordship's relatives and intimate friends. The pall placed over the coffin, was the English flag, which was supported by Vice-Admirals Sir Richard King, Bart. K.C.B. and Sir Wm. Hoobam, K.C.B. Rear-Adms. Walker, C.B., Rodd, C.B., Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B., and Wm. Parker, C.B.

The Earl of Northesk married, December 9, 1788, Mary, only daughter of William Henry Ricketts, Esq. and niece to the illustrious Earl St. Vincent. By this lady, whose male issue are included in the remainder to the Viscounty of St. Vincent, and who survives the Earl, his Lordship had five sons and five daughters: 1. Lady Mary, married in 1810 to Walter Long, Esq. of Preshaw, in Hampshire; 2. the Right Hon. George Lord Rosehill, who was lost in the *Blenheim* man-of-war, with Sir Thomas Troubridge, in the East Indies, Feb. 1807; 3. Lady Anne-Lucretia, married in 1821 to James Cruickshanks, Esq. of Langley Park, co. Angus; 4. the Right Hon. William-Hopetoun now Earl of Northesk, born in 1794; 5. Lady Elizabeth-Margaret, married in 1825 to Col. Fres-

derick Reynell Thackeray, of the Royal Engineers; 6. a son who died an infant; 7. Lady Jane Christian, married in 1830 to William Fullerton Lindsey Carnegie, Esq. of Spynie and Boyack, co. Angus, Esq.; 8. the Hon. John-Jervis Carnegie; 9. Lady Georgiana-Henrietta, who died in 1827 at the age of 16; and 10. the Hon. Swynfen-Thomas Carnegie, born in 1813.

A portrait of the Earl of Northesk was published, in 1806, in the *Naval Chronicle*; and a picture of him, by T. Phillips, R.A. was exhibited at Somerset House in 1807.

ADM. SIR JOHN KNIGHT, K.C.B.

June 16. At his seat, Woodend, Hampshire, after a very short illness, aged 83, Sir John Knight, K.C.B. Admiral of the Red.

This officer was the son of Rear-Admiral John Knight, who died in 180... , with whom he embarked at an early period of life, and served in the *Tartar* frigate on the expeditions against Cancalle, Cherbourg, &c.; and was with the squadron under Lord Anson, which escorted her Majesty Queen Charlotte to England, in September, 1761. During the long calm that preceded the war with the colonies we find him assisting in the maritime survey of the coast of North America.

In 1775, Mr. Knight was second Lieutenant of the *Falcon*, Capt. John Linzee, which was one of the vessels that covered the attack on Bunker's Hill. Some time after, Lieut. Knight had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, when attempting to bring off an American vessel that had been driven on shore. After a residence of several months, on parole, at Northampton and South Hadley, in the province of Massachusetts, an exchange of prisoners took place, about Dec. 1776, and our officer returned to the duties of his profession. In Feb. 1777, he was appointed by Lord Howe to the command of the *Haerlem*, of 12 guns, and his judicious and spirited conduct in entering an enemy's port, and taking from thence several small vessels, was so much approved, that that nobleman directed his personal share of the prize-money to be distributed among the immediate captors.

In July, 1778, the *Haerlem* fell in with the French fleet under Count d'Estaing, and narrowly escaped capture, having received several shot from a 50-gun ship, then in chase of a British frigate. Lieut. Knight immediately gave intelligence of his falling in with the enemy, to the Com-

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mander-in-Chief, and was thereupon removed into the *Eagle*, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Lord Howe, with whom he returned to England in the ensuing October.

Towards the conclusion of the American war, Mr. Knight had the good fortune to be appointed First Lieutenant of the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Sir S. Hood, on the Leeward Island station; and to that excellent officer he owed his advancement to the rank of Post-Captain, Sept. 21, 1781, when he was appointed to the *Shrewsbury*, 74. He remained with Sir Samuel Hood, and was present at all his brilliant achievements in 1781 and 1782; and in such estimation were his abilities held, that, in the hour of battle with M. de Grasse's superior fleet at St. Kitt's, the Rear-Admiral removed him from the *Shrewsbury*, to command his own flag-ship the *Barfleur*. On the evening of the memorable 12th April, 1782, Capt. Knight received and presented to his Admiral the sword of Count de Grasse, and those of all the surviving officers of the *Ville de Paris*. A few days after the action, Sir Samuel Hood was detached in pursuit of the beaten enemy; and on the 19th came up with, and captured, two ships of 64 guns each, together with a frigate and a sloop.

For six months preceding the peace of 1783, Prince William Henry, the present sovereign of this country, performed the duty of a midshipman in the *Barfleur*, a portion of each day being allotted, by the Admiral's desire, for a particular part of naval education and study under Capt. Knight, from whose tuition his Royal Highness derived acknowledged advantage. When the account of a cessation of hostilities had reached Jamaica, in March 1783, Lord Hood permitted the Prince to visit Cape François, and the Havannah; after which his Lordship returned to England with the squadron under his command, and arrived at Spithead on the 26th June. It being a period of profound peace, Capt. Knight remained without any appointment until the year 1790; when, on the appearance of a rupture with Spain, Lord Hood again hoisted his flag, and Capt. Knight was again appointed his Lordship's Captain, in the *Victory* of 100 guns, which he continued to command until the final adjustment of the dispute with Spain, and that which subsequently took place between Great Britain and Russia in 1791.

On the commencement of the war with the French Republic, Lord Hood was immediately called forth to command a powerful fleet, destined for the

Mediterranean; and Capt. Knight was again selected to accompany him. In the fatigues of service at Toulon and Corsica, he bore his full share, and received due encomiums from his noble patron, with whom he returned to England in December 1794. He continued, however, to command the *Victory* as a private ship, and on the 25th May sailed from St. Helen's, in company with a squadron commanded by Rear-Adm. Mann, and the trade for the Mediterranean. In the partial action which took place between the British and French fleets, July 13, 1795, the *Victory* particularly distinguished herself, Rear-Adm. Mann having shifted his flag to that ship.

In December following, Sir John Jervis having hoisted his flag on board the *Victory*, Capt. Knight returned to England across the continent; and, on his arrival, was appointed to command the *Montague*, of 74 guns, belonging to the North Sea fleet. Nothing material occurred until the spring of 1797, when it was discovered that the mutiny at Spithead had spread its contagion through the ships employed under the orders of Adm. Duncan; for, on that officer putting to sea, to cruise off the back of Yarmouth Sands, the *Montague* and *Nassau* refused to weigh their anchor, under pretence of being in the course of payment. The firmness evinced by the constituted authorities at length removed the impending evil; and the spirited and glorious conduct of these misguided men, in the action with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, Oct. 11 that year, completely wiped away the disgrace incurred by their late proceedings. Subsequently to that victory, Capt. Knight held a separate command on the coast of Ireland; after which he served in the Channel fleet, and on the Mediterranean station, under Lords St. Vincent, Bridport, and Keith. In Aug. 1799, he returned from the latter station, and for some time commanded the advanced squadron before Brest. On this service the *Montague's* boats made more than one successful attack on the enemy's coasting vessels. Knight's Island, in lat. 48. S. long. 166. 44. was named, after Sir John Knight, by his friend Capt. W. R. Broughton, who was taken prisoner with him in the *Falcon* in 1775, and who died in 1821. Capt. Knight was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Jan. 1, 1801; but did not serve again during the remainder of the war. In April, 1805, his flag was flying on board the *Queen*, of 98 guns, under orders for the Mediterranean, and in the summer of that

year he succeeded to the command of Gibraltar, and hoisted his flag on board the *Guerrier* guard-ship, at that place. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, in 1805; Admiral, in 1813; and nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815. He married a daughter of the late Hon. Col. Peter Foy, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, previous to the revolt of the Colonies. By that lady he had a numerous family; two of his sons are officers in the navy; and several of his daughters are married.

To Sir John Knight's peculiar abilities, in addition to his professional talents, the Admiralty was indebted for his nautical observations, in many valuable charts of America, the Mediterranean, British Channel, &c. A portrait of him was published in the *Naval Chronicle* for 1804.

CAPT. SIR F. J. HARTWELL, BT.

June 28. In Queen Ann-street, aged 74, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Knight and Baronet, of Dale Hall, in Essex, a retired Captain in the Royal Navy.

Sir Francis was the third and youngest son of Captain Brodrick Hartwell, who died Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1784. At the commencement of the war with the colonies, he commanded the *Rattlesnake* cutter, in which he fought several smart actions with the enemy's privateers, and captured a very valuable French West Indian. On his promotion to the rank of Commander he was appointed to the *Ætna* bomb, stationed at Antigua, from which he succeeded to the command of the *Sphinx* frigate, and then to the *Brune*. His first commission bore date Dec. 19, 1779.

In 1789, when their Majesties reviewed a squadron under Commodore Goodall at Plymouth, Capt. Hartwell commanded the *Bellona*, 74, in which he continued during the Spanish and Russian armaments, until paid off in 1791. Towards the close of 1792 he fitted out the *Thetis*, 38, at Deptford; and at the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, he cruised with considerable success in the Channel.

The *Thetis* was paid off in Sept. 1793, and about the same period Capt. H. became a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, in which office he remained until the autumn of 1796, when he was appointed to superintend the Dock-yard at Sheerness. In the course of 1799 he removed to Chatham-yard; and soon after obtained a seat at the Navy Board, where he continued to sit, as a Commissioner and Deputy Comptroller, until the summer of 1814.

Commissioner Hartwell was knighted at St. James's Palace May 4, 1805, on the occasion of his acting as proxy for Lord Keith at the installation of the Bath: he was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 26, 1805. He was twice married: first, May 12, 1781, to Anna-Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Elphinstone, a Captain R.N. and then Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian fleet, by whom he had five children, who all died young excepting his eldest son, the Rev. Houlton Hartwell, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, Vicar of Loders Bradpole and Rotherhampton, in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to the Prince Regent, who died in 1819, leaving issue by Ruth, daughter of David Ball, of Bishop's Hall, Esq. (who is re-married to Joseph Jackson, of St. Vincent's, Esq.) Sir Brodrick Hartwell, born in 1813, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title; and two other sons. Sir Francis, having lost his first lady in 1809, married, secondly, Jan. 27, 1812, Louisa, daughter of John Aldridge, of New Lodge, in Sussex, Esq. and had a daughter, Louisa, born in 1813.

LT.-GEN. SIR T. S. BECKWITH, K.C.B.

Jan. 19. At Malabeshwar Hills, his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, Knt., K. C. B., K. T. S., Commander of the Forces at the Presidency of Bombay.

He was a son of Major-Gen. John Beckwith, who commanded the 20th Regiment at the battle of Minden, and brother to the late Rt.-Hon. Gen. Sir George Beckwith, G.C.B. of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xciii. i. 372, &c. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 71st Foot in 1791, Captain in the army in 1795, in Manningham's corps of Riflemen (afterwards the 95th Foot and Rifle Brigade) 1800, Major 1802, Lieut.-Colonel 1803. He served in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Corunna, and Busaco, for which he wore a medal and two clasps. In 1810 he was appointed to the staff in the army in Spain, as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster general; in 1812 was promoted to be Assistant Quartermaster-general; and afterwards served as Quartermaster-general in Canada. He was knighted, May 29, 1812, on occasion of his standing as proxy for his brother at the installation of the Bath; on the 11th of March, 1813, he was allowed to wear the insignia of Knight-Commander of the Tower and Sword, received for his services in the Peninsula; and he was appointed a Knight-Commander of the Bath, on the extension of the Order, Jan. 5, 1815.

He attained the rank of Colonel in 1811, of Major-General in 1814, Colonel-commandant of the Rifle Brigade in 1827, and Lieut.-General in 1830. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay in the month of May, 1830.

Sir Thomas had an only son, who bore his own names, and was a Captain in the Rifle Brigade; he died at Gibraltar March 21, 1828.

LT.-GEN. SIR G. MARTINDELL, K.C.B.

Jan. 2. Lieut.-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B. commanding the garrison at Buxar, in the East Indies.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Bengal establishment in 1772, and in that capacity carried arms in a corps called "the Select Picket," which bore a distinguished part, in 1774, in the Robilla battle of St. George. He was appointed an Ensign in 1776, and a Lieutenant in 1778, and was for several years Adjutant to the corps of Native Infantry to which he belonged. He was promoted to be Captain in 1793, Major in 1797, Lieut.-Colonel in 1801; and during the Mahratta war of 1803, 4, and 5, was twice selected for the important command of the troops in the province of Bundelcund, under circumstances of much embarrassment and difficulty. The malcontents, keeping possession of many of the strongholds in the country, maintained a harassing warfare at all seasons of the year; but the subjugation of that valuable territory was at length accomplished. In 1809, the strong fortress of Adjygarh surrendered to the troops under Lieut.-Col. Martindell's command; and in 1812 he achieved the still more important conquest of Callinger, the capital or head-quarters of the province. For each of these services he received the thanks of the Governor-general; and on the extension of the order of the Bath to the East India Company's service, he was one of the first officers selected for that honour, April 7, 1815.

Sir G. Martindell held an important command in the mountains, during the Nepal war, and was subsequently occupied in restoring tranquillity to the province of Cuttack, disturbed by the incursions of a numerous banditti connected with the predatory system of the Pindarries. From 1820 to 1822 he was the principal commander of the field army.

COL. JAS. M'DERMOTT.

July 2. In Windsor Castle, aged 72, Colonel James M'Dermott, late of the Royal Military College.

This estimable character was a native of Edinburgh, where he inherited a

small patrimony, and was designed for business; but indulging his propensity for a military life, he entered his Majesty's service in the year 1775, at the early age of sixteen.

In the following spring he embarked for America, and in May was present at the raising of the siege of Quebec, and followed the enemy up the river St. Lawrence. He was in the engagement of Trois Rivières, and participated in the defeat of the Americans on the lakes on the 11th and 13th October. On every occasion he was distinguished for his zeal and gallantry, which, added to the suavity of his manners, attracted and conciliated the esteem of all his superior officers. He was ever actively employed on the expeditions and scouts, and always discharged his duties with honour to himself and benefit to the service.

He returned to England in 1787, and in 1793 the Militia being embodied, the Duke of Grafton, then Lord Euston, being anxious that his regiment, "The West Suffolk," should excel, was pleased to appoint him on strong recommendation to discipline that corps. He elicited strong approbation from all for the manner in which his duties were performed, and to the end of his life enjoyed the esteem, friendship, and confidence of his Grace. In the year 1794, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appointed him Adjutant of the 10th Light Dragoons (his Royal Highness's Regt.), shortly after Cornet and Paymaster. In 1795 he was appointed to a Lieutenantancy, and in 1798 purchased his troop.

During the period of his serving in the 10th Light Dragoons, he was on the staff of the Earls of Harrington, Cathcart, and Bridgewater, as also of Generals Goldsworthy, Gwynn, and Cartwright, as well as of most of the Cavalry General-officers of the day, from all of whom he received the very highest testimonials of his merits and activity.

Whilst Brigade-Major and Senior-Captain of the 10th Light Dragoons, and assured of a continuation of promotion in his corps, an officer of experience, talent, and abilities being required for the Royal Military College, then in its infancy, he was selected as the fittest person to fill the vacant situation. On this being communicated to the Prince of Wales, it drew from him the handsome eulogy, "that nothing should induce him to part with Captain M'Dermott's valuable services, save their being required at a public institution of this description." Yielding to this strong claim from his country his Royal Highness presented Capt. M'Dermott with an elegant sword, the in-

scription on which was expressive of the personal esteem his Royal Highness felt for him, and as a testimonial of his long and meritorious services in the 10th Light Dragoons. He joined the Royal Military College in 1803, where he entered upon the arduous duties of his situation in a manner that will ever reflect the highest honour upon his memory. In 1807 he was appointed Major and Superintendent of the Junior Department, in 1813 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1830 to that of Colonel.

By those numerous officers brought up under his care at this institution, and many of them filling most distinguished situations, will be gratefully recollected the high principles of honour, coupled with the punctilious deportment of a gentleman, he so strictly inculcated as essential to the military character. He retired from the Military College in 1829.

His remains were conveyed to that establishment for interment, where they were attended to the grave by those of his compatriots at that place, Officers and Professors. Of Colonel M'Dermott it may be safely said, "He has not left an enemy behind him."

CAPT. OTTER, R.N.

June 2. At York, Charles Otter, Esq. a Post-Captain R.N.

Capt. Otter entered the service as Midshipman on board the *Minerva* of 70 guns, commanded by Capt. John Gell, in 1780, and bore a part in the battles between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, Feb. 17, April 12, July 6, and Sept. 3, 1782, as also in the action off Cuddalore, June 20, 1783. He subsequently served in the *Nautilus* sloop of war, and Srately of 64 guns, under the commands of Capt. T. B. Thompson and Calder, the former employed on the coast of Africa and at Newfoundland, the latter forming one of the grand fleet during the Spanish armament.

Mr. Otter received his first commission in 1790, and served as second Lieutenant of the *Crescent* frigate at the capture of Le Reunion 36, near Cherbourg, Oct. 20, 1793. He was first Lieutenant of the same ship when she encountered a French squadron off Guernsey, June 8, 1794, and of the *Orion* 74, in Lord Bridport's action off l'Orient, June 23, 1795, on which latter occasion he was raised to the rank of Commander.

Capt. Otter commanded the *Morgiana* sloop of war during the Egyptian expedition, and brought home the duplicate dispatches announcing the fall of Alex-

andria in 1801. He afterwards accompanied a squadron under Rear-Adm. George Campbell to the West Indies, whence he returned to Portsmouth, May 17, 1802, and found he had been promoted to post rank on the 29th of the preceding month.

In the autumn of 1807 Capt. Otter obtained the command of the *Proserpine* 40, in which he conveyed Lord Leveson Gower, our Ambassador to Russia, from Gottenburgh to England. On the evening of Feb. 27, 1809, the *Proserpine* was captured by a French squadron off Toulon; and Capt. Otter remained a prisoner in France until the close of the war. On the 30th May, 1814, he was tried by a court martial for the loss of the *Proserpine*, and honourably acquitted of all blame on that occasion, the Court agreeing that the ship had been defended in a most gallant and determined manner, and that her colours were not struck until resistance was of no avail.

Mrs. SIDDONS.

June. In Upper Baker-street, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the celebrated actress.

This highly talented lady was born at Brecknock, the eldest daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, the manager of an itinerant company of comedians, and made her first essay as a singer, but soon abandoned that line and attempted tragedy. Early in life she conceived a passion for Mr. Siddons, in which not being indulged by her parents, she quitted the stage, and engaged herself as lady's maid in the family of Mrs. Greatheed, of Guy's-Cliff, near Warwick, where she remained about a year; and then resolving to unite herself with the man of her affections, she was married to Mr. Siddons, and soon after joined a strolling company of no great reputation. Both she and her husband had, however, the good fortune to be engaged by Mr. Younger, to perform at Liverpool, Birmingham, &c.; with him she remained a few years, and acquired a celebrity which procured her an engagement at Drury Lane. The following is a description of her first appearance as Portia, Dec. 29, 1775:—"On before us tottered, rather than walked, a very pretty, delicate, fragile looking young creature, dressed in a most unbecoming manner, a faded salmon-coloured sack and coat, and uncertain whereabouts to fix either her eyes or her feet. She spoke in a broken tremulous tone, and, at the close of a sentence, her words generally lapsed into a

hurried whisper that was absolutely inaudible. After her first exit the buzzing comment round the pit ran generally, 'She is certainly very pretty, but then how awkward! and what a shocking dresser!' Towards the famous trial scene she became more collected, and delivered the great speech to Shylock with the most critical propriety, but still with a faintness of utterance which seemed the result rather of an internal physical weakness than a deficiency of spirit or feeling. Altogether, the impression made upon the audience by this first effort was of the most negative description."—She was at that time considered merely as a second-rate actress; and being unfortunately placed in an unsuccessful after-piece written by the editor of a newspaper, who left no opportunity of injuring her reputation, she quitted the London boards for a time, to return to them afterwards with increased lustre.

At Bath, whither she repaired, she was observed to improve rapidly, and is said to have been usefully assisted by the lessons of Mr. Pratt, then a bookseller in that city. She had also the good fortune to be patronized by the Duchess of Devonshire, who procured her another engagement at Drury Lane. Before she quitted Bath she spoke a farewell address, which she herself had written, and which she delivered with her usual excellence.

Mrs. Siddons made her second appearance at Drury Lane on the 10th Oct. 1782, in the character of Isabella. Her fame was soon spread abroad, and the theatre overflowed every night; the taste for tragedy returned; and the manager, whose "Critic" seemed to have been expressly written to drive Melpomene from the stage, far from being ungrateful, generously gave Mrs. Siddons an extra benefit and increased her salary. Her good success was the means of introducing her sister, Miss F. Kemble, on the same stage; who played Alicia, to her sister's Jane Shore, but shortly after retired, on her marriage with Mr. Twiss, a literary gentleman, and a well-known traveller.

Mrs. Siddons's extra benefit was given her before Christmas; she then appeared in *Belvidera*, and gained fresh laurels, and an enormous receipt. The two counsellors, Pigot and Feilding, were so highly delighted, that they collected a subscription among the gentlemen of the bar, of one hundred guineas, and presented them to her, accompanied with a polite letter, as a token of their esteem. This was an honour which had not been conferred on any actor or

actress since the time when Booth gave such general satisfaction in the character of Cato.

In the summer, this great and amiable actress went to Dublin, the inhabitants of which were equally astonished at her powers. On her return for the winter (1783-4), she performed for the first time "By command of their Majesties." During the succeeding summer she took a second trip to Ireland, and also visited Edinburgh: in both places she not only received great salaries but very considerable presents. Envy and malice, as usual, pursued merit; and to these alone can be attributed the attack made on her in a newspaper, respecting her treatment of an unhappy sister, &c. These reports, however, had such an effect on the town, that on her first appearance on the stage in 1784, she was saluted with the cry of, "Off! off!" Her friends at length obtained her a hearing; and her husband and brother, by means of uncommon exertion, succeeded in refuting the calumnies to which she had been exposed. She was accordingly restored to public favour.

Their Majesties at this time paid her much attention. Her talent in reciting dramatic works had been highly spoken of, which reaching the ears of the royal family, she was frequently invited to Buckingham-house and Windsor, where she and her brother often recited plays. When some relaxation, on account of her health, was considered necessary, she quitted Drury Lane for a time, and performed at Weymouth, Plymouth, Liverpool, &c. with additional reputation. She also visited several of her noble patrons, amongst whom Lord and Lady Harcourt stood conspicuous. By means of these friends and accomplishments she acquired a very good fortune, and for some years retained a considerable share, or mortgage, on Drury Lane theatre.

Nature bestowed on Mrs. Siddons a majestic person, a striking countenance, and a fine voice; the judgment with which the last was modulated has seldom been equalled.—"Mrs. Siddons," said Lord Byron, "was the *beau idéal* of acting; Miss O'Neill I would not go to see for fear of weakening the impression made by the Queen of Tragedians. When I read Lady Macbeth's part I have Mrs. Siddons before me; and imagination even supplies her voice, whose tones were superhuman, and power over the heart supernatural."

When Mrs. Siddons visited Dr. Johnson, he paid her two or three very elegant compliments. There were not chairs enough in his room to accommo-

date his company: "You see, madam," said the Doctor, "wherever you come there is a dearth of seats." When she retired he said to Dr. Glover, "Sir, she is a prodigiously fine woman." "Yes," replied Dr. Glover, "but don't you think she is much finer on the stage, when adorned by art?"—"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "on the stage art does not adorn her; nature adorns her there, and art glorifies her."

Sir Joshua Reynolds never marked his name on his pictures, except in the instance of Mrs. Siddons's portrait as the Tragic Muse, when he wrote his name upon the hem of her garment. When Mrs. Siddons first saw the picture in its finished state, she went near to examine the pattern of this, which appeared to be a curious classic embroidery, such being, at that time, much in fashion, and she then perceived it contained his name; when making the remark to Sir Joshua, who was present, he very politely said, "I could not lose the honour this opportunity offered to me, for my name going down to posterity on the hem of your garment."

"I wish," said Henry Siddons to the late manager of the Newcastle theatre, then acting manager at Manchester, "I wish, Mr. Nicholson, that you would be kind enough to give this letter to Mrs. Siddons."—"To your mother?"—"Yes, Sir; you can do it in the course of business; she will be offended if I intrude on her." The object of the letter was to obtain the consent of the great actress to perform for her son's benefit. She sent for him on reading the letter, and in a loud tone demanded to know how he dared to take so great a liberty as to ask her to play for him (she had done him that honour a short time before at Preston.) "I thought, Madam," said Harry, hesitatingly, "that as Tuesday was a vacant night—" "I dine at the Bishop of Llandaff's (Dr. Watson) on Tuesday evening, Sir, and cannot, therefore, comply with your request."—"Good evening, Madam."—"Good eve, Sir." And so the curious dialogue, filial and maternal, ended. When Henry Siddons engaged in the Edinburgh theatre, Mrs. Siddons is said to have advanced him 8000*l.* by way of loan, which, however, she thought proper to recal before it could be applied according to the wishes of the borrower; yet when so roughly greeted Mr. Digges, she brought him to the stage, and in affectionate, logical, and

Mrs. S

sate society than is generally imagined by those who had infrequent opportunities of seeing her. She sung many simple ballads with infinite taste; and, when in very limited society, she introduced a peculiarly dry humour into those amusing trifles. Johanna Baillie says the effect she gave to the comic passages of Shakspeare was the most wonderful proof of her genius.

The remains of Mrs. Siddons were interred at Paddington church on the 15th of June. The funeral procession consisted of a hearse, drawn by four horses, followed by two mourning coaches and four, containing the relatives of the deceased; afterwards fourteen mourning coaches drawn by two horses, each containing four gentlemen belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's carriages brought up the procession. The number of persons assembled to witness the funeral could not be less than 5000.

Mrs. Siddons's son died at Edinburgh, where he was manager of the theatre, April 12, 1815, and is briefly noticed in our vol. LXXXV. i. 380. She had also two daughters, one of whom died at the time she was engaged to marry the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, Pres. R.A.

"Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons, interspersed with Anecdotes of Authors and Actors, by James Boaden, esq. the author of the *Life of Kemble*," were published in 1827, in two volumes octavo, embellished with a striking likeness, taken by Sir Thomas Lawrence when she was in the prime of life.

REV. W. FAWCETT, D.D.

June 19. Aged 57, the Rev. William Fawcett, D.D. Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Berkeley-street.

This gentleman was born in Norfolk, Sept. 25, 1773. He was a student of Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801. By the munificence of Richard Howard, esq. (uncle of the present Lord Bagot), he was presented, in 1799, to the consolidated livings of Castle Rising and Roydon, in Norfolk. Through the kind offices of the same patron he obtained, in 1800, the crown-mediety of West Walton. He relinquished, in 1825, the living of Castle Rising, for the Ministry of Brunswick Chapel; this honourable appointment he received from the Earl of Liverpool. He took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, in 1828. On the 17th of June, a fall from his pony-chaise, in Hyde Park, was attended with so violent a contusion on the head, that he was taken up in a state of *insensibility*, in

which he continued until the moment of his dissolution, on the morning of the subsequent Sunday. He was buried at Ashted, in Surrey. He left one daughter; and also a widow, who was the youngest daughter of Peter Stoughton, esq. of Norfolk.

To Dr. Fawcett, may be applied that best of eulogies—he *was a good Christian*. As a preacher of the Gospel, he was called to exercise a very responsible ministry among a well-educated and well-judging congregation, whose esteem and respect he conciliated by his plain, simple, and unobtrusive manner. His public instruction came from the heart of the speaker, and therefore penetrated to the heart of the hearer. The duties of private life were discharged by him from the pure principles of a love of God and of a sincere faith in the merits and assistance of the Redeemer. His humility was unaffected. No one thought more modestly of himself; no one was more anxious to acknowledge the merits of others. In his charities he went about doing good. His time was much occupied in promoting some benevolent plan; and those who needed not his pecuniary aid have beneficially availed themselves of his kind counsels.

REV. JOHN CLOWES, M.A.

May 29. At Warwick, aged 87, the Rev. John Clowes, Rector of St. John's church, Manchester.

Mr. Clowes was born in Manchester, Oct. 20, 1743, O.S. the fourth child of Joseph Clowes, esq. barrister, who for many years practised in that town and its neighbourhood, and Katherine, daughter of a respectable clergyman named Edwards, Rector of Llanbedar, near Ruthin, in Wales. His excellent mother died when he was about eight years old, but even at that tender age her piety and example had made a deep impression on his mind, and up to a very late period of his life he had a grateful remembrance of the debt which he owed to her constant care and solicitude in implanting and cultivating every sweet and gentle affection; and to his father also for following up by an admirable course of Christian education the instruction which she had so happily begun. He was educated at the grammar school of Salford, and at the age of eighteen his father was persuaded to send him to Cambridge, though not without much entreaty, as he had already an elder son, Richard, at that University. He was entered a pensioner of Trinity College, and there are sufficient reasons for concluding that he

pursued his academical studies with the perseverance and ability which distinguished all that he undertook in after-life; for in the year 1766, when he took his degree, he was the eighth Wrangler on the Tripos paper, proving that he was no ordinary proficient in mathematical attainments: and that he was equally distinguished as a classical scholar, is shewn by his gaining one of the two prizes given by the members of the University to the Middle Bachelors, for the best dissertations in Latin prose; and again, the following year, when he was senior Bachelor, the first prize for a similar dissertation. About this time he was elected a Fellow of his College, had many private pupils, and was besides so highly thought of, that it is not surprising he should have looked forward with ambitious hopes to some station of eminence in the profession which he had chosen. In the midst of this career of academical distinction the church of St. John, Manchester, then building at the sole expense of Edward Byrom, esq. was offered him by the patron; but he actually felt hurt, to use his own words, at the idea of his being expected to accept an appointment so unequal to his prospects and his wishes. A severe illness, however, which completely broke down his health, and reduced him to the necessity of giving up all study, brought him into what he thought a happy state of humiliation before God, so that upon its being again offered him by Mr. Byrom, when it was nearly ready for consecration, he accepted it with cheerfulness as a boon of Providence, intended for the improvement and security of his eternal good, and he continued its Rector, refusing more than one offer of high preferment in the church, for the term of sixty-two years.

In the spring of the year 1773 he became acquainted with the theological writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg. They were put into his hands by the late Mr. Horton, of Liverpool, a gentleman of great talents and learning, who was himself an admirer of the system of religion which they embrace. "The delight," he said, "produced in his mind by the first perusal of the work entitled, '*Vera Christiana Religio*,'"* no language could fully express; and from that hour he dedicated all his energies

to the publication of these doctrines both in the pulpit and by the press. For many years he was employed in translating them from the original Latin; and as each volume was translated, it was printed by a society established in Manchester under his auspices. This society led to the formation of another in London, which is still actively and busily engaged in printing and circulating the writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg. By persons unacquainted with the abstract principles of this author, and the nice discriminations of thought for which he is distinguished, together with the number and variety of the treatises which he has published, the immense labour of these translations cannot be estimated; but to those who are, it is the subject of the highest admiration, and is only exceeded by the author of those writings, for whose labours and industry it would be difficult to find a parallel.

The literary labours of Mr. Clowes were not, however, confined to translations, for he published at different times many other works on subjects connected with religion and philosophy, and all of them agreeing with the profound and catholic views of his favourite author, in whose sentiments he to the last entirely acquiesced. His manly and explicit avowal of these sentiments produced opposite effects, while in some it excited the spirit of persecution, in others it was the subject of approbation and delight. Such was the opposition at one time by a few of his parishioners, that secret attempts were made to dispossess him of his living; but the applications which were made for this end were rendered abortive by the Bishop of his diocese (Dr. Porteus), from his Lordship's conviction of his virtues and piety, and his worst enemies in a few years were changed into admiring friends. His correspondence also with clergymen and others was numerous and extensive, and about the year 1816, it is reckoned "that he had not fewer than fifty clergymen as correspondents, who were satisfied of the truth of Swedenborg's writings."† Much obloquy was cast upon him in consequence of his retaining his living after his adoption of sentiments not in unison with the articles of the Established Church; but all this originated in perfect ignorance of the man, and of the motives of his conduct. It was not the emoluments of the church that bound him to the Establishment, but the supposition that

* The whole title of the London edition runs thus: "True Christian Religion, or the Universal Theology of the New Church which was foretold by the Lord. Dan. vii. 13, 14, and in the Apocalypse, xxi. 1, 2;" 2 vols. 8vo.

† See Adams's Religious World Displayed, vol. ii. p. 243.

he could be more generally useful in the station which he was called to fill in the order of Providence. He professed also a remarkable and strong attachment to the forms of the Establishment. At one time he enjoyed sanguine but delusive expectations, that these opinions would be universally adopted in the Established Church, and he supposed that he should be able to bring in all the stray sheep into his fold; but he lived long enough to see that this was a hasty and a false conclusion. He certainly was the instrument by which this class of Christians became sufficiently numerous to form a separate denomination. During his lifetime they consisted of two parties, Separatists and Non-Separatists. Those who attached themselves to the Church of England under the title of Non-Separatists have now lost their centre and leader. To his labours they, however, stand indebted for the diffusion of those opinions not only in this country but throughout Europe, in America, and in numerous parts of the world. So that it is almost impossible to travel to any part of the world where the English language is known, but some of these writings, though widely scattered, are yet to be incidentally found. If Swedenborg is to be considered as the founder of the sect, Mr. Clowes, after him, must be considered as his chief apostle.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the sentiments of Mr. Clowes, there is but one as to the excellence and piety for which he was distinguished. As a minister of religion no man was ever more profoundly revered or more affectionately beloved than he was by his flock. In his public life they saw and felt that his whole heart and all his faculties were devoted to their eternal welfare; while in his private life they had daily before their eyes a practical illustration of the pure and heavenly precepts which he taught. To enumerate the virtues which adorned his life, and to mark their sense of the signal benefits which they had derived from his ministry, the members of his congregation, when he had been fifty years their pastor, erected in his church a tablet beautifully sculptured in bas-relief by Flaxman, in which he is represented as instructing the three generations of one family in those lessons of wisdom which he was accustomed to deliver with an affectionate earnestness, and an eloquence peculiarly his own. From the year 1823 his increasing infirmities of body compelled him to give up his public duties; and from that time until

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within a few months of his decease, he was fully occupied in writing and dictating fresh works, explanatory of the pure doctrines of Christianity as they are unfolded in the holy Scriptures. During the latter years of his life he resided wholly at Warwick, blessing, to the last moments of his consciousness, those around him, and blessed by all who came within the circle of his affections. His funeral took place on the 9th of June. The body, on its way from Warwick, was met near St. Peter's by the personal friends and congregation of the deceased, in number upwards of 200, all voluntarily provided with funeral badges. At St. John's church the Sunday school children were ranged in line from the door to the gates. The service was read by the Rev. William Huntington, and a hymn adapted to the occasion was sung by the children. This part of the ceremony was particularly interesting, as the venerable Rector through his life had directed the greatest care to the younger branches of his congregation, and to those of the schools most especially. The body was afterwards carried out to the church-yard, where it was deposited in a vault communicating with the church.

The following is a list of Mr. Clowes's publications: "An Affectionate Address to the Clergy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg," 8vo. "Dialogues on the Nature, Design, and Evidence of the Writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg, with a brief account of some of his Philosophical Works," 12mo. 1788. "Letters to a Member of Parliament on the Character and Writings of Baron Swedenborg; containing a full refutation of all the Abbé Barruel's calumnies against the Hon. Author," 2d edition, 8vo. 1799. "A Dialogue between a Churchman and Methodist on the Writings and Opinions of Baron Swedenborg," 8vo. "A few plain Answers to the Question, 'Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?'" 12mo. 1806. "Letter to the Christian Observer" in defence of the same, 8vo. 1807. "Letters to a Friend on the Divine Person and Character of Jesus Christ," 8vo. "On Mediums, their Divine origin and important uses, especially in the Regeneration and Salvation of Mankind," 8vo. 1814. "Pure Evangelical Religion Restored," 8vo. The Spiritual Sum, its existence and operation proved from Scripture and Reason," 8vo. "The Parables of Jesus Christ explained," 18mo. 1816. "The Miracles of Jesus Christ ex-

plained," 12mo. 1816. "Scripture Histories, selected from the Old Testament," 12mo. 1817. "The true end and design of the Holy Sacrament," 12mo. "Letters to the Rev. John Grundy on the Unitarian Controversy," 2vo. 1817. "A Letter to the Rev. W. Roby on some passages in his Lectures," 8vo. 1820. "A second Letter to the same, in reply to his Pamphlet entitled, *Anti-Swedenborgianism*," 8vo. 1821. "The Gospel according to Matthew, translated from the original Greek, and illustrated by Extracts from the Hon. Eman. Swedenborg, 1819; St. John's Gospel, on the same plan, 1819; St. Luke's, 1824; and St. Mark's, 1827." "The two Heavenly Memorials, or Love and Truth stating to the Christian World their peculiar distresses, and imploring relief," 8vo. 1818. "On the two Worlds, the Visible and Invisible, their nearness to connection and operation on each other," 8vo. 1819. "A Treatise on Opposites, their nature, origin, and uses, as affecting both the Natural and Spiritual Life of Man," 8vo. 1821. "Christian Temper," 8vo. 1822. "The Twelve Hours of the Day," 8vo. 1823. "On Delights, their Origin, Variety, Uses, and Ends," 8vo. 1824. "Letters to a Friend on the Human Soul, its Immateriality and Immortality," 8vo. 1825. "Letters on the Human Body," 8vo. 1827. "On Science, its Divine Origin, Operation, Use, and End," 8vo. 1828. "Sermons preached at St. John's church, Manchester," 2 vols. 8vo. "Sermons on the Call and Deliverance of the Children of Israel out of Egypt," 8vo. 1803. "Sermons on the Parable of the Marriage of the King's Son," 8vo. 1812. "Short Dialogues on Creation and Redemption," 12mo. 1820. "Sermons on the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments," 8vo. 1821; on the Beatitudes, 8vo. 1825; on the Parable of the ten Virgins, 8vo. 1828. "Religious Instruction for Youth," 2 vols. 12mo. "Family Prayers," 12mo. To which might be added a great variety of single Sermons; a translation from the Psalms, with Notes and practical Illustrations; and a Posthumous Work now preparing for the press.

REV. H. F. A. DELAFITE.

May 18. The Rev. Henry Francis Alexander Delafite, M.A. Evening Lecturer at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature.

The family of Mr Delafite was amongst those virtuous and exemplary citizens

who were driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, a man of great piety and learning, was Chaplain to the Prince of Orange; while the virtues and accomplishments of his mother attracted the notice of the late Queen Charlotte, and, after the death of her husband, recommended her to the office of French governess to the Princesses. This appointment (which Mad. Delafite filled for many years, with the high esteem of the illustrious family to whom she was attached) led to her son's receiving an English education at Trinity College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. July 5, 1805. Mr. Delafite was for nearly thirty years lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; but, though not altogether forgotten by the exalted personages who had enjoyed the benefit of his mother's eminent services, and who originally directed his choice of a profession, he never emerged, even to a benefice in the church, of which he was a zealous labourer, from that humble station which he was satisfied to adorn with his intelligent conversation and his mild and benevolent virtues.

Though little known as an author, Mr. Delafite has not left the public altogether without proofs of his scientific information and extensive reading. Having lived on terms of strict intimacy with the late illustrious geologist, De Luc, during the latter years of that eminent man's life, he, in the year 1812, published, under the eye of the author, a translation of De Luc's "Elements of Geology;" and in other respects was instrumental in making the English public acquainted with the immortal labours of the father of that important science. But his most valuable service to the geologic student was the composition of a work which he had just completed at the time of his decease, being a new edition of De Luc's "Letters on the Physical History of the Earth;" to which he has prefixed an introduction, containing a general view of the labours of that great geologist, and a vindication of his claims to original views respecting the fundamental points in the science. Such being the limited extent of Mr. Delafite's labours for the press, they alone who enjoyed his friendship are in a condition to appreciate his talents and acquirements, his various erudition, his enlightened opinions, at once orthodox and liberal, and his familiar acquaintance with the stores of ancient and modern learning and science. He was distinguished by the absence of personal pretensions, united with the warmest zeal for the honour and interest of his

friends; by an almost excessive charity in word and opinion; and by an activity and efficiency in works of private beneficence truly astonishing, when the mediocrity of his circumstances and his retired and studious habits are considered.

He was formerly Curate of Holyrood parish, Southampton, and was author of "A Guide to Heaven, addressed to all who believe the Gospel. 1805." 8vo.; "Sermon on the duty of Humanity to the Irrational part of the Creation. 1806." 8vo.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 18. At Priors Marston, Warw. aged 74, the Rev. *Uriel Harwood*, for 28 years Curate of that parish and Lower Shuckburgh. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1788. He edited in 1813 two volumes of "Discourses from the works of eminent English Divines and others, never before published;" and a third volume entitled, "Twenty-four additional Select Discourses, from the works of eminent divines of the Church of England, and from others, never before published, with explanatory notes."

June 19. At Brighton, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Lomas Walsh*, LL.D., of Grimlethorpe, co. Lincoln. He took the degree of B.A. as a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1788. He was father of the Rev. Theobald W. of Bramdean, Hants.

June 28. At Croxton, Lincolnshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Francis Jennings*, Rector of that place, to which he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1803.

July 1. At Oxford, in his 86th year, the Rev. *John Gutch*, M.A. F.S.A. Of this venerable and highly-respected clergyman a memoir shall be given in our next.

July 3. At Lewisham, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Hugh Jones*, Rector of Lewisham and Talgarth, Brecknockshire. He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, M.A. 1773; was presented to Talgarth in 1806 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and to Lewisham in 1825 by the Earl of Dartmouth. This venerable clergyman was connected with Lewisham, either as Curate or Rector, for above forty years, and was highly respected by his parishioners. He had been rector previously to his late appointment, but resigned the living to Dr. Legge, Bp. of Oxford, on whose death in 1825 he was again inducted.

July 5. At Seaton, Devonshire, aged 67, the Rev. *Francis Joseph Horatio Festing*, Vicar of Winsham, and a magistrate for Somersetshire. He was presented to Winsham in 1798 by the Dean of Wells.

July 10. Aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Burrough*, Rector of Abbot's Anne, Hants. brother to Sir James Burrough, late Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was formerly Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1767, M.A. 1770, and was presented to his living in 1774.

July 17. At Hackney, aged 50, the Rev. *Charles Slech Hawtrey*, Vicar of Wilston, Monm. and Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal Green. He was of Oriel coll. Oxf. M.A. 1813, and was presented to Wilston in 1805 by Eton college.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 30. In Lower Connaught-place, aged 75, Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G. a Brigadier-General in the Russian service, late Inspector-general of Naval Works, and Civil Architect and Engineer of the Navy. He was allowed to wear the insignia of the Order of St. George of Russia, July 16, 1789.

June 12. At Peckham, W. Webb, esq.

July 7. Aged 73, Mr. R. Cater, of the Stock Exchange.

July 9. At Montagu-place, aged 66, A. E. Impey, esq.

At Harley-place, Mary-le-bone, aged 74, W. Meredith, esq.

July 10. In Charterhouse-square, aged 18, Laura Maria, dau. of J. H. Spey, esq.

July 11. At Finsbury-circus, aged 72, W. Dawes, esq. late chief accountant of the Bank of England.

July 12. At Kennington, aged 35, Sarah, wife of E. Gibbs, esq. of Mark-lane, and the Island of Granada.

In Great Queen-street, aged 66, Isaac Swan, esq. of the Army Pay-Office, many years Lieut. and Quarter-master of the Dorset Militia.

Aged 80, E. Slaughter, esq. of Edmonton.

July 14. In Montagu-st. Portman-sq. in his 80th year, Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, esq. formerly Attorney-general for the island of Granada.

John, eldest son of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley, Northumberland.

July 15. At Welclose-sq. aged 84, David Richardson, esq.

July 16. Aged 27, Julia, widow of Capt. C. T. Smith, R.N. nephew of Sir Sidney Smith.

July 19. At Thornton-heath, aged 79, R. Harrison, esq.

In Fitzroy-sq. Caroline, second dau. of Major A. Orme.

Aged 25, Frederick Johnston, M.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, youngest son of W. Johnston, esq. of Muswell-hill.

At Blackheath-hill, Isabella, relict of S. Maitland, esq. late Commander E. I. C.

At Croydon, aged 38, Lieut. S. Drewry, R. N.

July 20. At Camberwell, aged 76, Th. Mounteney, esq.

BEDS.—July 24. At Biggleswade, aged 76, Sam. Wells, esq. banker.

BERKS.—July 8. At Windsor Castle, aged 86, Mr. Chas. Haynes, a Foot Knight

of Windsor. He was a native of that town, in which he possessed considerable property; and has left a numerous family of descendants, to the third generation. Since the reformation of the institution of the Poor Knights, in 1810 (see our vol. lxxx. ii. 620), none but military men have been appointed; and Mr. Haynes was the last survivor of the civilians.

July 7. At Clay Hall, Old Windsor, aged 86, Mrs. the widow of V. Green, esq.

July 13. At Windsor, aged 82, Mehetabel, widow of Stratford Canning, esq. and mother of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning. She was dau. of Rt. Patrick of Somerville, co. Dublin, esq. and was left a widow in 1787.

At Reading, aged 80, David Fenton, esq.

BUCKS.—*July 12.* T. Saunders, esq. of Pitchcot, near Aylesbury.

CORNWALL.—*July 2.* At the Vicarage, Davidstow, aged 70, Arminiel, wife of the Rev. Lewis Marshall.

DEVON.—*June 3.* Aged 35, Jane, wife of the Rev. Edw. Benuchamp St. John, M.A. cousin to Lord St. John. She was the second dau. of James Slade, esq. of Plymouth, was married July 25, 1820, and has left a numerous family.

June 5. Lieut. J. A. Phillips, R.N. son of Capt. P. of Torr House.

June 15. At Plymouth, Capt. Thomas Innes, R.N. He received his first commission in Nov. 1790, and was made a commander into the Primrose armed ship on the North Sea Station, Dec. 26, 1799. On the 7th Aug. 1804, being then in the Rambler brig, he attacked a French convoy near Isle Dieu, captured two vessels, and drove the remainder on shore. He was afterwards actively employed in the Childers brig and Myrtle ship-sloop, until his advancement to post rank 1810. He married a sister of Capt. Geo. Sayer, C.B.

June 24. Aged 73, Anna, widow of Robert (who but for the attainder would have been the 12th) Lord Trimlestown, of Trimlestown Castle, Dublin, cousin of the present Peer.

Lately. At Tavistock, aged 65, John Abraham, esq. Portreeve of that borough.

July 6. At Torquay, aged 62, Emily Dorothea, dau. of James Blunt, esq. of Lower Wallop, Hampshire.

July 7. At Plymouth, aged 86, John Tubby, esq.

July 14. At Tavistock, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bray, half-pay, 7th W. I. Regt. and Commandant of the 3d Devon Local Militia.

At Sidmouth, aged 34, Lieut. Robert Hood Baker, of Wilton Cottage, Taunton.

July 18. At her son-in-law's, Vice-Admiral Barton, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Downe, esq. of Burrough House.

July 22. At Stonehouse, aged 68, Mr. George Mahon, many years Master Gunner of St. Nicholas Island.

DORSET.—*July 14.* At Poole, aged 82, Mrs. Judith Bowden, grand-dau. of Sir Wm. Phippard, Kat. formerly Mayor, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of that Borough, and widow of Samuel Bowden, esq. also Mayor of Poole.

ESSEX.—*July 10.* Anne-Rishton, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Carpenter Ray, vicar of Bureham, and sister to Mr. Henry Ray, of Iron Acton, Glouc.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July 2.* At Clifton, Dorothea-Ann, youngest daughter—and on 15, Charlotte, wife—of Major-Gen. Fitz-Gerald.

July 3. At Gloucester, Edmund Blewitt, esq. of Gower-street, barrister-at-law, and son of Edward Blewitt, esq. of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.

July 7. At Charlton Kings, aged 69, Mrs. H. Williams, late of Park-crescent, London, wife of H. T. Williams, esq.

July 10. At Clifton, aged 84, Mary, widow of John Anstie, esq. of Devizes.

July 13. At Bristol, aged 78, Jeremiah Hill, esq.

HANTS.—*June 23.* At Tichfield, aged 35, Capt. Edw. Covey, R. Eng.

June 24. At Porchester, Major Mark, formerly of 57th regiment.

Lately. In the Isle of Wight, aged 55, Commander E. Roberts, R. N.

July 12. Jane-Rodney, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir H. Rivers, Bart. of Martyr Worthy, near Winchester.

July 16. At Fordingbridge, aged 36, Dr. Charles Pargeter, second son of P. H. Pargeter, esq.

KENT.—*May 30.* At Chatham, Major W. H. Snowe, R. M.

Lately. At Hayes, aged 87, Abel Moysey, esq. late of Bloomsbury-square, father of the Archdeacon of Bath.

At Margate, George Crookshank, esq. eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Judge Crookshank, of Newtown Park, Dublin.

July 1. At Greenwich, Sophia, sister of the Rev. Joshua Hird, Rector of Mouxton, Hants, aged 68.

July 5. At Tunbridge Wells, John Sayer, esq. of Park crescent, Portland-pl. brother to the Rev. E. Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester.

Near Ramsgate, W. Parkinson, esq.
July 7. At Eltham, J. Warner, esq. aged 79.

July 9. Aged 65, Sarah, wife of W. Stringer, esq. of Leaves-green, late of Cudham-lodge.

July 20. At Ramsgate, Edward Ellis, of St. John's-college, Oxford, eldest son of Edward Ellis, esq. of Hendon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*July 8.* At Thurlby Vicarage, aged 22, Maria, second dau. of late Peter Acklam, esq. of Beverley.

June 23. Dr. William Crane, of Boston.

MIDDLESEX.—At Bromley, aged 80, Thos. Drane, esq. of Bexhill, Sussex; a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex.

June 15. Aged 59, at Chelsea, W. Tobbs, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Chelsea, aged 111, Patrick Gibbern. He was a purser in the navy, superannuated after he had passed his hundredth year. Gibbern was an Irishman, and of a very strong sinewy frame. His hand was like whalebone, and his grip and shake, to the very last, such as would have astonished, if not annihilated the nerves of a modern exquisite. Faithful to his old sea-customs, he lived chiefly on salt junk, which he laid in for the week. He was very cheerful, and his conversation extremely entertaining. At the taking of Quebec, where he was a purser in 1759, he had, it seems, gone ashore to bathe, and was in a state of nudity when he perceived boats from the fleet with the immortal Wolfe, and the gallant Admiral who commanded the naval part of the expedition, approaching the spot selected for his ablutions. He had barely time to huddle up his clothes, and take refuge in a hut which stood by the sea-side. It happened that the two commanders walked into the same cabin, and while the shivering purser was in secret trying to get into his shirt and trousers, he perforce overheard their conversation. Wolfe bluntly stated to the Admiral, that he was determined to attack the heights the next morning; and asked him if he would assist him with the marines from the vessels. "Not only with the marines," was the characteristic reply, "but with every sailor who can be spared to bear a hand." This, said old Gibbern, was the only court held on the memorable occasion—the brave officers shook hands upon it, and returned to their boats. The glorious result of their union is a bright page in English history.

At Hillingdon, aged 81, Lady Katherine Walpole, aunt to the Earl of Orford, dau. of Horatio the first Earl, by Lady Rachael Cavendish, 3rd dau. of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire.

July 1. At Chiswick, Lettice, widow of the Rev. J. Watson, of Bonishall, near Macclesfield.

July 6. At Hampton-court, aged 76, Frances-Xavier-Law, widow of Cha. Smith, esq. governor of Madras.

NORFOLK.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Cooper, a penurious but benevolent man. Although possessed of a handsome property, he was uniformly clad in the poorest habiliments. Possessed of a commodious house, he made a present of it to a friend, and resided at lodgings. He was exceedingly abstinent; a small piece of meat, and an equally small piece of bread, became his weekly fare. He was once met by a seaman, who swore he would divide his last sixpence with him; the old gentleman took it, and in return presented him with a piece of paper, which was found to be 5*l.* His custom was to enter the abodes of wretchedness, leave a donation, and quit the house in silence.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* Frances-Catherine, wife of the Rev. Rowland Bate-man, and daughter of the late Robert Mitford, esq. of Mitford; and Charles, her infant son.

NOTTS.—*Lately.* At Trowell, aged 100, Mr. John Bacon, a native of that village.

OXFORDSH.—July 6. At Oxford, John Hickman, esq. a magistrate of that city. He was elected Common Councilman in 1796; Chamberlain in 1800; Bailiff in 1804; Assistant in 1826; and Mayor in 1827.

SALOP.—July 20. Wm. Phillips, esq. of Chetwynd House.

SOMERSET.—June 7. At Widcombe House, Commander Matthew Wrench, R.N. (1797).

Lately. At Bath, aged 85, Jemima, widow of Joseph Howgate, esq. of Melksham.

Aged 70, Richard Searle, esq. 27 years Collector of Customs at Minehead.

July 5. At Kingston, aged 38, Susan, fourth dau. of the late Henry Sweeting, esq.

SURREY.—June 26. At Carshalton, Thos. Gregson, esq. of the Temple, London, and formerly of Sunderland, Solicitor.

At Roehampton, aged 30, Lord Arthur Augustus Edwin Hill, brother to the Marquis of Downshire; fourth son of Arthur the second and late Marquis, and the Right Hon. Mary Baroness Sandys.

July 4. At Richmond, aged 32, E. J. A. Newman, esq. of the Foreign office.

July 14. At Putney, in his 80th year, John Turner, esq. father of Captain Turner, of Winchester.

SUSSEX.—May 27. At Coates, aged 22, Lieut. Thomas King, R.N. youngest son of the late John K. esq.

July 13. At Brighton, Elizabeth-Martha, wife of T. B. Westwood, esq. of Bath.

July 21. At Hastings, Mary-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Betts, of Wortham.

WESTMORLAND.—At Milethorpe, aged 71, James Barrow, esq. formerly a banker at Shaftesbury.

WILTS.—June 26. At Salisbury, Captain Augustus Hupsman, R.N.

Lately. Martha, wife of Thos. Davis, esq. of Portway House, Warminster.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Kempsey, the widow of the Rev. H. Southouse, Rector of Castle Coombe.

July 18. At Worcester, aged 83, the widow of Thos. Wakeman, esq. elder brother of the late Sir H. Wakeman, Bart.

YORKSHIRE.—June 26. At Harrowgate, aged 68, Collingwood Forset Jackson, esq. of Low Hall, Brompton, late of Newcastle.

Lately. At Leeds, in her 90th year, Hannah, widow of Richard Middlebrook, esq. of Thorne.

July 6. In her 62d year, Mary, widow of the Rev. Isaac Grayson, of York.

July 7. Aged 16, Lucy, second dau. of Mr. Thompson, of York, solicitor.

July 12. At Scarborough, aged 59, Henry Cooke, esq. banker, of the firm of Woodal

and Company, and Chief Magistrate of that borough.

July 18. At Bridlington, aged 76, William Ömbler, esq. formerly of Buckton Hall, last surviving member of the male branch, who have been tenants to the St. Quintin family, of Scampston, for near 600 years. His remains were taken to Folkton, where his ancestors have been interred for near 700 years.

July 16. Aged 78, Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Sykes, of West Ella.

SCOTLAND.—*June 20.* At Montrose, aged 90, Mrs. Margaret Rose, sister of late Right Hon. Sir G. Rose, Treasurer of the Navy.

IRELAND.—*May 18.* At Limerick, Capt. A. C. Stanton, R.N.

Lately. At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. William I. Tucker, late of the Royal Irish Artillery. He was appointed First Lieutenant in that corps in 1794, and served at the capture of St. Lucie, and other parts of the West Indies, until 1797, when he returned home, in consequence of illness brought on by a coup-de-soleil. He was promoted to be Captain-Lieut. June 4, that year, and continued to serve until the Union, when the Irish artillery was united to the English, and he retired from the service on full pay.

He attained the brevet of Major 1809, and Lieut.-Colonel 1814.

At Derrynane, near Tralee, aged 106, Matthew Greany.

At Cork, aged 18, Cornet Thos. Holme Bankes, 6th Drag. Guards.

At Dublin, aged 71, Capt. Daniel Hull, late of 12th R. Vet. Batt.

At Donaghadee, Major William Hull, formerly of the 62d Foot, in which he was appointed Ensign 1795, Lieut. 1796, Captain 1803, brevet Major 1814. He served as Major of Brigade on the staff of Major-Gen. Bingham in 1813, and to Lord Montgomery in 1814.

At Donaghadee, the residence of her sister Lady Charlotte Jocelyn, aged 76, the Right Hon. Harriett Countess of Massareene, relict of Chichester Earl of Massareene, and aunt to the Earl of Roden. She was the eldest dau. of Robert first Earl of Roden, by Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest dau. of James first Earl of Clanbrassil; was married in 1780, and left a widow Feb. 25, 1816, with one daughter, Harriet, who then succeeded to the Viscounty of Massareene, and is the wife of Viscount Ferrard.

ABROAD.—*May 29.* At Barbadoes, aged 32, Francis Cobham, esq. M.D.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 22 to July 26, 1891.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 1098	Males - 1041	} 2010	Between	2 and 5	200
Females - 1085	Females - 979			5 and 10	86
Whereof have died under two years old		569		10 and 20	74
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.				20 and 30	152
				30 and 40	187
				40 and 50	165
				50 and 60	139
				60 and 70	190
				70 and 80	164
				80 and 90	85
				90 and 100	8
				100 and 110	1

CORN EXCHANGE, July 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 0	42 0	29 0	34 0	42 0	44 0

PRICE OF HOPS, July 22.

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	4l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.
Essex	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.	Sussex	5l. 15s. to 6l. 12s.
Farnham (fine)	10l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.	Essex	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 25.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Lamb	3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market . July 25 :	
Veal	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts	2,483 Calves 242
Pork	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,550 Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, July 25, 24s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 84s. 6d.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 10s.

PRICES OF SHARES, July 18, 1831.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.an.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div.p.an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	£.80 0	£. 4 0		Forest of Dean . .	£.44 0	£. 2 10	
Ashton and Oldham .	91 0	5 0		Manchester & Liverp.	185 0	8 p.ct.	
Barnsley	190 0	10 0		Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0	
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	240 0	12 10		WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0		East London . . .	112 0	5 0	
Chester & Blackwater	100 0	5 0		Grand Junction . .	49½	2 10	
Coventry	750 0	50 0		Kent	40 0	2 0	
Cromford	—	17 0		Manchester & Salford	44 0	1 0	
Croydon	1½	—		South London . . .	85 0	4 p.ct.	
Derby	120 0	6 0		West Middlesex . .	68 0	3 0	
Dudley	58 0	2 15		INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	—	3 15		Alliance	72½	3 10	
Forth and Clyde . .	625 0	27 0		Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.	
Glamorganshire . .	290 0	13 12 8		Atlas	9½	0 10	
Grand Junction . . .	239 0	13 0		British Commercial .	4½	5½ p.ct.	
Grand Surrey . . .	—	—		County Fire	37 0	2 10	
Grand Union	20½	1 0		Eagle	5 0	0 5	
Grand Western . . .	77 dis.	—		Globe	136½	7 0	
Grantham	195 0	10 0		Guardian	24 0	1 0	
Huddersfield	18 0	1 0		Hope Life	5½	6s.6d.	
Kennet and Avon . .	25½	1 5		Imperial Fire . . .	97 0	5 5	
Lancaster	18½	1 0		Ditto Life	9½	0 9	
Leeds and Liverpool .	395 0	20 0		Protector Fire . . .	1 8 6	1s.6d.	
Leicester	212 0	17 0		Provident Life . . .	19½	1 0 0	
Leic. and North'n . .	73 0	4 0		Rock Life	3 1 0	0 3	
Loughborough . . .	2400 0	200 0		Rl. Exchange (Stock)	186 0	5 p.ct.	
Mersey and Irwell . .	—	40 0		MINES.			
Monmouthshire . . .	205 0	12 0		Anglo Mexican . . .	19½	—	
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—		Bolanos	150 0	—	
Neath	—	18 0		Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	51½	3 10	
Oxford	500 0	32 0		British Iron	7½	—	
Peak Forest	58 0	3 0		Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	39¼ dis.	—	
Regent's	17½	0 13 6		Hibernian	—	—	
Rochdale	65 0	4 0		Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—	
Severn and Wye . . .	19 0	17 0		Real Del Monte . . .	27 0	—	
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0		United Mexican . . .	7 0	—	
Staff. and Wor. . . .	550 0	34 0		GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0		Westminster Chart ^d .	50½	3 0	
Stratford-on-Avon . .	35 0	1 5		Ditto, New	10½	0 12	
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0		City	—	10 0	
Swansea	205 0	15 0		Ditto, New	—	6 0	
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10		Phoenix	1 pm.	6 p.ct.	
Ditto, Black	25 0	1 10		British	3 dis.	—	
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620 0	37 10		Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.	
Warw. and Birming.	242 0	12 0		Birmingham	98½	5 0	
Warwick and Napton	215 0	11 5		Birmingham & Stafford	52 pm.	4 0	
Wilts and Berks . . .	5 0	0 4		Brighton	9½	—	
Worc. and Birming.	88 0	4 0		Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.	
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet . . .	2 dia.	5 p.ct.	
St. Katharine's . . .	70 0	3 p. ct.		Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.	
London (Stock)	59½	3 0 do.		Liverpool	380 0	10 0	
West India (Stock)	121 0	8 0 do.		Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.	
East India (Stock)	62 0	4 0 do.		Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.	
Commercial (Stock)	75 0	4 0 do.		Rochdale	—	1 5	
Bristol	127 10	5 3 2		Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.	
BRIDGES.				Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.	
Hammersmith	—	1 0		MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark	2½	—		Australian (Agricul ^t)	13½ dis.	—	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15		Auction Mart	17 0	15 0	
Vauxhall	17½	1 0		Annuity, British . .	17 0	8 p.ct.	
Waterloo	—	—		Bank, Irish Provincial	26½	5 p.	
— Ann. of 8l. . . .	21 0	0 18 8		Carnat. Stock, 1st class	—	—	
— Ann. of 7l. . . .	19 0	0 16 4		Ditto, 2d class . . .	—	—	

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From June 26 to July 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Baron. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Baron. in. pts.	Weather.
June	°	°	°			July	°	°	°		
26	57	61	56	29, 60	cldy. & show.	11	64	71	62	29, 86	cloudy
27	64	70	56	, 87	do.	12	64	72	61	, 65	do. & show.
28	56	61	57	, 90	do.	13	59	61	57	, 66	do. & do.
29	59	64	54	30, 00	do.	14	60	62	60	, 70	do. & do.
30	59	67	59	29, 97	do.	15	64	69	61	, 73	fair & do.
Jy. 1	62	69	58	30, 07	fair & cloudy	16	65	72	59	, 76	do. & do.
2	67	72	59	, 02	do.	17	63	74	60	, 95	do. & cldy.
3	62	73	62	30, 00	do.	18	67	70	59	, 95	do. & do.
4	64	76	62	, 18	fine	19	64	71	61	, 90	do. & do.
5	67	74	64	, 20	cloudy	20	63	68	62	, 80	cloudy
6	68	78	60	, 34	fair	21	65	71	56	, 65	showers
7	65	76	58	, 27	do.	22	61	63	55	, 80	do.
8	61	73	62	, 20	do.	23	61	66	56	, 79	cloudy
9	70	80	67	, 18	do.	24	62	70	56	, 84	do.
10	68	71	58	, 10	rain	25	64	71	58	30, 00	fair & cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 27, 1831, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 2½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
1 June												
28	82½	1½		89½	89½		98½	16½		par 2 pm.		10 12 pm.
29	81½	2½		89½	89½		98½	16½				10 11 pm.
30	81½	2½		89½	89½		98½	16½				10 11 pm.
1 July	82½	1½		89½	89½		98½	16½		1 pm.		10 12 pm.
2	81½	2½		89½	89½		98½	16½		par		10 8 pm.
4	81½	2½		89½	89½		98½	16½				8 9 pm.
5	82½	1½		89½	89½		98½	16½		2 3 pm.		9 11 pm.
6	82½	1½	81½	89½	89½	89½	98½	16½				12 13 pm.
7	81½	2½	81½	89½	89½	89½	98½	16½		3 pm.		13 15 pm.
8	81½	2½	81½	89½	89½	88½	98½	16½		4 5 pm.		13 15 pm.
9	82½	1½	81½	89½	89½	89½	98½	16½	199	4 pm.		15 16 pm.
11	82½	3½	82½		90	89½	90½	99	17	4 pm.		15 16 pm.
12	83	2½	82½	91	90½	90½	99	17	202	4 3 pm.	82	14 15 pm.
13	83	3½	82½	91	90½	90½	99½	17	201½	4 pm.		14 13 pm.
14	83	3½	82½	91	90½	90½	99½	16½		4 1 pm.		14 9 pm.
15	82	2½	82½	91	90½	90½	99½	16½	200½	par	81½	10 7 pm.
16	82	2½	82½	90½	90½	89½	98½	16½		par 2 dis.		8 6 pm.
18	82	2½	82½	90½	90	90	99	17		2 1 dis.		6 7 pm.
19	82	2½	82½	90½	90	90½	99½	17	200	par		7 5 pm.
20	83	2½	82½	91	91	90½	99½	17½		2 1 dis.	81½	5 7 pm.
21	83	2½	82½	90½	90½	90½	99½	17½	202	2 dis. par		7 9 pm.
22	83	2½	82½	90½	90½	90½	99½	17½		1 pm.	81½	9 12 pm.
23	83	2½	82½	90½	91	90½	99½	17	200½	par 2 pm.	82	11 13 pm.
25	83	2½	82½	91	91	90½	99½	17				13 12 pm.
26	83	4	83½	91½	91	91½	99½	17		1 2 pm.		12 14 pm.
27	84	3½	83½	92	92	91½	100½	17½	201½	3 2 pm.		13 14 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, July 6, 80½; 20, 81.

South Sea Stock, July 11, 92½; 17, 93½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. D. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester &...
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ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Marcleaf, Newark,
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salish,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whiteh., Winchester, Windor,
Wolverhampton; 1 each,
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
Jersey & Guernsey 3

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of the Kings of England; and a View of the New and Old LONDON BRIDGES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, with reference to the statement of A. S. (*March Magazine*, p. 207), that "Lord Bantry's grandfather, Richard White, esq. was proprietor of the Bantry estate when Smith wrote his *History of the County* more than eighty years since. A. S. may be correct in supposing the Whites to have sprung from Limerick. *Simon White*, esq. was Mayor of Limerick in 1696, having served the office of Sheriff in 1684. The name of White frequently occurs in the list of Mayors of Limerick, viz. Robert White in 1213, John White in 1255, &c. &c. The pedigree of Sir J. J. White Jervis (as given in *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*), states John White the Baronet's ancestor to have settled in Ireland temp. Charles II. and that he was elder brother of Richard White, of Bantry, the first settler; but I think the descent from *Simon White*, of Limerick, 1696, more probable."

C. K. says, "In your *Mag.* for June, p. 503, your Correspondent L.L.B. is mistaken in stating that Richard Annesley (the usurping uncle) succeeded only to the Irish honours; he was sixth Earl of Anglesey, and seventh Viscount Valentia, but by a strange fatality (or perhaps retribution for stifling the rights of his elder brother's son) his son the late Lord Valentia, afterwards Earl of Mountnorris by creation, could never obtain his seat as a Peer of England, through a suspicion of forgery in the certificate of his father's marriage. His claim as Earl of Anglesey being rejected, notwithstanding Lord Mansfield and other eminent Peers spoke and voted in his favour, his Lordship applied to the Irish House of Peers for his writ as Viscount Valentia, which after a solemn hearing was granted, thus placing him in the unique situation of being in England an illegitimate, in Ireland a legitimate, son."

A YOUNG ANTIQUARY is informed that the coin found on the site of the "Blue Boar's Head" in Eastcheap, is a Dutch stenner, passed for about a penny English. Many of the same type were coined during the latter half of the seventeenth century, but without a date.

A gold ear-ring of similar workmanship to that of which a figure is communicated by Mr. JERDAN in our number for March, p. 209, is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 72. This was found at Athens; the animal's head is that of a bull, but the other ornaments very nearly correspond with those of Mr. Jerdan's ring.

H. inquires when Col. Boden, the founder of a Sanscrit Professorship at Oxford, died.

and where any biographical particulars of him may be found?

P. J. observes, "In *Matthiason's Letters*, translated from the German by Anne Plumptre, and published in 1799, I have met with the following passage. Speaking of Lichtenberg of Göttingen, 'the wittiest writer in all Germany,' the author says, 'the publication of his (Lichtenberg's) Illustrations of Hogarth's Prints is at length obtained, though not without much intercession on the part of his friends. This is undoubtedly the most brilliant production of his wit, and is at the same time an imperishable monument of the genius and industry of our country, before which the British illustrators of their admirable humourist must hide their diminished heads.' (Letter xxxvii. p. 405.) I should be glad to learn if the work here noticed has ever appeared in English?"—[Lichtenberg's Illustrations of Hogarth's Prints consist of 12 volumes in 12mo,—and are illustrative of a set of 75 of the principal works of Hogarth, uniformly engraved on a large 4to or small folio size, by Riepenhausen. Lichtenberg's work has not been translated into English, but some of his criticisms are noticed in the "Biographical Essay on the Genius and Works of Hogarth," prefixed to the Edition of Hogarth's original Works, published by Mr. Nichols, folio, 1822. EDIT.]

H. H. remarks, "Des Cartes (April, p. 304,) was not altogether singular in his fancied invention of immortality. I am not acquainted with Mr. Godwin's works, but I recollect that the author of 'Pursuits of Literature,' who bestows some pages of ridicule on him, though not on this account, adverts to his having entertained the same notion as the philosopher. In a common mythological fable, when the Divinity is solicited to grant an immortality on earth, the prayer is attended to; but unluckily, from the suppliant having forgotten to ask perpetual youth, the whole business was spoiled."

ERRATA.

Part i. p. 366. For *Athbay read Athboy*.
P. 379, for *Dunamore Castle, co. Galway, read Dunamou Castle, co. Roscommon*.—
P. 464, for *borough of Killalla read Killeleagh*.

The new Church at Shrewsbury, described in our last Supplement, p. 594, is in the head lines and the Index incorrectly called *St. Mary's*. It is in the old parish of *St. Mary*, but is dedicated to *St. Michael*, as

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1831.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

ON examining the various engravings of "*Mexican Antiquities, designed by A. Aglio*,"* the antiquary cannot fail to be struck with the resemblance which the ancient monuments of the New World bear to the monumental records of ancient Egypt. The eye of the antiquary falls with familiar recognition on the same graduated pyramids; on marks of the same Ophite worship; on picture writing like the early Anaglyphs of Egypt; and on a hieroglyphical language of a similarly symbolical and phonetic description; on vestiges of the worship of a similar Triune and solar deity; on planispheres and temples; sculptures and statues, which though characterized by some distinctions peculiarly American, exhibit a great analogy in posture and gesture to the sculpture of Egypt.

While surveying these monuments, it is a circumstance calculated to excite the greatest surprise, that so excellent a judge as Robertson, the historian of America, should have been deceived into the belief, that "there is not through all the extent of New Spain *any monument or vestige of building* more ancient than the Conquest;" ~~that~~ the "temple of Cholula was nothing but a mound of solid earth, without any facing or any steps, covered with grass and shrubs;" and that "the houses of the people were mere huts built with turf, or branches of trees, like those of the rudest Indians." He again notices, with slighting indifference, "a gold cup in the hands of the Earl of Oxford," as the only valuable relic of Mexican antiquity;" and referring to the chronological wheel (*giro del mondo*) for computing time, published by Gemelli Carrieri, and republished in the fourth volume of the present splendid collection, he coldly says, "if it be genuine, it proves that the Mexicans

had arbitrary characters, which represent several things besides numbers." I shall defer what I have to say on Mexican astronomy; for the present only remarking the depreciated value Dr. R. sets upon a monument so sublimely indicative of a people advanced in some respects, as Dr. R. is inconsistently compelled to admit, beyond the point of the European civilization of the Conquerors,—especially in regard to its regular posts, its roads, its supply of water, and its police. The historian had probably not seen the map of Ancient Mexico in Mr. Bullock's possession; had he done so, he would have inferred that the city of Mexico possessed advantages still superior to the accuracy and rapidity of its posts, and the copious supply of its water (both proofs of high civilization), in the admirable order of its municipal regulations, and parochial distributions.

In fact, the volumes before us supply abundant proofs that the people of New Spain, at the time of the Conquest, were advanced infinitely further than the Doctor (betrayed apparently by the Spaniards, who wished to keep him in the dark,) was inclined to admit. The roads, aqueducts, and bridges near Tlascala, are magnificent and stupendous. Vestiges of important architecture exist at Cholula, Otumba, and Tlascala. Temples of beautiful and novel form, and adorned with exquisite arabesque, remain at Oaxaca, Kochichalco, Guitusco, &c. Palaces worthy of potent and wealthy sovereigns exist at Miztlan. Tezcose is nearly covered with the remains of ancient buildings. Pyramids of *four times the base* of the Egyptian are seen at Teopantepec, Tortuza, Alvar, and are scattered over the surface of Central America; while that Pompeii of South America, Palanque, exhibits not only excellent workmanship in its remains of palaces, temples, and houses, but beautiful sculptures, hieroglyphics

* Published in 7 vols. folio, and noticed in our vol. C. ii. 355.

as elegant as the Egyptian, and to all appearance as scientifically constructed and contrived as the Chinese; in short, such design, skill, and execution in the architect, as will not shrink from a comparison with the works of at least the earliest ages of Egyptian power.

The dress of the Tultecan people, if they are the Tultecans who preceded the Mexicans by six centuries (a query?) as represented in Mr. Aglio's plates, resembles the Egyptian. There is an ornamented apron, sustained by a baldric descending from the abdomen, and covering midway down the thigh, analogous to the same portion of Egyptian costume, and originating possibly the Roman military apron and Scotch philibeg. In many cases, the head-dress, although more eccentric (indeed it is somewhat Arabesque) than the Egyptian, is generally constructed of the same symbolic materials. The breast-plate and collar, to which a mimic sun is sometimes similarly suspended, is precisely the same as those worn by the Egyptian kings and heroes. Frequently the mimic tail of an animal, indicative of ancient origin, and often seen attached to sculptured Egyptian heroes and demigods, is appended to the Mexican hero or Tultecan conqueror. The sandals, with the occasional exception of Arabesque ornament, resemble the military sandals of the Greeks and Romans. The head-dress, or crest, often consists of the solus, the bull-rush, birds, animals' heads, agricultural and musical instruments,—like the Egyptian, from whence the crests of Heraldry, as we have shown in a former paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October 1825, are derived. The Tultecan heroes are represented on couches precisely Egyptian in their model; namely, constructed so as to represent animals, and supported by animal claws. Over the heads of these deities, tablets of hieroglyphics, expressive of their titles and qualities, are similarly arranged; and devotees are offering to them in the same posture, and with the same gesture as exhibited on Egyptian paintings, pots, and baskets of flowers (whence came the legend of the gardens of Adonis), among which flowers the manitas or handplant of Guatemala appears to have been a favourite. The hand may have been symbolical of rule in the

New World, as it was at Rome, and as indeed the hand and arm were in Egypt. One of the most striking of these analogies is, that actual adoration is paid, and infants are devoted or presented to the Egyptian Tau or cross; and that this cross is every where multiplied in the architectural forms, ground plans, and ornaments of the Palencian city.

The names of the chief towns of the Tultecans and Mexicans may also be adduced in further proof; for Atlapallan, Huethapallan, mean Red Sea, Old Red Sea. Tulan reads Amague-macam, Veil of Paper or Papyrus; Chicomistoc, Seven Dragon Mouths, or the Nile.

All these circumstances would go to show an origin derived from Egypt. Still there are, in the midst of the above analogies, marks of a primary distinction and difference which are not to be overlooked.

1. The nose, lip, and ear jewels would seem to be of Indian extraction; the armlets and anklets are entirely American. The temples, some surmounted with fire vases, distinguished by pyramidal and double roofs, by staircases cut in the Conoidal terraces, resemble the Javanese; the ornamental parts of the sculptured costume,—of some of the inner doorways; and especially the external sculptures of the "Temple of Flowers" at Oaxaca,—are decidedly Moorish or Arabesque. The royal mode of sitting is Hindoo. Reference to the physiognomy of the sculptured persons is made elsewhere. It may be sufficient to say that the physiognomy is different from any people with which we are acquainted; though bearing an exaggerated resemblance to that of the Cherokees and other Indian tribes. The receding forehead, and conical form of the head, according to the principia of physiognomy, would indicate idiotism; did we not know that the characteristic is not genuine; and that the modern Mexican savages artificially model the heads of their children into this form. But as to the predominant, physiognomical, and physical character of the persons represented, we are not aware of any analogy, ancient or modern. The present Mexican Indians resemble their Mexican ancestors; but neither bear any resemblance to their Tultecan ancestors, nor were they Tultecan.

cans; and bear still less to the modern Copts, or any of the *three varieties of the human race, red, white, and black, exhibited in the Egyptian tombs*. It would be from the purpose to follow up the view here expressed in Italics. It is, however, a peculiar theory of the author of this Review, that the red or American variety were at one time in Egypt. They were not, however, the Tultecans or the sculptured people now referred to.

2. The hieroglyphics of Palanque, Mitzlan, &c. give proofs of an independent and peculiar people. These hieroglyphics, more elegant in their structure than the Chinese, are less elaborate, regular, and varied in outline than the Egyptian. Strikingly beautiful as many of them are (they occasionally resemble the flower letters of our painters; they appear, like the Egyptian Demotic writing, to have reached that stage of their progress, when beauty was sacrificed to utility, and when the pictorial image was almost entirely superseded by the conventional form; in short bear no inapposite resemblance to modern highly ornamented letters of the Roman alphabet.

3. The astronomical system of the Mexicans must not be confounded as it has been with that of the Tultecans. Although it may have been derived from the latter, there is no proof of the derivation. The whole of this system is exhibited among the plates of this splendid work on "*Mexican Antiquities*." It is impossible not to be surprised and somewhat humiliated, in discovering that the Mexican Indians, from a very remote period, have possessed a singular system in their division of days, months, years, and centuries, which so far from being inferior to, actually excels that of the most polished nations of the world. It is in vain that sceptics endeavour to trace an origin for this system in imitation. It is in vain that they resort to Greece and to Rome, to Asia and to Egypt, the cradle of Science, to divest the ancient Mexicans of the superior talent and research requisite for this arrangement. From the earliest times in Chaldea, in India, in Rome, in Greece, and in Egypt, the zodiac was divided into twelve signs, and the year into twelve months, averaging thirty days. But the Mexican zodiac is divided into *twenty signs, and the year into eighteen months,*

averaging twenty days. Now this fact alone would seem to go to break all link of connexion between the Mexicans and the ancient people to whom we have referred; or if it had established any connexion, it would seem to go to establish the fact of the *Mexicans being a Chinese colony* driven out by an eruption of the Tartars (and not improbably that which was headed in 1279 by the Tartar Emperor Coblai). In fact, the calendars of each country strikingly agree; for both nations have no more than 360 days to the year, which they divide into months of twenty days each. Both, as Acosta states, with regard to the Mexicans, begin their year with the 26th of February; and both add five intercalary days to the end of the year. But in this latter point, both agree with the Egyptians; and they were spent among the Mexicans, as they were in Egypt, and throughout the entire East, in eating, drinking, and diversions. But in one point the Mexicans stand alone, namely, in their cycle of fifty-two years, the duplication of which constituted the Mexican century. The astronomical wheel of Carrieri, preserved in a painting by Mr. Aglio, fully bears out this high estimate of Mexican proficiency in astronomy; and this painting illustrates a model of a sculptured cycle of Time in the Museum. In the inner circle the eighteen months are represented by their appropriate symbols; and in the outer, the cycle of fifty-two years is represented in the precise manner described by Acosta; the first year being *Tothil*, or the rabbit; the next *Cagli*, the houses; the next *Tecph*, the flint; and the next *Acath*, the end.

It appears, then, that the Mexican astronomical system, taken generally, is like that of no other nation, except the *Chinese*; but that it still bears a partial and minor resemblance to the Egyptian, both in the arrangement and employment in the five intercalated days. The analogy, indeed, between Chinese and Egyptian antiquities, more especially Chinese hieroglyphics and the Egyptian, need not be here insisted upon.

The above astronomical coincidence is, however, almost the sole ground of affinity which can be referred to between the Chinese and the Mexicans. The hieroglyphics of Mexico (or rather of the Tultèques) exhibit no other resemblance to the Chinese than what

must naturally ensue from the fact of arbitrary images being conventionally employed to express ideas. The harsh structure of the Mexican pronounced language is as opposite to that of China as consonants are to vowels. Neither, indeed, does it bear a strong resemblance in that respect to the Egyptian. So far every thing indicates the Mexicans an independent and talented race of people, striking out a new astronomical and political system for themselves. But as we began with affirming, so we shall conclude with inferring, from a comparative survey of the valuable records of Mexican art and science contained in these splendid volumes, that there is a strong family likeness between many of them and those of Egypt, which may justify though not prove the opinion of that national affinity, traceable in the religious and astronomical memorials of all the ancient pagan nations.

The Cycle in question is evidently constructed so as to represent a wheel. Now *wheels* we know were unfailling ornaments of Egyptian temples. The Sun in the form of a human face is placed in the centre of Carrieris Wheel, as it is in many of the plani-

spheres of Egypt, preserved by Keicher; and it is similarly surrounded by a symbol universal throughout the East, and more especially a favourite emblem of Egypt, of the two conflicting serpents of light and darkness, of good and evil. The planetary battlements, with the eight houses of the planets, which constitute the third circle out of seven, exhibit the same astrological theory which was current in Persia, India, and Chaldea, as well as in Egypt, and which is preserved in the Rabbinical Sephyroth. Notwithstanding this general resemblance, it must not, however, be forgot, that the numbers of the months, of the days of the month, of the signs of the zodiac, and the various cycles, are *purely Chinese*.

The Mexicans, it would thus appear, may have come from the most eastern parts of Asia, probably from China. Did they really come from Egypt? How came they to possess a perfect hieroglyphical and phonetic language centuries before the Mexicans resorted to, or reverted to, the semi-barbarous expedient of picture writing? These are questions of sufficient importance to be reserved for an exclusive paper.

MEMOIR OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq. R. A. (*With a Portrait.*)

THIS eminent artist, and otherwise talented man, was born at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker.* The son was apprenticed to the same trade, and never went far from his native town, until he had more than attained the age of manhood. His taste for drawing and painting commenced early, but was little encouraged by his father: however, through the intervention of Dr. John Mudge, F.R.S. a physician at Plymouth, distinguished for some scientific works on the Speculum, he was at length introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir Joshua (who was himself a native of Plympton, not far from Plymouth,) was an old friend of the Mudge family; and on his tour into the West with Dr. Johnson in the year 1762, had taken him to the house of Mr. John Mudge, then a surgeon, and introduced him to the father, the

Rev. Zachariah Mudge, who was Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth. Mr. Thomas Mudge, brother to the physician, was of the same business as the Northcotes, having occupied the watchmaker's shop in Fleet-street, London, where he was succeeded by Mr. Dutton, a name which still remains.

Mr. Northcote had nearly attained his twenty-fifth year, when he arrived in London. Of an age to become a pleasant companion to his master, and connected with him by provincial associations, he quickly became a favourite pupil; whilst his powerful mind, and already able talents for conversation, enabled him to avail himself of all the advantages of that polished society which was accustomed to resort to Sir Joshua's house. Having remained domesticated there for five years on the most agreeable terms, in May 1776 he reluctantly quitted that

* The Northcotes are an ancient Devonshire family, deriving their name from Northcote in the parish of East Down. Sir John Northcote, of Hayne, in the parish of Newton St. Cyress, was created a Baronet in 1641; to whose descendant and representative, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, of Pynes, as the present head of the family, the late Academician has left his family pictures, &c. as noticed in the will hereafter.

delightful abode; thinking it was now time to do something for himself, in which idea his preceptor concurred, saying, "I hope we shall assist each other as long as we live."

On leaving Sir Joshua, Mr. Northcote commenced portrait painter; and, had he confined himself to that branch of art, there can be little doubt that he would have attained eminence in it, as he had a just perception of character, and his style was free from affectation. However, his imagination led him to the indulgence of the more independent, though less lucrative, study of historical painting. In furtherance of this object, he travelled to Italy, where he remained about three years; during which time he was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy at Florence, of the Ancient Etruscan Academy at Cortona, and the Academy dei Forti at Rome. He was also requested to make a portrait of himself, to be placed among those of distinguished artists which grace the gallery at Florence; the picture he presented on that occasion was at once a faithful portrait, and an exquisite specimen of his professional skill. Mr. Northcote returned to this country in 1780, having visited on his way all the repositories of the Flemish school.

When Mr. Northcote had again settled at home, it was quickly perceived that, in pursuing the study of design, he had not mistaken his forte. That meritorious patron of the arts, Mr. Alderman Boydell, had then recently commenced the beneficial mode of giving encouragement to native artists, by publishing engravings from their works. Prints from the designs of Mr. Northcote were seen on the walls of the higher order of dwellings in every part of the kingdom. One of the most admired, entitled "The Village Doctress," had for several years a considerable sale.

The formation of the Shakspeare Gallery was a happy occasion for the development of the abilities of Mr. Northcote. Among the many splendid efforts of British art which were then collected together, none were more justly attractive than his productions. The scene of the smothering the Royal Children in the Tower of London; that of taking their bodies secretly by torch-light for interment at the foot of the stone steps; the subject of Arthur and Hubert; and others

by his pencil, certainly may be reckoned among the best productions which the Gallery contained. These works manifestly proved how successfully as a colourist he had imbibed the feelings of his illustrious master. Northcote had now attained the zenith of his fame, and in 1790 he was elected a Royal Academician.

Having become enamoured with the dramatic style of composition, Mr. Northcote shortly after was induced to paint a series of moral subjects, illustrative of Virtue and Vice, in the progress of two young women. It would seem that these were intended to rival the works of Hogarth; but, although the main points of this graphic drama bore directly upon the subject, the characters were certainly wanting in that great and most essential property—expression, to say nothing of the general deficiency of this series in that painter-like execution, which is so admirably displayed in the *Marriage-à-la-Mode*, and other works of Hogarth.

That Mr. Northcote was enthusiastic in the pursuit of his art, may be inferred from many expressions which escaped him on the impulse of the moment when speaking of certain works of the great masters. He took delight in painting wild animals, both beasts and birds; and on one occasion, whilst making a study of a vulture from nature, he laid down his palette, and clasping his hands, exclaimed, "I lately beheld an eagle painted by Titian, and if Heaven would give me the power to achieve such a work, I would then be content to die." Another expression to which he once gave utterance, though almost the converse of the preceding in regard to sentiment, is equally characteristic of his passionate love of art. "If Providence," said he, "were to leave me the liberty to select my heaven, I should be content to occupy my little painting-room, with a continuance of the happiness I have experienced there, even for ever."

In the same little chamber, in his house in Argyll-place, he had pursued his art for nearly half a century, in peace and unmolested. His habits were economical; and his time was valued with correspondent care; for, devoted as he was to conversation, he worked and talked at the same time, and did not pay but only

received visits for the sake of a gossip. He had much of the cynical spirit too prevalent with artists, of depreciating the works and characters of their fellow-labourers; yet was one of those philosophers who at the same time do not forfeit the name of philanthropists,—kind-hearted men who, notwithstanding their accomplishments in the art of reviling any body that crosses their path, are yet ready to go out of the road to do a kindness for anybody. Opie he always spared; living and dead he would stoutly defend his reputation against all opponents; and so great was his veneration for his preceptor Reynolds, that he would never allow any one (but himself) to utter aught to the disparagement of his memory.

As an author Mr. Northcote not a little distinguished himself. His earliest publications were some papers in a periodical work called *The Artist*, as, in the first volume, No. 2, *On Originality in Painting; Imitators and Collectors*. 4. *A Letter from a disappointed Genius*; and a *Character of John Opie, R.A.* 19. *A Second Letter from a disappointed Genius*. 20. *On the imitation of the Stage in Painting*. In the second volume, No. 7, *The History of the Slighted Beauty*, an allegory. He also contributed to the "*Fine Arts of the English School*," the biography of Sir Joshua Reynolds; which he afterwards expanded into a quarto volume, entitled "*Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt.*" comprising anecdotes of many distinguished persons his contemporaries, and a brief analysis of his *Discourses*; to which are added, *Varieties on Art*," 1813. A Supplement to the work appeared in 1815; and an octavo edition, with considerable additions, in 1819. In 1828 he published, in octavo, "*One Hundred Fables, original and selected*," embellished with two hundred and eighty engravings on wood, from his own designs. The volume is reviewed in our vol. xcvi. i. 334. His last work, published at the close of last year in two volumes octavo, is "*The Life of Titian, with anecdotes of the distinguished persons of his time*;" a work containing a vast mass of useful information and reflection on the art of Painting.

Mr. Northcote died at his house in Argyll Place, on the 13th of July last.

Mr. Northcote frequently took his

own portrait, and also frequently sat to his brother artists. One of his earliest likenesses is a profile by W. Hoare, which is engraved in mezzotinto by H. Kingsbury. The engraving accompanying the present article is copied from that taken by Mr. Dance in the year 1793, and is a strong resemblance of his appearance in the prime of life. From his own pictures there are engravings by S. W. Reynolds and H. Meyer. There is an intelligent portrait of him in advanced years, by Harlow, prefixed to his *Fables*; another by Wivell, to *Hazlitt's Conversations* (mentioned below); and a very delightful one by Harlow has been recently published, engraved by F. C. Lewis.

The late Mr. William Hazlitt made notes of his "*Conversations*" with Mr. Northcote, one series of which he communicated to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and a second to the *Atlas* paper. A selection was published last year in an octavo volume, from which we shall add some anecdotes illustrative of Mr. Northcote's personal character; and first the following passages containing his own opinions on his conversational talents:

"I have had the advantage of having lived in good society myself. I not only passed a great deal of my younger days in the company of Reynolds, Johnson; and that circle, but I was brought up among the Mudges, of whom Sir Joshua who was certainly used to the most brilliant society in the metropolis thought so highly, that he had them at his house for weeks, and even sometimes gave up his own bed-room to receive them." —p. 105.

"When W—— was here the other day, he asked about Mengs and his school; and when I told him what I thought, he said, 'Is that your own opinion, or did you take it from Sir Joshua?' I answered that, if I admired Sir Joshua, it was because there was something congenial in our tastes, and not because I was his pupil. I saw his faults, and differed with him often enough. If I have any bias, it is the other way, to take fancies into my head, and run into singularity and cavils." —p. 245.

"You did not know Opie? you would have admired him greatly. I do not speak of him as an artist, but as a man of sense and observation. He paid me the compliment of saying that we should have been the best friends in the world if we had not been rivals. I think he had more of this feeling than I had; perhaps, because I had more vanity. We sometimes got into foolish altercations. I recollect once in particular,



ex dono del. reg.

James Northcote

Born 1736. R.A. 1790. Died 1831.

Published in the Gentleman's Magazine by J. B. Nichols & Son Sept. 1831.

at a banker's in the City, we took up the whole of a dinner-time with a ridiculous controversy about Milton and Shakspeare; I am sure we neither of us had the least notion which was right—and when I was heartily ashamed of it, a foolish citizen who was present, added to my confusion by saying, 'Lord! what would I give to hear two such men as you talk every day!' This quite humbled me: I was ready to sink with vexation: I could have resolved never to open my mouth again. But I can't help thinking *W*— [alluding to the instance mentioned in the preceding quotation] was wrong in supposing I borrow every thing from others. It is not my character. I never could learn my lesson at school; my copy was hardly legible; but if there was a prize to be obtained, or my father to see it, then I could write a very fine hand with all the usual flourishes. What I know of history (and something about heraldry) has been gathered up when I had to enquire into the subject for a picture: if it had been set me as a task, I should have forgotten it immediately. In the same way, when Boydell came and proposed a subject for a picture to me, and pointed out the capabilities, I always said I could make nothing of it: but as soon as he was gone and I was left to myself, the whole then seemed to unfold itself naturally. I never could study the rules of composition, or make sketches and drawings beforehand; in this, probably running into the opposite error to that of the modern Italian painters, whom Fuseli reproaches with spending their whole lives in preparation. I must begin at once, or I can do nothing. When I set about the *Wat Tyler*, I was frightened at it: it was the largest work I had ever undertaken: there were to be horses and armour, and buildings, and several groups in it; when I looked on it, the canvas seemed ready to fall upon me. But I had committed myself and could not escape; disgrace was behind me, and every step I made in advance was so much positively gained. If I had stayed to make a number of designs, and try different experiments, I never should have had the courage to go on. Half the things that people do not succeed in, are through fear of making the attempt. Like the recruit in Farquhar's comedy, you grow wondrous bold when you have once taken 'list-money.' When you *must* do a thing, you feel in some measure that you *can* do it. You have only to commit yourself beyond retreat."—p. 251.

On another occasion "Northcote spoke of old Alderman Boydell with great regret, and said, 'He was a man of sense and liberality, and a true patron of the art.'"—p. 75.

The following may be taken as Northcote's apology for the singularity of some of his dicta:

GENT. MAG. August, 1831.

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"That will never do, to take things literally that are uttered in a moment of irritation. You do not express your own opinion, but one as opposite as possible to that of the person that has provoked you. * * * I have often been ashamed myself of speeches I have made in that way, which have been repeated to me as *good things*, when all I meant was, that I would say any thing sooner than agree to the nonsense or affectation I heard."—p. 6.

"Once when Burke called on Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, then a young man, was sitting for one of the children in the picture of Count Ugolino. It is the one in profile with the hand to the face.* Burke came into the painting-room, and said, 'I see that Mr. Northcote is not only an artist, but has a head that would do for Titian to paint.'"—p. 39.

"Northcote spoke of his journey to Rome, of the beauty of the climate, of the manners of the people, of the imposing effect of the Roman Catholic religion, of its favourableness to the fine arts, of the Churches full of pictures, of the manner in which he passed his time, studying and looking into all the rooms in the Vatican: he had no fault to find with Italy, and no wish to leave it. 'Gracious and sweet was all he saw in her.' As he talked he looked as if he saw the different objects pass before him, and his eye glittered with familiar recollections."—p. 35.

Mr. Hazlitt's book is full of passages witnessing Mr. Northcote's strong attachment to his art, and his diffidence in his own abilities. The following relates to some of his latest pictorial labours:

"*J*— said I might go on painting yet—he saw no falling-off. They are pleased with it. I have painted the whole family, and the girls would let their mother sit to nobody else. But Lord! every thing one can do seems to fall so short of nature: whether it is the want of skill, or the imperfection of the art, that cannot give the successive movements of expression and changes of countenance, I am always ready to beg pardon of my sitters after I have done, and to say I hope they'll excuse it. The more one knows of the art, and indeed the better one can do, the less one is satisfied."—p. 314.

Mr. Northcote's will has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and is a very extraordinary document. It first directs that his body shall be kept uninterred as long as it

* In this figure the face is entirely concealed by the hand. Qu. is it not the next face, which is also in profile?

can be suffered, to prevent the possibility of being buried alive, and to be inspected by some competent surgeon. He desires to be buried either in the vault under the New St. Mary-le-bone Church, near to his late friends Mr. Cosway and Miss Booth, or in St. Paul's Cathedral, near his late lamented friend and master, Sir Joshua Reynolds. He directs Francis Chantrey, R.A. and sculptor, will execute a fit and proper monument to his memory, for which he orders his executors to pay one thousand pounds; and the same artist to execute a monument for the deceased's brother, Samuel Northcote, to be placed in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, at an expense of two hundred pounds. He states, that he has completed the manuscript and executed the designs for a second set of One Hundred Fables, in continuation of the first, which he is desirous should be published as speedily after the death of his sister as may be; and he directs that not less than one thousand, or more than fourteen hundred pounds, shall be expended out of his personal estate, on engraving and publishing such Fables;* and he requests that Mr. Edmund Southey Rogers, one of the King's Messengers, will superintend the publication thereof. He desires his executors, William Hillman, Joseph Hawker, and Newbold Kinton, will look over his Manuscripts, and therefrom select such as, in their judgment, are of importance to his memory and character, and destroy all the rest. He leaves his house in Argyll-place to his sister rent free, for her life; and if she should not wish to live there, his executors are to let the same for her benefit on lease for seven years. Plate, household furniture, pictures, prints, books, and personal estate to his sister, Mary Northcote, for her life; and after her decease, furniture, &c. or such as shall then remain (but not pictures, books, or plate), to his servant, Elizabeth Gilchrist. After the death of his sister, he gives to Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, of Pynes, in the county of Devon, Baronet, and his heirs for ever, all the pictures of the Northcote family, his bust by Bononi, the two Manuscript volumes of the Account of the Northcote Family; the two volumes of Public Characters, by Cadell and Davies; the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the Portfolio, con-

taining his Diplomas from the Royal Academy; a volume of Birds, by his father and brother; all to be placed in the Library at Pynes. To his friend, William Hillman, of Argyll-street, 50 volumes of books, such as he may please to select out of his library, after the death of his sister. To Joseph Hawker, Esq. Richmond Herald of Arms, two pictures he may choose, except the Northcote family, and thirty volumes of books, after Hillman has chosen his. The residue of his estate to his executors in trust, to pay dividends and annual proceeds to his said sister, for her life, and after her death, to invest in their own names 1,250*l.* in the Three per Cent. Annuities upon trust, to pay the interest to his late faithful servant, Charlotte Gilbert, during her life, and after her death to such persons as she may appoint. The said trustees, after the death of said sister, to retain to themselves the following legacies, viz. William Hillman, 1,500*l.*; Joseph Hawker, 500*l.*; Newbold Kinton, 200*l.* And to pay likewise the following legacies:—1,500*l.* duty free, to Elizabeth Gilchrist; 100*l.* to each of the following individuals—Mrs. Hawker, wife of Joseph Hawker, Adair Hawkins, Prince Hoare, Sir Wm. Knighton, Bart., Lady Knighton, James Carrick Moore, of Caswell, Scotland, Mrs. Moore, his wife, Capt. J. Raigersfeld, R.N., Annabella Plumtree, Walter Roe, William Godwin, Peter Conde, James Ward, R.A., John Jackson, R.A., Philip Rogers, landscape painter, Abraham Johns, Thomas Copeland, J. Taylor, late Editor of the Sun, Nathaniel Howard, William Hazlitt, Abraham Wyvill, artist; and 50*l.* to Edmund Rogers, King's Messenger, if these persons be living after the death of his sister. To the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, 200*l.* duty free, to be invested, and the interest to be laid out in bread and meat to the poor of the said parish. In a second codicil he leaves Mary Wilsford, wife of Peter Wilsford, 500*l.* duty free. Thomas Lister Parker, 105*l.* and any one picture he may select, not before chosen. Thomas Poynder, of Christ's Hospital, any one other picture not before chosen: residue to his executors. Personal property under 25,000*l.*—considerably less than, from the penurious habits of Mr. N., his friends expected.

* It is not to be inferred from this paragraph that the first series was brought out at Mr. Northcote's expense. The fact is quite the reverse. Mr. Lawford, the bookseller, bought the MS. for 80*l.* and paid every expense attending it. We have been favoured by Mr. Lawford with the sight of an interesting letter by that father of modern woodcutting, Thomas Bewick (written within nine months of his decease), in which, after highly praising the "Fables," which he says "is altogether a brilliant book," he adds, "Little did I think, while I was whistling at my work-bench, that wood engraving would be brought so conspicuously forward, and that I should have pupils to take the lead in that branch of art in the great metropolis—but, old as I am, and tottering on the downhill of life, my ardour is not a bit abated, and I hope those who have succeeded me will pursue that department of engraving still further towards perfection."

CORONATION OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

With an Engraving, p. 120.

MR. URBAN,

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL account of an English Coronation in the fourteenth century, accompanied by representations of the crowns worn by divers English monarchs from the time of Edward the Confessor to Charles II., may not at the present moment be uninteresting to your readers.

The office of Chief Magistrate, originating in the necessity which all communities must find for a leader, as the dispenser of laws, and the organ for their general voice, was most probably in its first establishment elective. Accordingly, in our Coronation ceremony, we find a vestige of this primitive form, in the appeal made by the Archbishop to the people, for their approval and consent that the person presented to them should be crowned their King.*

The discordant opinions of men, the intervention of partial interests, and the consequent rise of factions, each of which had their favourite chief and object to promote, suggested the necessity of making this elective office hereditary. Such is the Crown of Great Britain, subject, however, as a great lawyer has observed, to limitation and change of the succession, by the Great Council of the Nation. How frequently this power has been exercised, will be obvious to every one acquainted with English history.

The wisdom of Parliament, by the 1st and 2d of William and Mary, and by 12th and 13th of William, fixed the succession in the protestant descendants of Sophia, Electress and Duchess dowager of Hanover, younger daughter of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. The son and heir of Sophia was George I. Thus the hereditary succession to the Crown, according to the common or customary law, was at once preserved and restricted within limits, highly ex-

* The custom of the Archbishop demanding of the people, at the Consecration of a King, whether they would accept him as such, and obey him, was derived from the Saxon times, and has been the uniform practice time immemorial; but it is distinctly noticed at the Coronation of Richard the Second, owing to that being the first English Coronation of which we have minute details.

pedient, at that and all future time, for the preservation of our free constitution and the Protestant religion.

The feudal pomp and service which has ever attached to the ceremony of crowning a British King, may in these days of universal reformation (it will be well if that word may be coupled by future historians of the time with a record of essential improvement) be thought an uselessly expensive display of obsolete customs. Yet, on the other hand, it may be observed that customs which exhibit the tenure on which every man holds his fee according to the ancient constitution of the land, never, while that constitution exists, can become trifling and unimportant. The King is by common consent the fountain of honour, of property, and of the public peace. If a man hold his land of him by the service of tendering a rose on Midsummer-day, that rent is not to be sneered at as trifling and ridiculous; it is rather a demonstration on what generous terms the Constitution of Great Britain exacts the fealty due to her monarch, That she looks chiefly to the loyalty of heart, and that not gain, but faithful adherence to the great keystone of the social bond, is her object.

It may therefore be matter not unworthy of consideration, how far the services and attendance of the Nobles and the Tenants of the Crown by Grand Serjeanty, on occasion of a Coronation, can be, even in these days, wisely dispensed with; such dispensation might be to omit an useful admonition that they hold all from the people through their chosen and hereditary Chief Magistrate. The dignity of the Crown is the concentrated dignity of the people; in being loyal to it we are loyal to ourselves. The homage paid to the Crown of Great Britain (under its happy and wholesome limitations), is homage to the great body of the nation.

However these customs may in future days be disposed of, one thing is certain, that the ceremony of Coronation, and the solemn pledge which the Monarch gives his people before the Almighty to govern them in justice and mercy, according to the ancient laws and customs (those bulwarks of our liberty which we have deri-

from our Saxon ancestors), and to support the reformed English Church, can never, while the British monarchy endures, be omitted.

This most important ceremony which takes place in the Church, has been practised in all probability with much uniformity from the time of the Saxon Kings. The pageant and services of the feast were perhaps introduced at the Norman Conquest. Of this conjecture, the introduction of the armed Champion will afford some presumptive evidence; it seems an indication that the Normans had and held the empire of the land by the right of the sword; and we may observe, that the succession of armed Knights who have thrown down their gauntlet of defiance to all counterclaim, and who boldly proclaim in their motto and very name "*Pro Rege Dimico*," bear on their shield the arms of the duchy of Normandy. No one who regards historical recollections connected with his country, would like to see this splendid and imposing relic of an iron age entirely forgotten.

The period chosen for describing an

English Coronation is one in which a chivalrous spirit and a taste for costly pageantry was at its height; the authorities which have been consulted are chiefly MS. documents in the British Museum; the collection was made some years since, but the abler and more erudite labours of another hand appearing shortly after, it was determined to lay it aside. As however it is original as far as relates to the sources from which it is derived, as its arrangement is different from other works, and as it has here and there some particulars which they do not contain, now the subject is likely to become peculiarly opportune I have ventured to commit it to the press.

In closing this prefatory notice, I may be allowed to express an earnest hope that on the great solemnity of the Consecration of the King of these Realms, which is now approaching, the headlong rage of party will be stilled, and all differences of opinion forgotten, in an universal feeling of respect and loyalty towards our rightful and anointed King.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Some account of the CORONATION of KING RICHARD THE SECOND, in the year 1377, derived from original MSS. in the British Museum, illustrating the splendid Ceremonies and Services which attach to the Consecration of the Monarchs of Great Britain.

Of the Coronation of King Richard the Second, we have more detailed records than of those of any of the preceding monarchs. It was appointed to take place on the morrow after the translation of St. Swithin (16 July,

1377).^{*} John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castile and Leon, presented himself before the King and his Counsel as Earl of Leicester, and claimed the office of High Steward or Grand Seneschal of Eng-

^{*} In the seventh volume of Rymer's *Fœdera*, are found the following mandates respecting the preparations for this Coronation; by which it appears the necessary workmen for the purpose were compulsorily impressed. The Latin originals, when translated, run thus:

The King, to all and singular Sheriffs, Nobles, Bailiffs, Ministers, and others his Liegemen, within as well as without the liberties (of London), to whom these letters shall come, health. Know ye that we have appointed our beloved William Hanway, clerk, to take and provide by himself and his deputies, stone, mortar, and other necessities for our works, which we have ordained to be executed in our palace of Westminster for the solemnity of our coronation. And to take Carpenters and all other workmen necessary for the works aforesaid in our city of London, and counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and to put them on the works aforesaid, to remain on the same at our command, as shall be necessary. And all those whom he shall find perverse or disobedient in this matter, to arrest, take, and commit them to our prisons, there to remain until by deliberation we shall be induced otherwise to ordain. And therefore we command and strictly enjoin, that to the said William and his deputies aforesaid, in all and singular the premises to be done and executed, ye shall be acting, aiding, and answering, as often and according as by William himself, aforesaid, or his deputies, ye shall be warned on our part respecting this matter.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness the King at Westminster, the 7th day of July.

By an order couched in terms precisely similar, Thomas de Thoroton is appointed Pavilioner, to impress tent-makers for preparing the tents appointed to be made for the solemnity of the Coronation. Richard's grandfather, Edward the Third, died on the 6th June, 1377, in the 51st year of his reign.

land;* and by his Dukedom of Lancaster, that of bearing the chief sword called *curtana*; as Earl of Lincoln, to be carver at the King's table on the day of his Coronation; which offices, says a MS. (Bibl. Harl. 1309), after a diligent examination taken by the wise and circumspect of the Kynge's counsaile, "were assigned to the Duke as tenant by lawe of England, after the dethe of Blaunche, sometime his wife."† The Duke therefore, in his own person, exercised the office of High Steward; he also bore the sword before the King until the "high masse" of the Coronation was finished; and when he was afterwards, during the banquet, busied in his office of Seneschal, he committed the bearing of the sword to his son Henry Earl of Darby, who on this occasion assisted at the consecration of the weak, prodigal, and unfortunate monarch whom he afterwards deposed. Henry Earl of Stafford was appointed the Duke's deputy as Carver before the King in his great hall.

On the Thursday previous to the ceremony, the Duke of Lancaster, by appointment of the King, and in right

of his office as High Steward, held his Court of Claims in the White Hall of the palace of Westminster, to determine such claims of grand serjeanty, and the fees appertaining to them, as might be preferred. On the day assigned open proclamation was made that all claimants of such service, by their estates or any other title, should prefer their several claims by bills or personal petition to the Steward or his deputies.

Thomas of Woodstocke, uncle to the King, being the late King Edward's younger son, petitioned for the office of Constable of England,‡ on the ground of his marriage with a daughter of Humphry Bohun, late Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, whose heirs during their nonage were the King's wards. He also alleged that the office of Constable had been assigned to him by the late King, Edward the Third, on account of the alliance before mentioned.

This claim was allowed.

Dame Margaret Marshall, Countess of Norfolk, delivered her petition in writing, addressed "To the Right Honourable the King of Castile and

* Seneschal, derived from the German *Sein* a House, *Schall* an Officer. This office was anciently known by the title of Seneschal of the King's Household. In the time of Henry VIII. it was changed to that of High Steward.

† His first wife.

‡ The following singular duties and privileges attached to the office of Constable and Marshal, mentioned in No. 1309 of the Harleian MSS. bespeak the loose barbarism of ancient days. Some of these regulations however seem to apply to the King's Court when in the field.

"And it was wont to be that the Marshall had longyng to the Courte twelve sengl women that sholde swere to the Knight Marshall that they know no more common women than themselves folowyng the courte, nor thefe, nor mesel, but they shall utter yt to the Marshall; and they ought to sarve the Court and none other. * * The Marshale shall have of every Marchaunt, Armurer, Tailour, Barbour, and of everie common woman everie Saterdaie, in assigneyng them ther places for kepyng ther shopis 4d. He was to assign the quarters of the persons composing the King's army, to know the number of the Men at Arms, Archers, and to keep, in short, the muster-roll of the battle. When the Constable and Marshall come to the felde, and crie "Havock," every man to take his part. * * * It is the Marshall's office to see that no common harlottes be within the precyncte of his roode; and also it is a custome that the Marshall shall have of every comoun harlot that is founde in his precyncte, 4d. If taken again, to be brought before the Steward, and to be forbid the precinct of the King's house, the Queen's, and their children, and there her name to be brevyd; for the 3rd offence to remayne in prison, or forswere the courte; for the 4th, to be shaven the hedde; for the 5th, her over lippe to be cutt off to the intent that she shall not provoke no man to kyssing."

Other rights belonging to the Earl Marshal, anciently were these. To have the King's horse and the Queen's palfrey when they have alighted at the place where they are to be crowned. He is always to be near the King during the Coronation ceremouy, and to sustain his crown "by the flower." He is to keep the King's peace within seven miles of the Court. Hence the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea Court. He is to lead on the van or foreward of the battle in time of war. He was to be High Usher on the Coronation-day, and to have the table-cloth of the high dais, and the cloth of estate under which the King sate. He claimed of an Archbishop when he did homage 10l. or his horse and harness, or the horse and a mark for the harness. Of every Earl created a Knight, his horse and harness, or 10l. and a mark for the harness. Of Bishops, Abbots, and Priors holding by barony, the same fee. Of any private man made a Knight, a proportionate fee.

Leon, Duke of Lancaster, and Seneschal of England," and containing the following allegations:—That she was daughter and heir to Thomas Brotherton, not long since Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and now claimed to execute the said office by her deputy, performing it in the same manner as Gilbert Earl of Striguil had done at the Coronation of King Henry the Second, settling all disputes in the King's household on the day of his Coronation, assigning the lodgings to particular persons, and keeping the *hoestes*, that is, the doors of the King's chamber, receiving of every Knight created on the day of the Coronation (the Knights of the Bath) his palfrey and saddle.

Against this claim, on the King's part, it was contended that the office remained in fee, to be conferred at his Majesty's pleasure, various arguments were urged by the Counsel for the Countess, in support of her claim; but it was at length determined that as the time was too short to admit of a proper examination of the matter, Sir Henry Percy should fill the office, and receive the fees, but without prejudice to any "man's right," which might thereafter be proved.

Robert Earl of Oxford petitioned for the office of Chamberlain, on the ground that his ancestors had been "chamberlains of fee tyme out of mind, of owre souveraigne Lorde the Kyng and his progenitours." He also claimed by the same immemorial custom to serve the King with water on the day of his Coronation, and to have "the basyns and towelles" as his fee, citing the record of the Exchequer in support of his claim. Proclamation having been made for any man who could gainsay this allegation, to come forward, and no one appearing, the Earl of Oxford's right was allowed. Being a minor, he could not execute the office in person without the King's special permission, which was granted.

The Mayor of London, John Wiltsher, claimed by certain tenements which he held at Heydon in Essex, "*de tenir une touaille quand nostre souverain le roy lavera ses mains devant manger le jour de son corone-*

ment" (to hold a towel when the King should wash his hands before dinner on the day of the Coronation). The claim according with the Exchequer record, it was allowed.

Thomas de Bello Campo (Beauchamp) Earl of Warwick, claimed to bear the third sword before the King, and the office also of Panetrier,* executing the same by his ministers and deputies, claiming "the salters (salt cellars), knyves, and spones, as his fee." This claim was allowed, having for his fee the salter and the knives that were before the King; but touching the *spoons*, as nothing appeared concerning them on the records of the Exchequer, the King was to use his pleasure with regard to them.

Sir John Argenten (Argenton) claimed to serve the "kynge at his coronacion of his cuppe,"† by his tenure of the manor of Wilmondeley (Wymondeley), in the county of Hertford. "Sundry records, reasons, and evydenes" being shown in favour of his claim, and "sufficient witnesses taken," it was allowed; his fee being "the white cup of sylver" wherewith he served the King.

William Furnyvall claimed by tenure of the manor of Farnham,‡ and the hamlets appertaining to it, to provide a glove for the King, and support his right arm while the *ringa regia* was in his hand, as his ancestors had done time immemorial. The customary proclamation having been made for counter claimants to assert their right, and none appearing, his claim was acknowledged, but it was necessary that he should be knighted before he could be allowed to execute the office.§ On the Tuesday therefore previous to the ceremony, he repaired to the palace of the late Black Prince at Kennington, where he was honourably created a Knight by the King.

Ann, widow of John Hasting, Earl of Pembroke, claimed by tenure of the manor of Ascheley in Norfolk, to be Ewer or Napier at the Coronation, and to have the table-cloths as her fee; this claim was acknowledged, and the office performed by her deputy Sir Thomas Blunt.

John, son and heir of the Earl of

* Now extinct; was held with the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester.

† Argenton bore as his arms three cups, in allusion doubtless to this privilege.

‡ Farnham Royal, Bucks, exchanged by Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, temp. Henry VIII. with the King, for Worksop, Notts, to which the same mode of tenure was transferred.

§ It appears that the degree of Knight was a qualification for the performance of Grand Serjeanty.

Pembroke, claimed to bear the great gilt spurs, "*les grandes esperons*," as William Marshall his progenitor had done at the Coronation of King Edward the Second; the claim was allowed, but owing to the nonage of the claimant, the office was assigned to Edmund Earl of March, in right of the claimant. The said John also claimed by tenure of the castle of Pembroke, the grange of Kynge's woode, and the common of Croitathe, the manor and castle of Martyn, and the manor of Tregeyr, to bear the second sword; this office was counter-claimed by Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his right for the county of Surrey, but the evidence in favour of the Earl of Pembroke appearing the stronger, it was adjudged to him, and the bearing of the second sword committed to Edmund Earl of March, in right of the Earl of Pembroke, for the reasons before alleged.

Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey preferred another petition for the office of chief butler (*chef bouteiller*) in right of the Earldom of Arundel. Edmund Stapulgate presented a counterclaim by his tenure of the manor of Bilsyngton in Kent, showing by the record of the Exchequer that the King, owing to the said Edmund holding the manor by grand serjeanty, had taken him, being a minor, as his ward, and received the profits of the demesne for four years, amounting to a hundred and four pounds.

The difficulty of the matter did not allow time for the final settlement of this dispute; but the records of the Exchequer showing the Earl of Arundel and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of Butler at all the Coronations, notwithstanding the alienation of the manor in question, and that neither Edmund Stapulgate, nor his ancestors, had at any time executed it, the office was adjudged to the Earl of Arundel, saving the just claim in future of Edmund or any other person.

The Mayor and Citizens of London preferred an oral petition through their Recorder, to serve the King in his Great Hall during the dinner, and afterwards in his chamber, with spices in a cup of gold, the Mayor taking the cup with an ewer, at his departure, as his fee; certain chosen Citizens of London to help the chief Butler in the buttery during the dinner, and after dinner assist him in the service of the

King and his Nobles, &c. in his chamber. The Records of the Exchequer were found to afford precedent for their claim to the office, but the matter was left to the King's discretion, who yielded to their requests for the following singular reasons, as expressed in the language of an ancient MS. The King "considering the great fondeness and subsidy that his progenitors habundantly tyme paste had founde of the cite of London, and trusting for the like fondeness and subsidie tyme commyng, amongst the said citizens, and to make their heartis merier, and well willyng to do hym true service, and to helpe hym hereafter in his necessities, benigalie to accomplish their desires, decreed and ordeynd that they should doo service in the said offices before by them demanded, according to their desires in all thinges."

Sir John Dymmok, Knight, preferred his claim to be the King's Champion, to the following effect: that his ancestors by fee and of right from time immemorial had enjoyed the office, and executed it in the form detailed.

The King causing to be delivered to him, before his Coronation, the best horse in his stable, save one, and a complete suit of armour for himself, "all as entirely and sure as the Kynge himselfe should have it," and that thus accoutred, he should ride in procession before the King, making proclamation to the people within hearing, three times, to the following effect:

"Yf ther be any man of high degree or lowe, that will saie that this oure soverayn liege Lorde Richarde,* cousin and heire of the Kynge of Englande, Edward late deceased, ought not of right to be Kynge of Englande crowned, he is redy now till the laste houre of his brethe, with his bodie, to bete him like a false man and a traitor, on what other daie that shal be apoynted."

And if any one dispute the King's title, and he fight with him for the King, the horse and all "the harness" shall remain with him as his fee; but if no one dispute while the procession lasts, or till the third hour after the King shall have been anointed and crowned, then he shall be disarmed, and it is at the King's option to bestow on him "the horse and harness;" but they are for this service

* Sic in MS. *Cousin* appears on this and other occasions to be used as a general term of consanguinity.

no prescriptive fee. This office was counterclaimed by Baldwin de Freville, alleging that he was "cousyn and heire" of Liones, daughter of Philip Marmyon, and holds the Castle of Tamworth in the county of Warwick, by the service of the Championship as described. But after "sore and longe reasonyng" between the parties, and many records and evidences produced, and divers noble lords and dames deposing, that they had often heard King Edward and his son the Black Prince declare that the office belonged to Sir John Dymmok, in right of the manor of Serivelbaye, it was awarded to him. But notwithstanding, if within three weeks after Hilary-day, Baldwin de Freville could show by "evidentes, recordes, and munimentes," that it of right appertained to him, he should have justice from the King by the advice of his Council, and enjoy the office *in perpetuo*.

William Latymer and John de Mowbray, son of John Mowbray of Axholme (Axholme), alleged that they held certain lands formerly belonging to William Beauchamp of Bedford, by right of which the possessors have exercised the office of Almoner to the King on the day of his Coronation, taking for their fee "the vessell that staundeth before the King for the aulmes," or a tun of wine in lieu thereof; and it appearing to the Court that by reason of the nonage of John Mowbray, his part of the lands aforesaid were in the King's hands, William Latymer was appointed to execute the office in right of himself and John Mowbray, taking as his fee the silver alms dish standing before the King, and if it should appear that a hogshead of wine might be claimed, he was to be allowed the same in lieu, at his option. He executed the office, and had the silver dish as his fee.

William Bardolf showed that he held certain lands in the vill of Adington, by the service of finding a man to make a mess called Dilgerunt or Dillegrout, and "si apponatur sagina," if fat were used in the making, it was called malpigerium, or malpigeron, in the King's kitchen.

Richard Lyons, by tenure of the manor of Liston, claimed to make the wafers for the King. The Red Book of the Exchequer being consulted, this claim was allowed.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed by virtue of franchises granted by the King's progenitors at all preceding Coronations, to bear over the King's head a cloth of gold or silk, as the King should direct, supported by four spears of beaten silver; at the end of each spear four tassels or knots of silver gilt, the whole to be furnished at the King's expense. No one opposed this claim, and it was accordingly conceded.

John Fitz John claimed to be chief Lardener by tenure of the manor of Sculton, in the county of Norfolk, which service had been performed by Geoffrey Burdelie, the possessor of Sculton, at the Coronation of Edward the Third, he having made his claim before William Middleton, then Escheator of the County. This petition was allowed in right of the wife of Fitz John.

Nicholas Heryng claimed by tenure of the manor of Cateshull, in the county of Surrey, in right of Agnes his wife, to be "huissier del chambre du roy," (Usher of the King's chamber,) citing the Red Book of the Exchequer in support of his petition; but it appearing that this claim did not concern the Coronation but the office of Usher in general, he was desired to prefer it to the King at a future time if he thought expedient.*

* His present Majesty having dispensed with many of the ceremonies usually celebrated at the Coronations of the Kings of England, the various fees attached to the respective services thereof will not be allowed. The following is an account of the quantity of plate which should have been given, according to the claims delivered in to the Lord Chamberlain of England, on previous occasions.

The Lord High Almoner for the day, according to claim, two large gilt basons, 305 oz.

To the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, claiming as Chief Butler of England, a gold cup of a wine quart, 32 oz.

To the Lord Mayor of London, as assistant to the Chief Butler, and to serve the King with wine after dinner, a gold cup, 30 oz.

To the Mayor of Oxford, as assistant to the Lord Mayor of London, a gilt cup weighing about 110 oz.

To the Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, as Chief Cupbearer, a silver gilt cup, weighing about 32 oz.

ORDER OF THE CORONATION.

On the 15th of July, after the hour of dinner, a great number of Noblemen and Knights, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and several of the citizens of London, all splendidly attired and on horseback, assembled in an open place near the Tower of London.*

Having waited there a short time, the King came forth from the Tower, habited in white garments, and accompanied by an immense throng of nobles, knights, and esquires.

The whole train then proceeded on horseback through the streets of the City to Cheapside. The youthful King mounted on a charger, decorated with costly trappings. Simon Burley carrying the sword erect before him, and Nicholas Bonde, leading his horse by the bridle. They were preceded by the sound of trumpets, and hailed by the acclamations of the multitude.

The conduit at the upper end of Cheapside ran with wine during the whole time of the procession, which took up more than three hours in its passage to the palace at Westminster.

On the same spot also, a castle with four towers was erected, from two sides of which issued abundance of

wine. In this castle trumpeters were placed, who sounded on the approach of the King. In either tower was a beautiful virgin of the King's own age and stature, who when he appeared at a distance blew leaves of gold in his face, and on his nearer approach to the tower threw a shower of florins on him and his horse, made in imitation of coin of real gold for the occasion. When the King came up to the castle, the damsels took golden cups, and filling them with wine, offered them to him.

On the top of the building was the image of an angel holding a crown of gold in his hands, which figure was so ingeniously contrived, that on the King's approach, it stooped and offered him the crown.

Hethence proceeded onward through "Flete Streete" to the Great Hall of the palace of Westminster, where, alighting with the noblemen and great officers in his train, he repaired to the seat on the great marble table† or dais at the upper end of the Hall, and called for wine, of which he with all the train partook.

He then departed with his nobles and his household into his chamber, and having supped in state, and un-

To the Champion of England, as Lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, still in the Dymoke family, a gold cup, of Winchester pint, 30 oz.

To the Barons of the Cinque Ports, for their claim of supporting the King and Queen's canopies, each by twelve silver staffs of eight feet in height, with bells to each staff weighing 40 oz. The 24 staffs and bells weigh in all 960 oz.

The staff of the Lord High Constable of England is of silver, the ends gold enamelled with the King's arms, and his own, weighing about 12 oz.

The staff of the Earl Marshal of England is of gold, enamelled black at each end, and engraved with the King's arms and his own, in length 28 inches, and weighs about 15 oz.

The gold coronet for Garter King of Arms, weighing about 24 oz.

The sceptre or rod for Garter, part silver and part gold, 8 oz. 19 dwts.

The gold chain and badge for Garter, 8 oz.

The gilt collar of SS. with badges for Garter, 30 oz.

The same for Lord Lyon, King of Arms for Scotland;—in all 70 oz. 19 dwts.

The same for Bath King of Arms;—in all 70 oz. 19 dwts.

The silver gilt coronet for Clarenceux King of Arms, about 18 oz.

The silver gilt collar of SS. for the badges of Portcullis only, 20 oz.

The gold chain and badge, about 7 oz. 1 dwt. 17 gr.

The same for Norroy King of Arms;—in all about 46 oz.

The collar of SS. partly gilt and partly white, for the six Heralds, 120 oz.

The collar of SS. all plain silver, for the four Pursuivants, 30 oz.

The Usher of the Black Rod for England, whose garniture is of gold lace, upon a fine black ebony stick or rod, weight about 5 oz. 6 dwts.

The Usher of the Green Rod for Scotland, whose garniture is of silver, part gilt, upon green, weighing about 20 oz. 15 dwts.

The wedges of gold which the King and Queen offer at the altar, each two wedges at 20 oz. each;—in all gold 40 oz.

* Most probably Tower Hill.

† The King's Bench, where justice was anciently dispensed by the King in person, and which has since given title to the Court of that name.

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dergone the accustomed formality of bathing,* he retired to rest.

On the following day, Thursday the 16th of July, early in the morning Simon Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, the abbot and monks of Westminster, with others of the clergy,

all attired in silken copes, repaired to the King, who was seated on the great marble table or dais in his Hall.† The procession was then marshalled. In the mean time William de Latymer the Almoner caused the red ray cloth‡ to be spread from the hall to the stage

* The persons who were created Knights the next day performed the same sort of preparatory ablution in vats or bathing tubs placed in the apartment where they all reposed together, the full particulars of which ceremony have been given by Anstis in his *Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath*. The order of the Bath appears to be a remnant of the ancient general order of Knighthood, while other communities of that class are but offshoots from the parent stock.

That the order of Knighthood was known among the Anglo-Saxons, and existed from an early period among the Teutonic nations, seems extremely probable. Malmesbury, speaking of Athelstan, who began his reign anno Domini 924, says, that his grandfather Alfred "seeing and embracing him affectionately, when a boy of astonishing beauty and graceful manners, had most devoutly prayed that his Government might be prosperous: indeed he had made him a knight unusually early, giving him a scarlet cloak, a belt studded with diamonds, and a Saxon sword with a golden scabbard:" and this description seems to designate something more than a mere gift of arms, for the scarlet or purple cloak long after formed one of the insignia of knighthood; indeed the Knights of the Bath, a circumstance confirming the primitive nature of the order, still retain the crimson cloak as a mark of knighthood.

Ingulphus, a writer of the eleventh century, corroborates this opinion by particularly describing the knighthood of the Saxon chief Hereward, who so valiantly opposed the Norman William. Ingulphus relates that Hereward was knighted by his uncle the abbot of Peterborough, first confessing his sins, receiving absolution, and performing a vigil in the church, offering his sword upon the altar, hearing mass and receiving the sacrament; a sword was then put about his neck. But this form of military consecration was held in contempt by the Normans, who thought that secular rites should be used in making a knight. In their ceremonial the knight was shorn, placed in a bath, then put to bed to repose for a short period, clothed in a long garment, led to the chapel or church wherein he passed the night in prayer. He was then brought to the knight from whom he was to receive the accolade, or blow on the shoulders just below the neck with the flat of a sword. Again he was led into the church, where he promised to maintain the ecclesiastical rights. John Major, a Norman writer, relates that Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Hugh Earl of Anjou, was knighted in the following form. After spending the previous day in festivity with a numerous company of knights at the Court of King Henry I. in his duchy of Normandy at Rouen, a bath was prepared, in which he bathed; he then put on a linen shirt, a mantle of purple (*muricis sanguine tinctor*), was attired in silken hose, and a pair of shoes or boots worked with golden lions. A war horse or charger was then brought him. He was clothed in a coat of mail of admirable workmanship, a covering of mail was put over his legs, a shield with little lions was placed round his neck, a helmet adorned with precious stones on his head, a spear of Poitou steel in his hand. The day was finished by a hostiludium or tournament. It may be added, that the lions on the shield above mentioned afford a very early if not the earliest instance of armorial bearings; this coat may be seen on the tablet representing him in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, and was also borne by his grandson William Longespee. See also the above beautiful work.

† The abbot and monks of Westminster were, by the Charter of Edward the Confessor, keepers of the Regalia, and doubtless the Dean and Chapter might still as successors in their rights claim that privilege. Henry Martin the regicide was the agent to the republican Parliament in confiscating the ancient regalia. By their authority "about the year 1642, he forced open a great iron chest within the college of Westminster, thence took out the crown, robe, sword, and sceptre, belonging anciently to King Edward the Confessor, and used by all our Kings at their inaugurations, and with a scorn greater than his lusts and the rest of his vices, he openly declared that there should be no further use of those toys and trifles, and in the jollity of that humour he invested George Withier, an old puritan satirist, in the royal habiliments, who being crowned and royally arrayed (as well right became him), did first march about the room with a stately garb, and afterwards with a thousand apish and ridiculous actions exposed those sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter." Thus much from Anthony Wood. To what base uses did the revolutionists of that time degrade the crown of the Saxon Kings and their successors, which they afterwards consigned to the melting pot!

‡ "*Quosdam rubeos paucos radiatos*," is the expression of the MSS. Bibl. Cotton. Tib. E. viii. and Dom. xviii. part of which is printed in the 7th volume of Rymer's *Fœd.* The ray or rere cloth was therefore in all probability ornamented by some radiated pattern.

erected for the Coronation of the King before the high altar of the Abbey Church. Every thing being prepared, the procession moved on in the following order.

The monks of Westminster singing an anthem in honour of the apostle Peter their patron.

Several of the Clergy.

Hugh Bishop of Worcester, Treasurer of England, carrying in his hand the paten.

Bishop of St. David's, a holy chalice of great value.

The Duke of Lancaster bearing the chief sword Curtana.

Edmund Earl of March with the second sword and the spurs, in right of the earldom of Pembroke.

The Earl of Warwick with the third sword by the right as alleged and allowed before the Seneschal.

Edmund Earl of Cambridge with a Royal sceptre.

Thomas of Woodstock with another Royal sceptre, by special appointment of the King.

THE KING.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishops of London and Winchester.

The King, as soon as he arrived at the altar, prostrated himself before it on the pavement, which had been covered with cloth and rushes. The Archbishop and the Bishops who were with him, also prostrated themselves round the King. In the mean time two Bishops devoutly sang the Litany, which being ended, the King arose, and was conducted to a chair placed on an elevated scaffold in sight of all the people. It must here be remarked, that the Barons of the Cinque Ports bare over the King, during the whole of the ceremony, from his setting out from the church, a purple silk canopy, supported by four silver staves or spears, with four bells of silver gilt attached to each.

The monks then sang the anthem, *Firmetur manus tua*, &c.

The King being seated in his chair, Richard Earl of Arundel approached him, bearing a costly regal crown.

And William Earl of Suffolk, also, by appointment of the King, a Royal sceptre, on the top of which was a cross.

The Earl of Suffolk also brought a certain precious garment; the Earl of Salisbury another, with which the King was afterwards invested.*

The Archbishop then made a discourse in which the correlative duties of the King and his people were enforced. He then administered to him the Coronation Oath to the following purport:

"Will you, Sire, grant and keep, and by your oath confirm, to the people of England the laws and customs granted to them by the ancient Kings of England your predecessors, and the laws, customs, and immunities granted to the clergy and the people by the glorious King St. Edward your predecessor?"

"I grant and promise them.

"Will you, Sire, preserve to God's holy church, the clergy and the people, peace, and agreement in God as much as in you lie?"

"I will preserve them.

"Will you execute in all your judgments complete and right justice and discretion in mercy and in sincerity as much as in your power?"

"I will.

"Will you agree to keep the laws and right customs which the commons of your kingdom shall have enacted, defend and confirm them to the honour of God as much as in your power?"

"I agree and promise so to do."

The Archbishop now going to the four corners of the elevated stage, preceded by Henry Percy, Marshal of England, openly declared to all the people assembled in the church the substance of the oath which the King had just taken, demanding if they would consent to acknowledge and obey him as their Sovereign and liege Lord. On their signifying their assent, the Archbishop began with a loud voice the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in which he was joined by the whole choir; he then gave the King

* These garments were, the tunica and dalmatica, which were ecclesiastical vestments. The tunic was a garment fitted to the body, reaching to the heels, and having long sleeves. The dalmatica was worn by the Deacon and Subdeacon, while assisting the priest at mass. The Romish ritual, in attaching so much reverence to the imposition of these garments, seems tacitly to insist on the King's subjection to the Church. The Royal dalmatica is a rich and graceful triangular garment; it is represented thrown over the shoulders of our ancient Kings, not unlike the Roman toga.

his benediction by the following prayers,—*Omnipotens et sempiterna Deus, &c. Deus ineffabilis, &c.* and the anthem *Comfortare et esto vir fortis* was sung. Then the Archbishop approached the King, and pulling down his garment from top to bottom, stripped him to his shirt, the Barons of the Cinque Ports still holding over him the canopy, as they had done from the first setting out of the procession. Notwithstanding which certain of the Peers brought a cloth of gold to hold over the King's head, while he received the sacrament of unction. The Archbishop then anointed the King on the palms of his hands, his breast, his shoulders, the joints of his arms, and lastly, on his head,* saying, *Unquantur manus, &c.* The choir in the mean time sang the anthem, *Unxerunt regem Salomonem.*

While this ceremony was performing, the Champion of England, preceded by his two esquires, all mounted, having been to the King's armoury, and having equipped himself, came to the Abbey gate with an intention to

remain there till mass should have been ended, and then have preceded the procession back to the Hall, publicly challenging any one to dispute the King's right, as he passed along; but he was instructed by the Seneschal, Constable, and Marshal, that he might disarm and repose himself, inasmuch as the proper time of his appearance would be when the King was at dinner in the Hall.

The anointing of the King having been performed, he stood up at the foot of the coronation chair, and was invested with the sword curtana, with the sceptre, the ring, the spurs,† and the rest of the regalia, and the nobles standing round, raising him up, placed him in the chair; the prelates and clergy devoutly singing the Psalm, *Te Deum laudamus*, advanced to the altar to celebrate high mass. In the midst of the performance of which, the King descending from his seat to the step before the altar, offered a mark of gold and returned to his seat. Whilst the clergy were thus occupied in this religious ceremony,‡ the fol-

* At this part of the ceremony, the King's head was covered with a linen coif, which he wore till the eighth day after the ceremony, when the abbot of Westminster or his deputy came to the King, removed the coif, and cleansed his hair from the ointment with soft wool. Nero C. ix. Bibl. Cotton.

† Without "rouelles" or rowels, being the ancient "pryck spur."

‡ It may not be irrelevant to observe how much similarity existed between the solemnity in our own country and the neighbouring monarchy of France; more especially as it will supply several minute particulars of preparation, &c. which were common to both. These will be found detailed in a MS. in the Cotton. Library, written in French, Tiberius B. viii.; the illuminations in which are exceedingly beautiful. They once represented the different stages of the whole ceremonial of a French Coronation. Unfortunately, the MS. has suffered much from the most barbarous mutilation, many of the illuminations having been entirely cut out. This splendid MS. is thus headed, *C'est l'ordenance a enoindre et a coronner le Roy* (this is the order of anointing and crowning the King); and the following inscription in the hand-writing of Charles V. of France, acquaints us with its origin, "Ce livre du sacre des Rois de France est à nous Charles, V. de notre nom roy de France et le fimes corriger, ordiner, escrire et istorier l'an 1365;" i. e. This book of the Consecration of the Kings of France belongs to us Charles, V. of our name, King of France, and we have caused it to be corrected, set in order, written, and recorded in the year 1365. The MS. acquaints us with the following particulars preparatory to the ceremony, and furnishes us also with a ritual of the consecration,—“First, a stage somewhat elevated must be prepared adjoining the choir of the church, placed between either transept, to which the ascent is to be by steps, and on which the King with the Peers of the realm, shall be placed, and others if necessary. On the day that the King comes to be crowned, he should be received in procession by the canons of the mother church, and the members of the other conventual churches. On the Saturday before the Sunday that the King should be consecrated and crowned, after compline being sung, the church should be delivered to the custody of the guards appointed for the King; and at night betimes, the King should come to the said church to make his orisons, and may remain there for a season, if he will, in prayer and watching. When they sing to matins, the guards of the King should be prepared to guard the entrance of the church. Matins should then be sung as usual; and matins being ended, prime is sung; and on prime being chanted, the King should repair to the church, and with him the Archbishops, the Bishops, and the Barons; and seats should be ordered about the altar, where the Archbishops and the Bishops should seat themselves honourably. And those Bishops who are Peers of the realm, a little without over against the altar, not far from the King.....Between prime and tierce of St.

lawing nobles did their liege homage limb, and will bear truth and earthly to the King, kneeling, holding their honour to you against all men, so hands between his and saying, "I help me God and all saints." become your liegeman of life* and

Remy should come in procession, with the holy ampulla, which the abbot should bear with great reverence under a canopy of silk supported by four staves, borne by monks attired in aubes (white garments), and when they shall arrive at the church of St. Denis, the Archbishop should proceed to meet them, and with him the other Archbishops and Bishops, if it may be done; and if not (by reason of the great crowd without), the Archbishop must then receive the ampulla from the hand of the abbot, and must promise him in good faith that he will return it to him, and thus the Archbishop must carry the ampulla to the altar with great reverence of the people. The abbot with some of the monks accompanying him, the rest waiting behind till all be completed; and then the holy ampulla shall be carried back either to the church of St. Denys, or the chapel of St. Nicholas. These things being performed, the Archbishop shall attire himself for the mass in his most noble vestments, with the pall, also the Deacons and Subdeacons, and attired in this manner must come to the altar in procession, according to custom. The King must rise with reverence and repair thither; and when the Archbishop shall have arrived at the altar, he or any of the Bishops for their whole body, and for the churches submitted to them, must ask the King if he will swear to maintain the rights of the Bishops and their churches, as it befits the King to do in his kingdom, to preserve the dignity and jurisdiction of the Crown, to administer justice in all his judgments; and if he will subscribe moreover to the oath of the new constitution of the Council of Lateran, viz. to expel heresies from his kingdom. These things being promised by the King, and ratified by his vow on the Holy Evangelists, *Te Deum laudamus* is sung. In the mean time must be placed on the altar the King's Crown, the sword in its scabbard, his golden spurs, his golden sceptre, and his rod of the measure of a cubit or more, which shall have on it a hand of ivory. Also the stockings of silk of a violet colour, embroidered or tissue with golden fleurs de lys, and a coat of that colour and of the same workmanship made in manner of the tunic with which the Subdeacons are attired for the mass; and with this the surcoat, which should be entirely of the same colour, made nearly like a cope of silk without a hood: all which things the abbot of St. Denys should bring from his custody, and should be at the altar and keep them. The King shall repair to the altar, and shall undress himself, with the exception of his silk coat and his shirt, which are to be open between the breast and shoulders (*au piz et aux epaules*); there are also to be openings in the sides, which shall be joined by silver clasps. Then first the Great Chamberlain of France shall put on the King the stockings which the abbot of St. Denis shall give him, after which the Duke of Burgundy shall put on the spurs given him by the same, and immediately after these shall be removed. Afterwards the Archbishop alone shall gird on his sword with the scabbard, which sword being girt, the Archbishop shall draw it out of the scabbard, and the scabbard shall then be placed upon the altar, and the Archbishop shall put the sword in the hand of the King, who is humbly to offer it on the altar; and he shall immediately receive it back from the hand of the Archbishop, and forthwith commit it to the Seneschal of France to support before him in the church to the end of the mass, and afterwards when he shall return to the palace. These things accomplished, and the chrisam placed on the altar upon a consecrated paten, the Archbishop is to prepare the holy ampulla on the altar, and take from it on the point of a golden needle, a little of the oil sent from heaven, and mix it very carefully with the chrisam which is prepared for anointing the King. "This glorious privilege of being anointed with oil from heaven is peculiar to the Kings of France over all others in the world," says the MS. Then the openings before and behind must be undone, and the King anointed; first, on the top of the head, next on the breast; 3dly, between the shoulders; 4thly, on the shoulders; 5thly and lastly, on the joints of the arms. While the anointing is going on, they shall sing the anthem *Inunxerunt regem Salomonem*, &c. The openings in his garment are then to be closed; the coat before mentioned is then to be put on by the Chamberlain of France, the abbot of St. Denis handing it to him for the purpose; the Chamberlain is also to invest him with the surcoat. The Archbishop is then to put the sceptre in his right hand, the rod in his left; and calling all the Peers of France who are standing round, the Archbishop takes the Royal Crown, and he alone puts it on the head of the King. The Crown being thus placed, all the Peers both clerical and lay, must put their hands to it and support it on all sides. (The nobles touch the Crown at the Coronation of an English King. Bibl. Cott. Tib. C. viii.) The Archbishop and the Peers who support the Crown, must conduct the King to the chair prepared for him, ornamented with silken cloths, and place him therein. This must be elevated within full view

* See form of the oath of fealty in Bibl. Cotton, Nero, C. ix.

List of the Homagers.

John Duke of Lancaster.
 Edmund Earl of Cambridge.
 John Earl of Richmond.
 Edmund Earl of March.
 Richard Earl of Arundel.
 Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
 William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.
 Hugh Earl of Stafford.
 William de Monte acuto (Montacute) Earl of Salisbury.
 Henry Percy.
 Thomas Roos de Hamelak.
 Ralph Basset de Drayton.
 John de Nevill.
 Aymer de Saint Amand.
 Reginald Grey de Ruthyn.
 James Audley de Helegh.
 William de Zouch de Haryngworth.
 Roger le Straunge de Knokyn.
 John Lovell.
 John la Warre.
 Walter Fitzwater.
 William de Bardolf.
 John de Montagu.
 Gilbert Talbot.
 John de Buttetourt.
 Henry Grey de Wilton.
 John de Welynton.
 Philip Darcy.
 Thomas de Berkeley.
 Michael de la Pole.
 Hugh la Zouche de Foulbourne.
 Ralph de Croumwell.
 William Botreux.
 Richard Seymour de Somerset.
 Ralph Baron of Grey stoke.
 William de Furnivall.
 Archibald de Grelly.
 The Capitaine de la Bouche.
 And Smebrond de Curton.

The ceremony being completed, the procession returned as it had set out, passing up the centre of the Hall, and the King retired to his chamber for a short space of time to repose. He then came into the Hall, and having washed his hands, seated himself at the high marble dais, many of

the prelates before mentioned sitting on the same platform on either hand of the King.

On the right hand of the Hall the Barons of the Cinque Ports occupied the first table. The second was filled by the Clerks of the King's Chancery. The other tables were occupied by the Justices, the Barons of the Royal Exchequer, and other distinguished persons according to their degree.

At the table on the left hand sat the Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Aldermen, and many of the citizens of London. The middle table was filled by the most distinguished of the commonalty. Before dinner was served up, while all were thus sitting in state, the King made the following honourable promotions, accompanying them with princely gifts. His uncle Thomas of Woodstock was created Earl of Buckingham and Northampton, with a pension of 1000 marks yearly; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; John Mowbray of Axiholm, Earl of Nottingham; Guiscard d'Angle, the King's tutor, Earl of Huntingdon, with an annual pension of 1000 marks. The following were promoted to the order of knighthood: Edward, son of Edmund Earl of Kent; John, son of Thomas Roos of Hamelak; Robert de Graye de Rotherfield; Richard, son of William Talbot, grandson of Warren de Lisle; Michael, son of Michael de la Pole; Richard de Ponynge, Robert de Haryngton, and Thomas de la Mare.—Sir John Burleigh, the King's Chamberlain, was by patent for life created Custos of Nottingham Castle, and Keeper of the Forest of Sherwood; Sir Simon Burleigh, his brother, Constable of Windsor Castle, Wigmores, Guilford, and the manor of Kennington, and Master of the King's Falcons at his Mews near Charing Cross.

The High Steward, the Constable and Marshal, and various Knights ap-

of all. The Archbishop must then kiss the King seated on his chair of State, after him the Bishops and the lay Peers. The prescribed service is then performed while the King is seated in his chair, and the Archbishop returns to the altar," &c. &c.

The "Sainte Ampoule" (the holy ampulla) which so peculiarly distinguished the consecration of the Kings of France, was miraculously brought to the hand of St. Remy from Heaven full of oil by a dove, when he was baptizing Clovis at Rheims in 496, the acolyte who attended with the chrism being unable to approach the font. A portion of this oil was afterwards always employed in anointing the Kings of France,—how economically is seen above. This relic was destroyed, I believe, at the Revolution. A tame pigeon might, I doubt not, now readily be found to bring a fresh supply, but faith in his commission would be wanting.

pointed by them, arranged the guests, settling all disputes of precedence, and rode round the hall during the banquet, preserving order.* The Earl of Derby stood on the right hand of the King the whole time of his being at table, holding the chief sword naked and erect. The Earl of Stafford carved before the King as deputy for the Duke of Lancaster in right of his Earldom of Lincoln.†

In the midst of the banquet, the sound of trumpets was heard, and all eyes were turned towards the entrance of the Hall, when the Champion of England, Sir John Dymok, "armed at all points," rode in on a fiery destrier or war horse, superbly caparisoned, his shield and lance borne before him. He came up to the table where the King was sitting, and handed him a paper containing a written challenge, which the King immediately ordered to be proclaimed aloud by the heralds to the effect which has already been noted in Sir John Dymok's claim before the High Steward.

Dinner being ended, the King re-

tired to his chamber with the nobles, knights, and distinguished persons, who had assisted at the feast, and they were entertained till supper-time with solemn minstrelsy; supper being ended, fatigued with the ceremonies of the day, they retired to rest.

The following day (Friday) the King and all his Court proceeded to St. Paul's Church to offer up solemn and devout prayers for the welfare and right rule of his realm, and for the souls of his grandfather Edward and his deceased progenitors. Thomas Bishop of Rochester afterwards preached a sermon before him.

The train then returned to the palace, and having dined with the King, humbly craved leave to depart to their respective homes, which with much difficulty, real or apparent, according to the rules of court politeness of the age, was at length conceded.

The whole ceremony, nearly as detailed, was enrolled by the hands of the Seneschal himself in the Chancery of the King, and forms the first entire official record of this august solemnity.

* One of the most stately and striking circumstances of this grand spectacle in the Hall must have been to see the Knights on their barded horses riding round the tables, without any inconvenience to the assembled guests.

† A MS. in the British Museum will supply us with the service of an ancient Coronation feast, and as historians are silent on the subject of the dishes placed before Richard the Second and his feudatories, we may be allowed to fill up the deficiency from that of Henry VI. some years later. The particulars agree in a great measure, although not precisely, with the account of the same feast given in Fabian's Chronicle. At the first course (says the MS.) the Kyng's herawdes of Armes came down from the scaffold, and they went before the Kyng's Chaumppyon Sir Phelp Dymok, that rode in the Hall bright as Seynt George, and he proclaimed in the four quarters of the Hall that the King was a rightful Kyng and heyre to the Crowne of Englonde, and what manner of man that will say the contrary, he was ready to defend it, as his Knyght and his Champion, for by that office he holdeth his lande. Now the first course. The bore's head enarmed in a castell royall; frumenty with venysoun (vyaunde ryall); gylt groce (grouse); char swan, capon stewed, heron, grete pyke; red leche (soup), with a whyght lyon crowned therinne; custardys ryall (royal), with a ryall lybbard of gold set therein, holding a flour de lyce; fritour like a sonne, a floure de lyce therinne; a sotyltye (device), Saynt Edward and Seynt Lowes (Lewis), armed in their cootes of armes, &c. &c. The seconde course,—Vyaunde blakely wreten (i. e. inscribed with the black letter character), and noted with *Te Deum laudamus*; pyg endored (gilt), crane, bytore (bittern), cony, chykyngs endored, partrich, peacock, grete breine leche, with an antelope shynyng as gold, flampayne powdered with lybards and floure de lyce of gold (the arms of France and England), fritour, custard, and a lybbardis head, with estrych (ostrich) feathers; a sotyltye, the Emperour and King, &c. The thirde course,—quyaces in compost, blaundishere, (qu. blanc sucre?) venyson roasted, egrete, curlewys and cokks, plovers, quayles, snytes (snipes), grete byrdes, larkes, grete carpe, leche made with a vyolet colour, bake metes, chekyngs powdered with losynges gylt with floures of borage, fritours gryspe (crisp); a sotyltye, our Lady syttyng, and hyr chyld in hyr armes holding in every hand a crowne, and St. George knelyng on that oon syde, and St. Denyse on that other syde, presentyng the King to our Lady with this reasoun, "O blyssed Lady Christis Modyr deere," &c.—Bibl. Cotton, Nero, C. ix. fol. 173. The detail of red soup in which white lions are swimming, goldeu leopards immersed in custard, roast pigs gilt like gingerbread, fritters like the sun, the head of a pard crowned with ostrich feathers, and a haunch of venison inscribed with *Te Deum laudamus*, is sufficiently amusing.

Reference to the Plate.

The annexed engraving represents the Crowns of State or Ceremony which the Kings of England were accustomed to wear. It is well known that on certain great festivals they appeared attired in all the regalia of their office; hence the statements of our old historians that they were repeatedly crowned.

No. 1 of the engraving is the Crown of Edward the Confessor, from his great seal; it is not improbable that it was fabricated by order of King Alfred, over-arched with gold wire-work, set with small stones, and adorned with two little bells. The knobs projecting on either side the Crown may be these identical bells. Speed's print of the Seal makes them, however, decidedly jewels, which perhaps they are. The sketch was made from an impression in my possession of the Confessor's Seal. With the old Saxon Crown, I believe, for many ages the monarchs of England were invested, until the desecrating rage of republican fanaticism destroyed it.

No. 2, is another Crown of St. Edward, as represented on the Bayeux tapestry.

No. 3, is the Crown worn by Henry II. and Richard I.; the authority is their monuments at Fontevraud.

4. The Crown of John, from his monument at Worcester.

5. That of Henry III. and Edward I. Authority, the monument of Hen. III. and that of Queen Eleanor.

6. Edward the Second's; his monument in Gloucester Cathedral.

7. Richard the Second's, from his portrait at Westminster.

8. Henry the Fourth's, from his monument.

9. Henry the Fifth's, from a picture in the Royal collection.

10. Henry the Seventh's, from the painted window in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The Crowns commonly worn by the Kings of England appear to have taken the overarched or imperial form about the time of Henry VI. and there is little variation in the representation of their shape, until the regalia were destroyed. When the Crown was made anew for the Coronation of Charles II. the old form of the State Crown appears to have been in some degree imitated, but the arches, in very bad taste, were depressed, giving the cen-

tre of the modern Crown the form of a saddle.

11. State Crown of Charles II. from Walker's Account of his Coronation.

In the Inventory of the Crown Jewels taken by order of Parliament in 1649,* the Crowns are mentioned as follow :

In the upper Jewel house in the Tower.

"The imperial Crowne of massy gold, weighing 7lb. 6 ounces, valued at 1110*l*.

The Queen's Crowne of massy gold, weighing 3lb. 10 ounces, 33*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

A small Crowne found in an iron chest, formerly in Lord Cottington's charge [which, from other accounts,† appears to have been the Crown of Edward the Sixth], the gold, 7*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

The diamonds, rubies, sapphires, &c. 355*l*.

The forementioned Crownes, since y^e inventorie was taken, are, accordinge to order of Parliament, totallie broken and defaced" (as already noticed in p. 116).

At Westminster were two Crowns, which were probably used at the Coronation, but not on ordinary occasions :

"Queen Edith's Crowne, formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon triall found to be of silver gilt, enriched with garnetts, foule pearle, sapphires, and some odd stones, 50½ ounces, valued at 16*l*.

King Alfred's Crowne of gould wyerworke, sett with slight stones, and 2 little bells, 79½ oz. at 3*l*. per ounce, 248*l*. 10*s*."

It is mentioned by Spelman, in his Life of King Alfred, that on the cabinet in which this last named Crown was kept, was an inscription to this effect: "Hæc est principalior corona cum qua coronabantur reges Ælfrædus, Edwardus," &c.; and Sir Henry adds, that it was "of very ancient work, with flowers adorned with stones of somewhat a plain setting."

It is noticed by Mr. Taylor, as a circumstance corroborative of the belief that this was really King Alfred's Crown, that Robert of Gloucester, who wrote in the time of Henry the Third, mentions its preservation in his day :

De pope Leon hym blessed, þo he
puder com,
And þe kynges crowne of þys lond,
þat in þys lond gut ys.

* See Archæologia, vol. xv. p. 285.

† See the extracts from a diary written in 1649, in our vol. LXVIII. p. 470.



Edward the Confessor



Edward the Confessor



Henry II



John



Henry III



Edward II



Richard II



Henry IV



Henry V



Henry VII



Charles II

CROWNS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

См. также: 1884-85

LONDON BRIDGE.

With an Engraving, page 124.*

THE old Bridge of London, now devoted to a demolition as summary as the firm nature of ancient masonry will allow, is an edifice fraught with an extraordinary confluence and variety of interesting circumstances. The labour, industry, and expense, by which, in the place of modern science, the strength of a mighty element was resisted; the curiosities of its ancient architecture, the vicissitudes of its partial destructions and restorations, and those of the town and the population it formerly bore on its back; and, besides its own peculiar annals, the various historical events of importance with which it was connected, are matters sufficient for volumes. They have formed the subject of one, which displays very considerable research, and preserves much valuable information.†

The advantages which the public gain by the sacrifice of this ancient friend, is a passage across the river fifty-four feet in width instead of forty-five, and of somewhat less ascent in itself, and less declivity in its approach. These slight accommodations have incurred an expense of two millions! The firmness of the old Bridge was least doubted by those best acquainted with ancient works; that the approaches might have been improved and the passage widened,‡ without involving the destruction of the edifice, will find no disputant. It is well known that we should be the last to object to public works, not

involving unnecessary destruction, on the mere ground of their expense; for we consider that money spent upon our own artificers, and diffused through them in our own country, to its present and future honour, ornament, and advantage, is expended in a manner most commendable, and most desirable.§ But the disadvantages independent of expense, which are anticipated in the present case, are startling and alarming. As the water-way between the piers of the old Bridge was only five hundred and twenty-four feet, and between the starlings at low water only two hundred and thirty-one,|| whilst the water-way of the new Bridge will be six hundred and ninety feet at any period of the tide, it is concluded that the removal of this bar will produce very serious alterations in the state of the river above bridge. The late Sir H. C. Englefield, in his "Observations on the probable consequences of the demolition of London Bridge," infers, in the first place, from the different distances to which the spring and neap tides now flow, that the removal of London Bridge would occasion the tide to flow about three miles higher than it does at present. He deduces that the bridge, considered as a bar, has become from lapse of time an essential part of the river; that it prevents the tide from ever attaining so high a level above bridge as it otherwise would do; that it checks in a considerable degree the velocity of the flood tides; that the

* This is one of two views which were published in that very popular newspaper the *Observer* on the day *before* the opening of the Bridge. The water procession is not exactly represented; but the Bridges and surrounding buildings are very correctly delineated.

† "Chronicles of London Bridge, 1827," 8vo, with many pretty woodcuts (reviewed in vol. xcvi. ii. 225). We should be glad to see a new edition, in which these interesting Chronicles were rendered more simple and intelligible by being divested of the paraphernalia of Mr. Barnaby Postern and Mr. Geoffrey Barbican; whose conversation, though intended to enliven, is a sad interruption to the narrative, and the more so, because, unlike that in Dr. Dibdin's *Decameron*, it is impossible to skip over it.

‡ A bridge at Glasgow, the whole of which is devoted to the road way, has galleries attached to the sides, which answer every purpose for foot passengers.

§ We are at length happy in the information that the new Palace in St. James's Park is about to be completed, the estimated expense of making it fit for habitation, being 70,000*l*. It were not worthy the Metropolis of Great Britain to be destitute of a Palace in some measure correspondent to the grandeur of the Empire, even if there were not immediate or constant occasion for its use. Temporary circumstances, and the convenience of the moment, have too much influenced the arrangements of our palaces.

|| Survey made in 1824 by William Knight, Esq. F.S.A. Assistant Engineer to the Works at the new Bridge.

GENT. MAG. August, 1831.

velocity of the reflux is in like manner checked, and that the water above bridge never ebbs out so low, by nearly the quantity of the whole fall, as it will do when the dam is removed. He remarks that any additional depth at high water would be perfectly useless to the navigation; and that an increased velocity would not be beneficial; for while it added to the hazard of navigation, it would also increase the difficulty now experienced by wherries and small craft, in making way against the stream; that a quicker outfall would so far injure the navigation, as it would leave the bed of the river nearly dry at the ebb of spring tides, and the silt from the sewers would thus have a much greater extent of shore to deposit itself on; and, if the flood tide ran stronger, the upper parts of the river would be choked up with mud carried up from London, and less would be carried eastward, as at present a more than ordinary rapid current occasions a more than ordinary deposition of filth. To these ill effects anticipated in the river itself, are added fears that the deepening stream will undermine the wharfs and embankments, and the foundations of some of the other bridges, particularly Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster; and what is worst, that the low lands from Rotherhithe to Battersea, including St. George's Fields, Vauxhall, and Lambeth, may be rendered uninhabitable or unhealthy from damps and stagnant waters. On the Westminster side of the river, where the shore from Privy gardens to Ranelagh gardens was anciently an island (as may be easily perceived on a map of sewers), similar injury may be dreaded in the low parts; as well as generally on the low lands on each side the river as high as Kingston.

It is, however, to be hoped that these gloomy forebodings may be realized to a very partial extent; at the same time that persons concerned should be prepared to meet the difficulties. The important question will now be soon decided; and it is to be recollected that such parts of the dam

which were removed by taking away the two piers and the waterworks, have been hitherto compensated by the works of the new bridge. It will at least be desirable to proceed with deliberation and by degrees in the work of removal, in order that the effects of the less impeded current may be gradually ascertained, and be properly obviated. Under all circumstances, we shall not cease to regard with respect the memory of the old structure, which has been a faithful servant for so many ages, and over which so many millions in successive generations have crossed the bosom of the noble Thames.

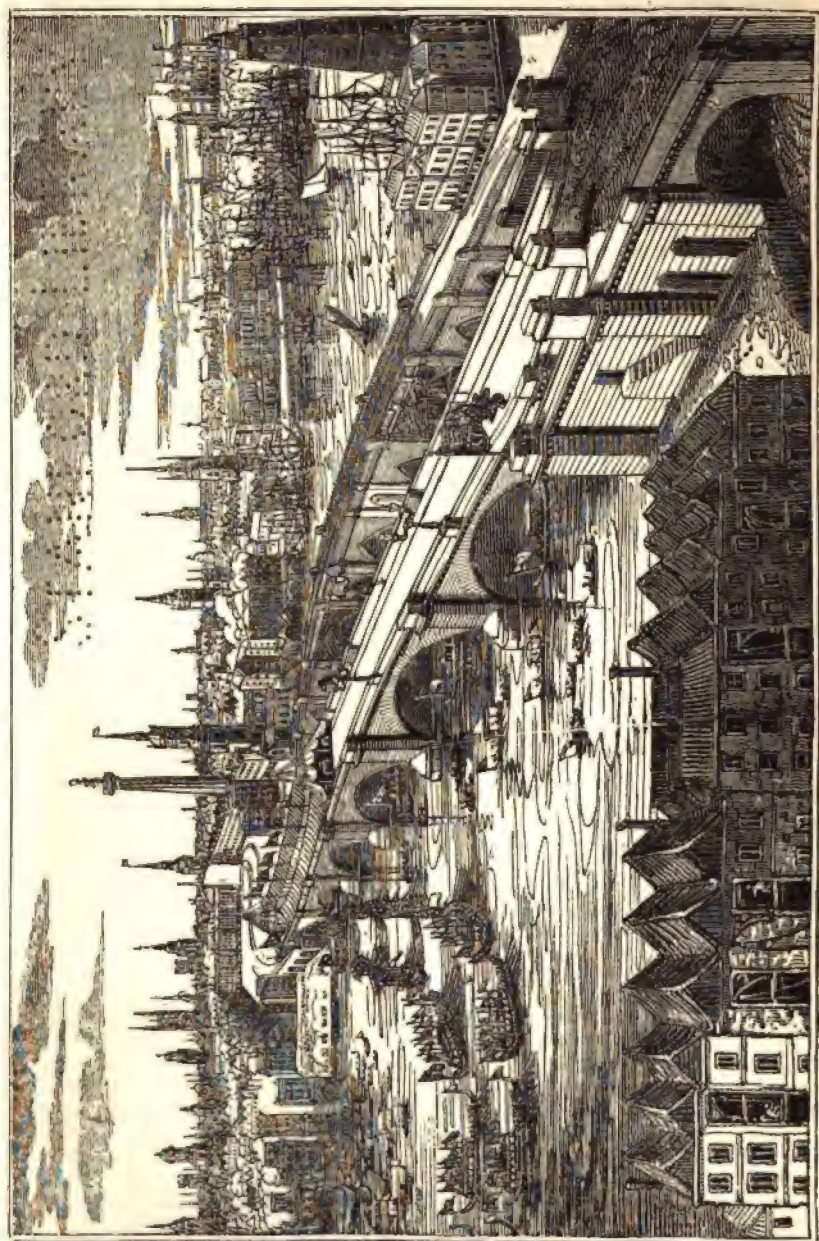
The erection of a new Bridge having been agitated at different periods for more than twenty years, but suspended during the progress of Southwark Bridge, the first serious step towards the structure now completed, took place in 1821, when a committee of the House of Commons recommended a bill for that purpose to be presented in the next session. Premiums were then offered for designs, viz. 250*l.* for the best, 150*l.* for the second in merit, and 100*l.* for the third. After several changes in the decision,* these premiums were adjudged to Mr. William Fowler, Mr. T. Borer, and Mr. Charles Aug. Busby; but one of the designs of the late John Rennie, Esq. F.R.S.† was ultimately adopted on the recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons. "An Act for the rebuilding London Bridge, and for the improving and making suitable approaches thereto," received the royal assent July 4, 1823. The government agreed to lend the city 150,000*l.* and the remaining expense was to be raised from private sources on the credit of the Bridge house estates.

The site of the new structure having been fixed to be about one hundred feet westward of the old one, the first pile was driven on the 15th of March, 1824, opposite to the second arch on the Southwark side of the old bridge; and the first coffer-dam having been completed within fourteen months of that time, the first stone was laid on

* On which a pamphlet was published by Joseph Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. the candidate, in whose favour Messrs. Nash, Soane, and Smirke, had given their award.

† It is worthy of remark that one of the designs engraved in the Report of 1800, furnished by Robert Mylne, Esq. the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, was for a bridge of five arches, the width of the central one being 150 feet, the same as that of the bridge now erected.

[illegible]



VIEW OF THE NEW AND OLD LONDON BRIDGES,
FROM THE TOWER OF ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

the 15th of June, 1825 (the tenth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo,) by the Lord Mayor (Garratt), in the presence of the Duke of York, the President, and a committee of the Royal Society, and other distinguished visitors, as well as all the city senators and official characters.*

Since the death of Mr. Rennie in 1826, the works have been carried on under the superintendence of his son, now Sir John Rennie,† and by William Jolliffe, Esq. and Sir Edward Banks, as contractors. The original amount of the contract made by those gentlemen was 426,000*l.*, and 30,000*l.* for the alterations and repairs necessary to the new bridge during the works. The amount was increased to 506,000*l.* by the addition of 8000*l.* for additional centering, and of 42,000*l.* granted by the Lords of the Treasury in 1825 for making the bridge six feet wider, namely, two feet in the roadway, and two feet in each footpath.

The outline of the surface of the bridge, as proposed in Mr. Rennie's original design, was a very flat segment of a circle, which has been rendered still more flat by an increase in the height of the arches near the banks, and the present ascent is not more than seven feet. The design of the bridge displays five very beautiful elliptical arches, the two outwardmost of which are 130 feet in span, and 24½ feet in height; the two next 140 feet in span, and 27½ in height; and the central one 152 in span, and 29½ in height,—the largest elliptical stone arch in existence.‡ The piers on each side this magnificent opening are 24 feet in width; the two other piers are 22 feet wide; and the abutments are 73 feet each at the base.

The piers are plain rectangular buttresses, resting on massive plinths, and pointed cut-waters; they are crowned by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and is surmounted by a plain double blocking-course, receding in two heights, like the scamilli of the ancients. There are no balustrades, as at the other stone bridges in

London; but the architectural feature last described forms a dwarf wall, over which a grown person may look upon the river. The total height of the bridge, from low water mark, is fifty-five feet. The width of the carriage way is thirty-six feet, and of each footpath nine feet.

On both sides of the bridge, at each extremity, are magnificent flights of stairs. They are twenty-two feet in width, and lead straight to the water without a turn, but are relieved by two landing-places. The number of steps is seventy-seven, about thirty of which are covered at high water. At the head of each flight of stairs stand two colossal blocks of granite, each weighing twenty-five tons.

The exterior of the bridge is of three sorts of granite, wrought in the most beautiful and scientific manner. The eastern side is faced with purple Aberdeen granite, the western with the light grey Devonshire Heytor, and the voussoirs or arch stones of both are united with the red brown granite of Peterhead. The fillings-in of the piers, spandrels, roadway, &c. are of the hard Bramby Fell (a fine indurated sandstone), Derby, and Whitby stone. The materials were roughly shaped at the quarries, and, after being carefully wrought in a large field at Mill Wall, Poplar, were finally dressed and accurately fitted to their places at the bridge. Mr. Elmes, the architect, in a pamphlet on "London Bridge," recently published (to which we are principally indebted for the present description), states that he watched the fittings in of the key-stone course of the second arch from the London side, and witnessed the anxious expression of the countenance of Sir Edward Banks at the blows on the head of the key-stone, which made the whole fabric of the arch and centre tremble; but which succeeded so well, that at the striking of those ponderous masses of carpentry, the sinking of the arch and the consequent alteration of its curvature (a circumstance so much regretted in some of the best of the scientific Peyronnet's bridges) is scarcely perceptible.

* See a description of the ceremony in our vol. xcv. i. 557.

† The honour of knighthood was conferred on this talented representative of a highly talented father, on the 17th of the present month.

‡ The iron arches of Southwark Bridge are, the side arches 210, and the central one 240 feet.

In order to conclude our description of the bridge, we have only to notice the handsome bronze lamp-posts which are fixed on the parapet walls, one supporting two lamps at each side over the four smaller arches, and one with three lamps at each side over the centre arch. They have been cast by Mr. Parker, of Argyll-street, out of captured cannon brought from his Majesty's yard at Woolwich; their design is elegant, and is displayed to so much the greater advantage, from the total absence of ornament in the masonry.

The provision of adequate approaches, attended by the necessary purchase of many valuable premises, has been the source of a vast additional expenditure. To avoid the inconvenient declivity, which was the principal annoyance connected with the old bridge, the roadway is carried from the bridge on a series of land arches, with a very gradual slope, until it meets the level of the High-street, Southwark, on the Surrey side, and the higher levels of Fish-street Hill, Great Eastcheap, and their vicinity, on the London side.

The roadway on the Surrey side is continued up in nearly a straight line, until it meets the old road near St. Thomas's-street. On the eastern side of this new road, another diverges northward, and by a similar inclined plane, meets Tooley-street. Tooley-street is itself continued westward under a peculiarly handsome and scientifically constructed elliptical arch of brick, so that carriages and passengers passing eastward and westward go under the roadway, and those going northward and southward, to and from the bridge, pass and repass without crossing the others; whilst those desiring to go eastward or westward from the bridge accomplish their object by means of the new road which communicates with Tooley-street.

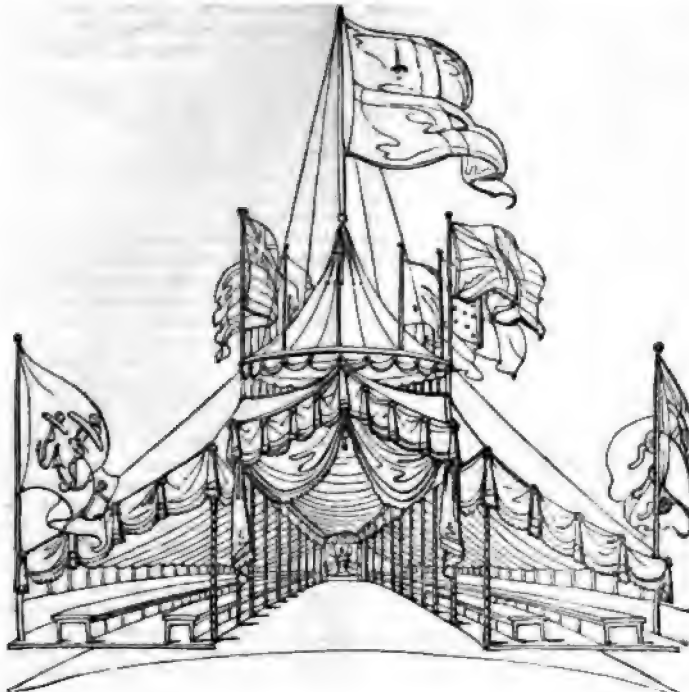
The road from the bridge on the City side proceeds in a straight line, over the site of the late church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, and then branches off on each side to Fish-street Hill and East Cheap. The road from Thames-street passes under

an elliptical arch, built with Yorkshire stone, but fronted on each side with granite; the eleven other arches, as well as the twenty-two on the Surrey side, will be appropriated as warehouses, cellarage, &c. Near the Thames-street arch, both east and west, a rustic doorway is the entrance to a staircase leading to the foot of the bridge.

The ground on each side the new approaches will be hereafter let on building leases, under the management of William Montague, esq. the Clerk of the City Works; but the designs for the elevations next the street are, by the provisions of the last Act of Parliament, to be provided by Robert Smirke, esq. R.A. one of the attached architects to the Board of Works.

On the 1st of August, the anniversary of the accession of the House of Hanover, the ceremony of opening the Bridge was honoured by the presence of their Majesties. The King was pleased to command that the procession should be by water, with the double view of benefiting the men employed on the river, and of enabling the greatest possible number of his loyal subjects to witness the spectacle. The arrangements on the river were entrusted to Sir Byam Martin, and the Bridge and its approaches to the Bridge Committee. A triple awning was erected at the London end of the Bridge, commencing from a magnificent pavilion, and extending for the whole width of the Bridge, as far as the second piers. The pavilion and awning were covered with the colours of all nations, and upwards of 150 flags and banners floated from the top of the Bridge. In the Royal tent was erected the throne prepared for the intended dinner at Guildhall in November last, in front of which was a table laid for their Majesties and the members of the Royal Family, and under the canopy were two long tables, on each side, capable of accommodating 1500 persons, for the use of the aldermen and officers of the Corporation, the Common Councilmen, and their ladies, &c., the centre being left open for the procession, and to afford an uninterrupted view along the Bridge from the Royal table.* The flooring used for entertainments in Guildhall was laid down, and a magnificent carpet spread throughout the Royal tent; at each of the four corners of which a man stood in a full suit of armour, four of the most splendid suits having been brought

* For the use of the accompanying cut, showing the interior arrangements of the Pavilion, we are indebted to the Editor of the *Mirror*, in which interesting and well-conducted weekly Periodical it originally appeared.



from the Tower for the occasion. Along the whole line of procession also, and, indeed, in every part of the Bridge laid out for the entertainment, the boards were carpeted.

The providing of the banquet was entrusted to Mr. Leech, of the London Coffee-house; and the spacious premises of the late Mr. Bovil, adjoining the bridge, were engaged for his use.

The total of the supplies furnished by Mr. Leech, were as follow: 370 dishes of chickens; 150 hams and tongues; 75 raised French pies, &c.; 75 pigeon pies; 40 sirloins of beef; 50 quarters of lamb; 250 dishes of shell fish, &c.; 900 ditto sallads, cucumbers, &c.; 200 fruit tarts; 200 jellies, creams, and strawberries; 350 lb. weight pine apples; 100 dishes hot-house grapes; 100 do. nectarines, peaches, apricots, &c.; 100 do. greengages, Orlean plums, &c.; 100 do. currants, gooseberries, raisins, &c.; 150 ornamented Savoy cakes; 300 ice-creams, &c.; 300 turtles, roast chickens, &c.; 840 dozen of wine.

To facilitate their Majesties' passage down the river, and to prevent confusion and inconvenience, two parallel lines of vessels were formed into a passage of about 150 feet wide, consisting of a double, and in

many cases a triple, line of barges, steamers, yachts, and craft of every description, which extended from the upper water-gate of Somerset House next Waterloo Bridge, to about half-way between Southwark Bridge and the new Bridge, when the line became more open, and gradually spread to the stairs of the new Bridge, on each side, so as to afford ample space for the boats in the procession to land their inmates and retire. The termination of the lines at these points was formed by the eight City barges, with the navigation barge and shallops. These were new gilt, and decorated with their gayest flags, and were filled with company. Each barge had its appointed station; those of the Lord Mayor and Stationers' Company were rather in advance of the Bridge; and all were provided with bands of music. Several gun-brigs were brought up the river, from which and from the wharfs adjacent, salutes were fired throughout the day; flags and colours of all descriptions were brought into requisition; and even the vessels below bridge all appeared in their holiday decorations.

On the terrace of Somerset House, several tiers of seats were erected; the bridges, and every building which could command a view,* were also thronged with spectators. Every

* Many hundred persons enjoyed a bird's eye view of the whole procession from the stone and iron galleries of St. Paul's. On the roof of St. Saviour's Church were tri-

barge and lighter on each side the river was put in requisition; platforms and seats erected on most of them, and the whole were covered with flags. On the shores, north and south, the banks, wharfs, and timber-yards, were covered with spectators. The Temple Gardens were thronged by a very fashionable company from an early hour, for whom a pavilion and suitable entertainment was prepared. At Mr. Calvert's premises tiers of seats were erected to a very considerable extent, and the friends of the house, to the number of 1000, were sumptuously regaled on the occasion.

The stairs leading from Somerset House, as well as the platform, were covered with dark cloth, over which was laid red cloth in that part by which their Majesties were to pass. At that end of the stairs were placed two splendid union jacks, of rich silk and of immense size. It was arranged that the barges containing the several officers and members of the Boards of Admiralty, Customs, Excise, &c., should be brought up at an earlier hour than that fixed for the arrival of the King and Queen. By this means the embarkation was made in the utmost order: each barge, as it received the respective parties on board, dropped down and took its appointed station in the line.

The Royal Family and their Majesties' suite assembled at St. James's Palace about two o'clock, and at a quarter before three o'clock the Royal procession, consisting of 12 carriages, was formed in the gardens of the palace. The King, who appeared in the Windsor uniform, entered the last carriage, accompanied by the Queen, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the Duchess of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages were the Duke and the Prince George of Cumberland, attended by Baron Linsingen, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, and Lady Sophia Lennox (the lady in waiting on the Duchess of Cumberland), the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess and Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Earl Marshal, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Lord Hill as Gold Stick in waiting, the Treasurer of the Household, the Secretary of the Privy Purse, the Clerk Marshal, the Marchioness Wellesley, the Marchioness of Westmeath, and Lady Clinton, the ladies in waiting on the Queen; Lord and Lady Frederick Fitz-

clarence, Lords Adolphus and Augustus Fitzclarence, Lady Mary Fox, Sir Henry Blackwood, the Groom in waiting, Lord A. Beauclerk, &c.

The appearance of the metropolis along the whole line through which the procession passed, was in every respect as if it were a kept holiday. The shops were closed, and business seemed altogether suspended.

At three o'clock the hoisting of the royal standard over the centre of Somerset House, announced the arrival of their Majesties. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards, with their band, and also the bands of the household troops, were in the square of Somerset House, and received their Majesties, the bands playing the national anthem. When the King and Queen appeared on the steps descending to the platform from which they were to embark, the cheers were almost deafening. The awnings of the barge had been removed by his Majesty's desire, so that a full view of the royal party could be obtained throughout the whole line. When the royal barges moved off from the shore, the firing of cannon, the shouts and huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, were renewed, and kept up without intermission along the whole line on the river, and the shores at both sides. The whole number of barges forming the procession, including those in which the Ministers, and all the other distinguished visitors were accommodated, amounted to nearly thirty. The scene at this moment was inexpressibly grand. The whole space within the lines, and a great part of that without, seemed studded with a moving mass of glittering splendour; flags of every colour and of all nations, and the gay attire of the almost countless thousands on the river and its banks, contributed to give to the spectacle an effect of which no description could convey an adequate idea. Amongst the vessels which were particularly distinguished in the line, were the two barges of the Lumber Troop, stationed off Paul's Wharf, with a military band on board, and 21 brass cannon, which they continued to fire at intervals.

The company began to assemble on the Bridge at about 12 o'clock, and, until the arrival of their Majesties, they were entertained by a military band, by the German minstrels, by the celebrated Siffleur, and by that still more celebrated performer, Michael Bœi. Shortly after 4 o'clock the loud and

seats for 150 persons, and the towers of all the other churches were crowded. The Monument alone was untenanted, probably from a fear of overloading the gallery, but we cannot resist this opportunity of remarking that no prejudice can be more unfounded than that which is current on the insecurity of the building itself. We are assured by a professional writer that "its scientific construction may bid defiance to the attacks of all but earthquakes, for centuries to come."—*Topographical Dictionary of London*, M.R.I.A. Architect, and Surveyor of the Port of London.

general cheering from the river gave signal of their Majesties' approach. Every body rushed to the side of the bridge. A royal salute was fired from the brig stationed off Southwark Bridge, the shouts from the people on the river increased, the bells of the churches struck up merry peals, and in a few minutes the foremost of the royal barges were discovered making their way through the centre arch of Southwark Bridge.

The stairs on the London side of the Bridge had been covered with crimson cloth, and at the bottom of these stairs their Majesties were received by Mr. Routh, who gave his Majesty his arm; and Mr. Jones, as chairman of the Bridge Committee. Upon stepping ashore, the King addressed these gentlemen in the following words:—"Mr. Jones and Mr. Routh, I am very glad to see you on London Bridge. It is certainly a most beautiful edifice: and the spectacle is the grandest and the most delightful in every respect that I ever had the pleasure to witness."

His Majesty then paused to survey the scene around him. At this moment the air was rent with the most deafening cheers from all sides, and the King, taking off his hat, acknowledged this hearty greeting of his subjects by repeated bows. His Majesty walked up the tremendous flight of steps without the slightest appearance of fatigue. Upon reaching the top, the sword and keys of the city were tendered to him by the Lord Mayor. The Chairman of the committee then presented his Majesty with a gold medal by Wyon, commemorative of the opening of the new Bridge, having on one side an impression of the King's head, and, on the reverse, a well-executed view of the new Bridge, with the dates of the present ceremony, and of the laying of the first stone. The gentlemen of the Committee were attired in uniform, consisting of a blue coat with buttons impressed with his Majesty's portrait, and white waistcoats and trousers.

As soon as the whole of the royal party had assembled in the pavilion, their Majesties proceeded to walk over the Bridge, which ceremony was considered as the opening of the Bridge. His Majesty showed himself from the parapets on either side the Bridge to the assembled multitudes below, and was evidently much struck by the appearance which the river presented. A hearty burst of cheers from the river welcomed the King as often as he showed himself. Just as the royal procession had reached the Surrey side of the Bridge, Mr. Green ascended in his balloon, with a Mr. Crawshaw for his companion (this being his 1924 voyage). Their Majesties were quite close to the aeronauts when they ascended, and appeared to take much interest in this part of the entertainments. The balloon

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descended in the evening at Charlwood in Surrey, about 29 miles from the metropolis.

On returning to the pavilion, the company sat down to the banquet. At the royal table the principal guests were thus placed. On the right of the King were seated the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince George of Cumberland. On the left of Her Majesty sat the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and Prince George of Cambridge. Mr. Jones was in attendance behind the King's chair, and Mr. Routh stood behind that of the Queen.

As soon as their Majesties had concluded their repast, the Lord Mayor rose and said, "His most gracious Majesty has condescended to permit me to propose a toast. I therefore do myself the high honour to propose that we drink his most gracious Majesty's health with four-times-four."

The company rose, and, after cheering him in the most enthusiastic manner, sang the national anthem of God save the King. His Majesty bowed to all around, and appeared to be much pleased.

Sir C. S. Hunter then rose and said: "I am honoured with the permission of his Majesty to propose a toast. I therefore beg all his good subjects here assembled to rise and to drink that 'health and every blessing may attend her Majesty the Queen.'" Which was accordingly done, with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor then presented a gold cup of great beauty to the King, who said, taking the cup, "I cannot but refer, on this occasion, to the great work which has been accomplished by the citizens of London. The city of London has been renowned for its magnificent improvements, and we are commemorating a most extraordinary instance of their skill and talent. I shall propose the source from whence this vast improvement sprung, 'The trade and commerce of the city of London.'"

The King then drank what is called the loving cup, of which every other member of the royal family partook.

His Majesty next drank the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and his Lordship, in a few words expressive of the deepest gratitude, thanked his Majesty. His Lordship has since received the patent of a Baronetcy.

Soon after this toast was drunk, the King rose, it being near 6 o'clock, and, bowing to the company, intimated his intention to bid farewell. The procession had a more imposing appearance on its return, in consequence of its being joined by several of the city barges, including that of the Lord Mayor. In a few moments after their arrival at Somerset House, the royal party entered their carriages, and returned to the palace, escorted in the same manner as on setting out.

Mr. URBAN, July 21.

THE heroic character of Richard Cœur de Lion forms an interesting subject in the ages of Chivalry. Brave and bold, as the Achilles of Homer, but without the dignity of soul which, in a vein of magic genius, the Bard of Troy has bestowed upon the far famed son of Thetis, the English monarch commenced his reign by a patronage of literature, and the Troubadours.^a His taste for poetry induced him to make some attempts in verse.

"Chail and Pensavin! my minstrels! my friends! I have loved you: I love you now. Sing, that my enemies will have little glory in attacking me; that I have not shewn to them a heart false and perfidious. That they will act like real villains if they war against me while in prison.

"Lady Soir! Heaven guard your sovereign merit; and hers whom I claim, and to whom I am captive."^b

The character of Saladin, the leader of the Saracens, was so perfect, from a feeling of justice, piety, and love for Islamism, that it presented no common barrier to the course of the enterprising Crusaders. It was a cause of religion alone, in which a victory could be gained. And the Soldan who had declared "that it was very possible for a man to look on gold and earth with an eye of equal contempt;"^c could only be opposed by a band of resolute foes—could only be vanquished by death.

The character entertained of Richard by the armies assembled at Acre, is thus powerfully depicted by an able writer:^d

"He was renowned for his valour, his greatness of mind, and firm constancy, which many battles had made illustrious, and for his daring intrepidity. In point of dignity, and dominion, he was esteemed by them inferior to the King of France, but more abundant in wealth, and far more celebrated for his warlike virtues."

The scenes of cruelty which took place, both in the armies of Saladin and Richard, must, in the hands of an impartial historian, throw a sad and

melancholy gloom over the character of these heroes. It is a painful task to turn to the pages of history, and to mark the vices and errors of mankind; but it is even more distressing to find a warrior who should, from the nature of his character be virtuous, yield to the predominance of any debased feeling. Such sentiments belong not to true chivalry, and whatever ridicule may be cast by the poignant wit of the critic, upon a tale of romance depicting some incident of generous enthusiasm, it is a beautiful colouring of human life, when compared to the darker hue of a warlike achievement.

The war in Palestine presents an instance of chivalry in a Saracenic youth, and in Saladin himself, which cannot be otherwise than gratifying to reflect upon, as descriptive of the sentiments felt by the lovers of chivalry even in that barbarous age.

Saphadin, the brother of Saladin, had obtained the honour of knighthood at the hands of Richard, for his son. Meeting in the night the king unhorsed, he presented him with two magnificent coursers.^e The King, in his severe fever, sent to Saladin for some pears and peaches, and some snow. The Turkish conqueror always readily complied.^f

The detention of Richard, by the Emperor of Germany, is admitted by jurists and historians to have been an unjustifiable outrage against the law of nations. The pleasing and interesting tale of his faithful minstrel, Blondel, travelling over Europe to discover the spot of Richard's captivity, is one of the most pleasing romantic tales in history, but its authenticity rests upon at least a doubtful foundation. An able and enlightened historian of our own times observes, that it "rests only on the authority of an old chronique François; perhaps a prose romance, which Fauchet saw, and from which he narrates it in his *Recueil*" (p. 92). An account of this event is thus given by Favine.^g

St. Palaye's *Hist. Troub.* i. p. 55. The poems of the Troubadours Faidit, Folquet, Vidal, Bertrand du Born, and Guillaume de Toulouse. Vidal, the richest genius of the Provençal poets, accompanied Richard in his crusade into Palestine.

^a *Hist. Troub.*

^c Bohadin, p. 13.

^d Bohadin, p. 165; and see Vinesauf, 331.

^e Vinesauf, p. 419.

^f Bohadin, p. 257.

^g Mr. Sharon Turner. *History of England*, vol. i. p. 299 n.

^h *Theatre of Honour and Knighthood*, translated from the French. Lond. 1623, fol.; tom. ii. p. 49. Presid. Fauchet's *Recueil de l'Origine de la Langue et Poesie Francoise, Rymes et Romans*. "Miscellanies in prose and verse," by Anna Williams, Lond. 1766, 4to. p. 46.

high authority. This body of laws was designed for the preservation of order, and the determination of disputes in foreign countries.¹

In speaking of these ordinances, Dr. Sullivan observes, "I think to this time we may, with probability enough, refer the origin of the Admiralty jurisdiction."² An account is given of them by Selden,³ Matthew Paris, and Lord Coke.⁴

Leges et Statuta per ejus Antecessores Angliæ reges dudum ordinata, ad conservandam pacem et justitiam inter omnes gentes, nationis cujuscunque per mare trans-euntes. Quæ quidem Leges et Statuta, per dominum Richardum quondam regem Angliæ in reddito suo a Terra Sancta correcte fuerunt interpreta, et in Insula Oleron publicata, et nominata in Gallica lingua La Ley Oleron.

The Code of Oleron was the governing custom of the different nations who navigated the British seas, until the formation of the institutions of Wisbuy.

Ab hac Insula (Gotlandia) in omni navigationum controversia, præsertim a Consulatū Visbyensi patitur et datur jus, et sententia definitiva, quod unicuique permittendum vel auferendum erit. Certe Jus hoc Mercatorum ac valde prudenter digestum, citius lites admittit in fluidis aquis, quam aliorum decisio in terra firma.⁵

The history of Richard presents a most impressive moral to all men, and in all ages. It shows that, if man could be rendered more pure and good in his actions and character, the warrior would not exist. The philosopher may well exclaim,

"O War, thou art the father of degradation and misery to a nation! O Learning, thou art the mother of its grandeur and happiness!"

GAUBERT AMIELS.

Mr. URBAN, July 27.

SOME years ago, you were occasionally wont to notice the character and progress of an interesting institution of Christian benevolence existing in our land—I allude to the institution of Sunday-schools. Latterly, I have with regret observed the apparent in-

difference with which the subject has been treated in your pages. My design is, to furnish you with some accurate information concerning these disinterested establishments; which, should you approve, will inform the minds of your numerous readers upon a somewhat latent topic of great consequence to the community.

It is now exactly fifty years (just the half of your age, Mr. Urban) since the Sunday-schools were first instituted by Robert Raikes, a printer and philanthropist of Gloucester. Since his day, these schools have been amazingly prolific, amounting at the present moment to upwards of *ten thousand*; in which a *million and a quarter* of the children of the poor are educated in the fundamental points of the Christian faith, by *one hundred thousand* gratuitous teachers. These statistics may probably stagger the credulity of your readers; but they are deduced from the last annual returns made, from every district in the three kingdoms, to a respectable society in London, called the "SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION."

The schools are, as their name imports, open exclusively on the Sabbath. The average expense of conducting one for 200 pupils, is about *5*l.* per annum* for lessons and books purchased of the Society above alluded to, and *15*l.* per annum* for rent and other exigencies. Thus a child can be instructed in a Sunday-school for *2*s.* per annum*. The chief part of these costs are contributed by the teachers themselves, in addition to their gratuitous labours. *One* child out of every seventeen persons of the population of Great Britain is in a Sunday-school.

With such astonishing and indubitable facts, you must readily concede that this institution is one of moment, and should not be slighted by men of understanding. The immense influence which it certainly has upon society, should command the attention of every philosophical enquirer. These schools initiate the mind just at that critical period of life when impressions are most durable; and innu-

¹ Reeves's Hist. Eng. Law, vol. i. p. 212.

² Mare Clausum, lib. ii. c. 24.

³ Record "On the Dominion of the Sea," quoted,

⁴ Olaus Mag. L. 2. c. 24. 4 Inst. 142.

⁵ Sull. Lect. 331.

merable are the instances I could quote of their beneficial tendency. They exist chiefly among the Dissenters; although a large number are connected with our Established Church; and, indeed, their founder (Raikes) was a Churchman.

I observed that these seminaries for religious knowledge had been instituted just fifty years. The present is therefore their *Jubilee* year. I understand that it is intended to commemorate the joyous event on the 14th of September next (Raikes's birthday); when the patrons, teachers, and scholars will meet in the different towns, to hold a sort of Christian festival; and to bring pecuniary offerings to assist in extending and perpetuating this system of benevolence.

I need hardly offer any formal apology for drawing your attention and regard to this subject, more especially when I acquaint you that so accomplished, beneficent, and worthy an English gentleman as the late Jonas Hanway, did not disdain to become the active guardian and literary champion of this institution, during its infantine years. A name like the enlightened Hanway's, is itself a host, calculated to attract the eager curiosity and notice of every British patriot, to succour and uphold so liberal and honourable a plan of religious education as that of the Sunday-schools.

Yours, &c. CORNELIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.

I CANNOT leave your article regarding Mrs. Siddons (p. 85) without a few indispensable corrections. As you do me the favour to refer to the "Memoirs" of that great woman, which I have written,* I shall abstain from any observations either as to the spirit or accuracy of other writers, and shall merely render your article less deficient in essential facts.

Upon the subject of her first appearance at Garrick's Theatre, on the 29th Dec. 1775, I confess the report to be something below my notions; yet it seems a sketch from nature, and much depends upon the *eye* with which an invader of established dominion is surveyed. There are few sound judges

whom her novice-like *timidity* would offend. That she "*tottered* rather than walked;" "was uncertain whereabouts to fix either her *eyes* or her *feet*;" and, above all, "wore a *faded* salmon-coloured sack and coat," might alarm persons of weak nerves, or such as had summed up the perfections of an actress in the majestic dignity of Mrs. Yates, or the enthusiastic loftiness of Miss Younge: but to prove to you that even *then* there were critics of quite another *caste*, I have only to trouble you with an extract from a communication with which I was favoured by the Rev. T. Rackett of Spettisbury (an old Correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban), a very particular friend of Garrick's, and Mrs. Garrick's executor.

"At the request of Garrick, who was confined by illness, I went to the Theatre on the first night of Mrs. Siddons's appearance in *Portia*, and I have often reflected with satisfaction on the report I made to him next morning. Not having seen *Clive*, I did not look for a cast of Comedy in the character, and I was *charmed* with her *feeling* and just *declamation*."

The often refuted lie, "that she *refused* to play for poor Digges," might have been silenced, I should have thought, by what I formerly stated on the subject—but writers of anecdote are not *obliged* to read, I grant, and therefore I merely repeat what his son wrote by order of his father from the bed of sickness.

"That he had paid to Mrs. Siddons (for *acting*, observe, for him) no money whatever, and had written a letter expressing his obligation to her; that, as he understood it had been mislaid, he with great pleasure repeated his acknowledgments."

The *three children*, so pathetically brought in by the great actress as her *apologies* for not playing for Digges, were so presented to the Bath audience as her *three reasons* for quitting them for the metropolis. So the children, we see, were actually presented *somewhere*,—a reasonable ground of anecdote.

As to the "treatment of an unhappy sister," alluded to, it should be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, their common parents, were here the tribunal of appeal, and the best judges how far the injury done to the family admitted of reparation. The person alluded to is still living, and enjoys an annuity left by my dear

* We observe that since Mrs. Siddons's death, a Supplement to the Second Volume has been published by our much respected Correspondent.—EDIT.

friend Kemble, and another to nearly the same amount by the sister whose behaviour is complained of. More would be cruel, and is besides uncalled for.

In p. 85 it is stated that her sister Miss F. Kemble, on her retirement from the stage, "married Mr. Twiss, a literary gentleman, and a well-known traveller." I knew Mr. Twiss perfectly well, and that he was a man of letters. His Index to the language of Shakspeare, is a work of great labour and accuracy. But the well-known traveller was his brother Richard, who wrote upon Chess, upon Spain and Portugal, and exposed himself, like Dr. Caius in the Merry Wives, to some indelicate pleasantries, too well bound by rhyme to his name, in Ireland.

I see you have forgotten the second son of Mrs. Siddons, at present in Calcutta, George John Siddons—and her third daughter Cecilia, who was with her mother to the last.

Mrs. Siddons was born on the 5th of July, 1755, at Brecon, and died on the 8th of June, 1831, having nearly completed her 76th year. These particulars are inserted on a marble slab before her monument, with a text particularly enjoined by herself,

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Nearly the same inscription is directed on the mural tablet to her memory, which will be placed to the left of the altar in the Church of Paddington, except that the sacred text chosen for the sarcophagus is that of "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The sale of the property, and residence of Mrs. Siddons in Upper Baker-street, afforded an opportunity which was not neglected by the cultivated part of the community. One of the *Fathers* of your Miscellany, Mr. Urban, has alluded to visits of such a nature, in language as immortal as the sentiment it expresses. "To abstract the mind from all local emotion, would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue."

The house, which the genius and industry of Mrs. Siddons enabled her

to purchase, was bought by Mr. Gowan from India, for 2150*l.* It was fitted up with a plainness that has seldom attended rooms of equal grandeur—the tone of the whole house was that of wainscot, and the Muse of Trajedy instead of "sweeping by in her sceptred pall," amused her retirement with the *simplex munditiis* of quaker affluence. In her dining-room hung the portrait of her brother John, as Hotspur, on horseback, which the late Sir Francis Bourgeois painted, when M. Desenfans became possessed of the wonderful sketch by Vandyke, now at Dulwich. I was at the house more than once, and saw some of the loveliest countenances of my countrywomen all interested, and some deeply affected; for alas, in the second story, were the dressing-room of the unrivalled Actress, and close at hand, the bed on which she expired, when about to join that great COMPANY of the departed, in which she will, I fervently trust, be summoned to act a superior part, on a stage where there shall be no illusion.

Yours, &c.

J. BOADEN.

Mrs. Siddons's Will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, and her personal property sworn under 35,000*l.* She leaves 5500*l.* five per cent. Bank Annuities, to her beloved and truly affectionate friend, Miss Martha Wilkinson, a daughter of the late Tate Wilkinson, Esq.; likewise some articles of domestic furniture. The ink-stand made from a portion of the mulberry-tree planted by the immortal Shakspeare (which she had bequeathed to her late brother John Philip Kemble); and a pair of gloves worn by the bard himself (which were given to her by the late Mrs. Garrick) she leaves to her daughter Cecilia and her son George. She leaves to Cecilia all her furniture, portraits, trinkets, drawings, books, plate, china, carriages, and other moveables, and all the money in the house and at the banker's. To Theresa, the wife of her dear brother Charles Kemble, the portrait of her husband, painted by Clark. To her beloved sister, Mrs. Frances Twiss, 20*l.* for a mourning ring. To her poor sister, Mrs. Ann Hatton (this lady, it is believed, is *Ann of Swansea*, the author of a variety of novels), 20*l.* per annum for life, "which in consideration of her ill health and forlorn situation, she has many years received" from the testatrix. To her inestimable and beloved friend Mrs. Charlotte Fitzhugh, a handsome mourning ring. She leaves small legacies to her servants. The rest of her property she divides, in three equal shares, between her daughter Cecilia; her son George-John; and Har-

riety the widow of her late son Henry Siddons, for the benefit of their children, but the children are barred all benefit from the will of their grandmother if they dispute, to the annoyance of their mother, the will made by their father a short time before his decease.

Mrs. Siddons's will was made in 1815, when her brother, Mr. J. P. Kemble, and her nephew Mr. Horace Twiss, were appointed executors; but recently a codicil has been added, substituting the name of William Meyrick, Esq. of Red Lion-square, for that of Mr. Kemble. The will was proved by Mr. Meyrick only.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

THE poverty of the inferior clergy has always afforded matter of regret to the true friends of the Establishment, of cavil to the Dissenter, and of ridicule to the profane infidel. In many instances, however, it is in a great measure chargeable upon themselves, and there is one cause in particular, to which I would call the attention of your readers. I mean the folly of young men who, stimulated by vanity and the injudicious advice of friends, force themselves, often by the sacrifice of those means which would have established them respectably and comfortably in a more humble situation of life, into a profession in which success depends so much on interest, and so little on merit. Example, however, is better than precept, and I am willing to be gibbeted *incoy*. for the benefit of others.

Passing over my birth and parentage, suffice it to say I was the pet of a worthy couple in an inferior condition of life, who verified all the good old proverbs on parental partiality that have been written since the days of Solomon. My father fancied I had a genius, and in this all the neighbours fully concurred; but with this difference, that whereas he anticipated my brilliant parts might elevate me to the bench or the wool-sack, they pronounced it to be a genius for mischief only, and its probable issue an excursion to Botany Bay or Puddle-wharf.* There might be some reason for both these conclusions. Truth to tell, I was a singular boy. Had my native scenery boasted a more lofty bard-inspiring character, I might have become a poet; as it was, I became suf-

ficiently tinctured with romance to do many odd things.

From more congenial pursuits, I was taken, on the failure of my father in business, and apprenticed to a reputable mechanic of the lower order; but, alas! it soon appeared that, for any thing in the shape of wheels and pulleys, I had neither hand, heart, nor head. My bias was decidedly literary, and, for any thing like books, my master had a most insuperable aversion, except, perhaps, the Bible and the Whole Duty of Man, which, for form's sake, lay covered with dust, from week's end to week's end, on the window seat. After two or three good drill-bowings, therefore, for scrawling sonnets when I ought to have been making clock-pins, I eloped.

Returning home, my parents very judiciously placed me with a respectable schoolmaster, as more suitable to my inclinations. This was well; and, had I been content with the profession of a good English pedagogue, I might at this moment have been a healthy, happy man, and in competent circumstances. Unfortunately, some of my friends about this period suggested the Church as an object not unattainable. I caught at the idea, and soon sighed for the time when laying aside the ruler and penknife, I should be invested with clerical honours, and figure in the pulpit, nothing doubting of both fame and preferment. Much, nevertheless, was to be done before the object of my desires could be attained. Of classical literature I was almost entirely ignorant, and probably, had I known all the obstacles my future progress discovered,—the ardent and debilitating studies necessary,—the discouraging disappointments consequent on the pursuit, and the great expenses attendant on success,—I might have shrunk from the attempt. At this time of day, Hope and I are not on such good terms as we then were; but there is a difference in the views people take of things at sixteen and forty.

At length, after eight years' close study, and repeated disappointments in my object of a servitorship at the University, a legacy enabled me to enter as a commoner. I was at that period master of most of the classical authors used in schools and colleges, and of course had little to fear with regard to the common tests of scho-

* The place where malefactors were then executed from my native town.

larship for graduation, but this honour did not await me. My little property, sufficient to have established me in a good school, failed to carry me through the University, and, after passing my responsions, I found it necessary to abandon my cap and gown. The good-natured Bishop of —, however, took pity on me, and kindly admitted me into holy orders.

There are few situations in life more enviable than that of a young candidate for orders at the successful close of his examination. So at least I thought on receiving my testimonial from his Lordship's chaplain. How light and airy were my steps as I returned to my inn! The toils and anxieties of years were forgotten, or if remembered, remembered only with delight, because crowned with success.

Here my dream of hope closed, and ere I had been long on my first curacy, I was fully awake to the realities of my situation. To say that I had entered on the sacred office solely with worldly views, would be injustice to myself; but I freely confess they had a share in directing my choice. My desire had always been to be useful and respectable, eminent if possible. In all I was disappointed. Inferior in birth, the neighbouring clergy shunned me,—the genteeler part of my parishioners slighted me,—and the lower class treated me with disrespect. My instructions from the pulpit were heard with coldness, and my parochial influence was neither felt nor acknowledged. In my younger days I had frequently noticed and almost envied the homage paid to the clergy, but it had never entered my mind, that these were wealthy incumbents or young curates of family and private fortune; I was poor, and was soon taught that a poor parson is but a contemptible object.

The demise of my Vicar threw me penniless on the world, and for some time I was obliged to resort to an ushership for my bread. This I relinquished for an appointment to a curacy in a populous town in a midland county, the duties of which, consisting of two sermons with prayers on the Sunday, three prayer days in the week, and a long train of churchings, christenings, &c. I performed for 25*l.* per annum. This pittance I endeavoured to increase by taking pupils, and had the mortification of see-

ing my proposals neglected, which feeling was not alleviated by hearing the curate of the other church, a young man who had served several years as a dragoon officer in the East Indies, remark how much the ladies of the town regretted that no qualified clergyman in the neighbourhood received pupils.

Thus I lived, or rather existed, for several years, unnoticed by the great, and very little regarded by any. Most people admitted that I was a well-meaning little man, but none considered me possessed of any talent. Half my time I should have starved, but for the charity of an amiable young woman, whose family was the only one which seemed during the week to recognise my existence. I rewarded her by making her the sharer of my misfortunes and my poverty, and then in disgust at the neglect I had met with, retired to the obscure village where I write this, and where for years I have supported her and four children on the sum of 88*l.* a year, my remuneration for serving this and two adjacent parishes. Poverty is not the only thing I have to contend with. Worn out by years of anxious toil, although yet not forty, my originally fine constitution has long given way, and I am, it is to be feared, an invalid for life. Dreadful have often been my sufferings when dragging my enfeebled limbs, whilst my temples throbbed with intense pain, through drenching rains, drifted snows, or scorching heats, from church to church on the Sabbath. Yet have I discharged my duties faithfully, and I trust not without effect. Once, and once only, attracted by the publication of a volume of sermons, patronage seemed likely to shed her fostering beams on me, and I once more knew something like hope. It was deceptive, and, after a few months flattering notice, and a few promises, I was again left to penury and obscurity. I rather suspect that too steadfast an adherence to my religious principles was in fault. Be it so. I believe no other, and can espouse no other doctrine than what my own understanding of Scripture confirms,—that of the orthodox church of England. Let others seek for advancement by

“*Doctrines fashion’d to the varying hour.*”
If I can rise by no other means, be mine poverty and principle.

I had once hoped that in this secluded village, endeared, notwithstanding all my difficulties, by a thousand tender recollections, I should have ended my days; but Heaven and the patron of the living have willed it otherwise, and in less than a month I must prepare for other scenes and new vicissitudes.

For the last month I have been confined by a low typhus fever, the result of long-continued anxiety, from my inability to procure a fresh appointment, without which I must inevitably resort for support to the parish which I have so long served. Even in this degraded situation it will be a consolation, if you will permit my example to stand recorded in your pages as a caution to those young men who, unsupported by fortune or interest, may feel disposed to embrace the clerical, or any other profession, in which one or the other is necessary, to enable them even to maintain existence with comfort! U. G.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a note, p. 498, of your Magazine for last June, *regret* is expressed that some members of the Duke of Somerset's family have adopted the name of St. Maur; but I confess I see no cause whatever of *regret* on this occasion; as St. Maur is the real and original name which has been *corrupted* to Seymour.

There were two families bearing the name of St. Maur, totally unconnected with each other, though each held possessions in Wilts and Somerset; but they bore different arms. The St. Maur from whom the Somerset Seymours are descended, came into England probably with William the Conqueror; and were *first* settled at Pentrow Castle in Monmouthshire, which was given them for services, by Robert Fitz-Hamon the Norman knight and conqueror of Glamorganshire; as a proof of which, the two ends of a label over a window at Pentrow still remain, representing two wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards, and which arms the Duke of Somerset still bears.

"Rogerus de S'to Mauro, dominus de Pentro," flourished about 28 Edw. I.; and we find before him Wilhelmus (20 Hen. III.) and another Rogerus Lord of Woundy 55 Hen. III.

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They bore afterwards the name of Seymour, but were still Lords of Pentro and Woundy.

Rogerus Seymour who died 8 Hen. V. married Matilda, daughter and one of the heirs of William Sturmy, or Esturmy, of Wolf Hall (near Great Bedwin, co. Wilts), and by this marriage came into possession of the noble forest of Savernake and other property in the neighbourhood of Wolf-hall, now inherited by the Marquess of Ailesbury.

See the pedigrees of the three families of St. Maur, Esturmy, and Seymour, in the Modern History of Wilts, Hundred of Mere, p. 116.

The other family of St. Maur were seated at Beckington near Frome, co. Somerset, where the old manor house still bears the name of "Seymour's Court;" and in the church of that parish there are the effigies in brass of John and Elizabeth Seynt Maur, bearing the date of 1485.

The tomb at Higham Ferrars, engraved in your June number, belonged to Laurentius St. Maur of this branch. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 21.

THE sculpture on the gravestones discovered in Christ Church, Cork (Supplement, p. 598), appears to be of an earlier date than the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor. Is it not probable that inscriptions of that period have been cut on more ancient stones?

The latest cross I have met with is engraved on a monument to "Thomas Leaver, preacher to King Edward the Sixte, who died in July 1577," in Sherburn Hospital, engraved in Hutchinson's Durham, vol. ii. p. 595; and this, it is but fair to say, agrees with the description of the crosses in question by your Correspondent, in the early part of this letter, being not only similar in form, but being also posterior to the Reformation.

A difficulty, however, arises upon the sculptures with which some of the stones are enriched; for instance, that under date of 1592, which is ornamented with carvings of apparently an earlier period. I cannot conceive how the emblems of the passion, and the five (not seven) wounds, would have been allowed in a Protestant cathedral at that period; and the more so, as such subjects were then fre-

quently destroyed by zealots of the Protestant persuasion. From this circumstance I should judge that the relatives of Richard Walshe and his wife, have appropriated to the defunct a monument of an older period. The sixth gravestone described by your Correspondent, is apparently open to the same objection. The skeleton reminds me of another monument engraved in Mr. Hutchinson's work, vol. iii. p. 58; in this a skeleton* is represented in brass, exactly in accordance with the monument described by R. S.

It is difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion on subjects like the present, from mere verbal description unassisted by drawings, but if the form of the gravestones and the style of the sculptures warrant the supposition that they are of the date which the inscriptions give, they are curious, as showing to what a comparatively recent period the old usages and customs of the nation were retained in the more distant parts of the English territories.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

AN article commencing at page 577, part i. of your Magazine for 1821, contains some particulars relative to the truly respectable but unfortunate royalist, Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knt. Recorder of London, Solicitor General, &c., and to his two eldest sons, who were respectively slain in the civil war.—Permit me to trouble you with a few additional particulars as to this gentleman, &c. His third son, Michael,—whose baptismal register it most likely was that gave rise to an erroneous family tradition mentioned in the said article, and likewise subsequently alluded to, at page 482 of the second part of your volume for the

* Several other instances are enumerated in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.—EDIT.

succeeding year,—died also in the lifetime of his father; for, as appears from the will of the latter, he was not living in April 1650.

Although Sir Thomas Gardiner was resident at Cuddesden, in *Oxfordshire*, for several years, and died there in 1652, he nevertheless was not one of that *old tribe* of De Gardinos or Gardiners, more than a dozen of whom (and of these, no less than four in hamlets of the said parish of Cuddesden), are mentioned among the "*liberè tenentes*" in the "Hundred Rolls" of *Oxfordshire*, compiled in the early part of Edward the First's reign. I have reason to believe that they bore for their arms (see in a Visitation of 1634 this coat, allowed to be an "ancient" one, in reference to an *Oxfordshire* ancestor of parties at that time removed into an adjoining county, *Worcestershire*.) Azure, between three griffins' heads erased Argent a chevron Ermine: and the most considerable persons of *this said old tribe*, were, as appears from the Hundred Rolls, Post Mortem Inquisitions, Kennett, &c. joint holders (*participes*) with the De Greys, of properties at Cogges, Somerton, Feringford, &c. which had belonged to Robert, the last male representative of the ancient *Oxfordshire* barony of *De Arsie*.

The Rev. Michael Gardiner, Sir Thomas's father, who married Margaret Browne, and died incumbent of Greenford Magna in *Middlesex*, about 1630, was of the family of "London and Hertfordshire Gardiners" (Citizens and Fishmongers:—pedigrees of whom are printed in the valuable work of your lately deceased and justly esteemed friend Mr. Cluttbuck;—but, as respects this particular branch, Mr. C. did not extend his notices beyond Henry, the eldest son of the said Michael and Margaret.

A CONSTANT READER.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, R. S. Y. Aug. 7.

THAT comment on XI *Canons of Daves*, which first appeared in the *Museum Criticum*, No. IV. Oct. 1814, has since been reprinted in the second and third editions of the *Theatre of the Greeks*, 1827 and 1830.

I had often wished for an opportunity of leisure, to bestow on that article a complete revision, and to render

it as correct in all points for the practical purpose intended, as the nature of the subject will allow. But a different and more comprehensive design, under the title of *Attic Formulæ* (in which some progress is made), has diverted my attention from the XI *Canons of Daves* for the present.

Still however in connection with the subject, I have felt the

pleasure of thus acknowledging my obligation to Dr. Arnold of Rugby, for a very clever and acute note in his late edition of Thucydides, iii. 22, vol. i. p. 446.

Under the VIth of those Canons I spoke of the following passage from the *Hecuba*, 1120-1126, as "singularly awkward;" from the use of the *subjunctive* mood, followed by that of the *optative*, in a series of objects after the leading verb "ἔδειξα, which expresses the past fear (so pretended) of Poly-mestor.

ἔδειξα μὴ σοὶ πολέμιος λευθεῖς ὁ παῖς
Τροίαν ἀβροίσῃ, καὶ ξυνοκίσῃ παλιν
γνοῦντες δ' Ἀχαιοὶ ζῶντα Πριαμίδην τινα,
Φρυγῶν ἐς αἶαν ἀδελφὸς αἰροῖεν στόλον,
κάππετα Θρήκης πεδία τρίβουεν τάδε
ληλατοῦντες γένοιτο δ' εἰς κακὸν
Τρώων, ἐν φηρ νῦν, ἀναξ, ἐκλόμενον.

But here Dr. Arnold very satisfactorily shows, that the peculiar character of such a sentence has created a canon of its own.

The transition from the one mood to the other suggests that the consequences are not *contemporaneous* but *successive*. "The *subjunctive* mood indicates the *immediate*, and the *optative* the *remote* consequence, the second being a consequence upon the first. To mark this gradation, different moods are employed; and the *subjunctive* is thus used, even where the principal verb is in the *past* tense, because otherwise the distinction intended could not be marked."

For the first intimation of such a distinctive use of the moods, Dr. Arnold refers to Hermann, Notes on Viger, n. 350: who besides referring to Seidler for a remark ad Euripid. Elect. 59 (similar to the paragraph here quoted from the *Hecuba*), quotes two congenial passages from Herodotus also. Dr. Arnold appeals to three such passages in Thucydides, pointed out by himself. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

I THINK that dictionaries and lexicons are often faulty, in giving not the one radical or real meaning of words, but only their meaning in those words by which they are rendered in the other language; and which it is sometimes difficult for the student to reconcile, either with the original words, or with each other. For instance: *Colo* is generally said, by the Latin dictionaries, to mean, to worship, to till, to deck, to practise, &c. which

is very right: but the student, knowing that these English words have decidedly different meanings, as we must not say to till God, or to worship a field, does not readily know how to reconcile *colo* with all of them, or by which of them to render it.

Now, if *colo* has one radical meaning, and yet means to worship, to till, to deck, &c., it is clear that radical meaning must comprehend all the others: and so it is; since *colo* means to give very great attention to. Example:—To give very great attention to God,—to worship him. To the land—to till it. To one's person—to deck it. To music—to practise it, &c.

Arceo, again, is said to mean both to keep off, and to hold fast, which is right; though these meanings seem to clash: for the radical meaning of *arceo* is to keep in any state one may wish, by any power, physical or moral, so that to keep in a state of distance, of possession, of obedience, or otherwise, is evidently *arcere*.

Sententia means judgment, advice, thought, resolution, a wise saying, a decree, a wish, &c. Now we know that *sententia* means radically any feeling, expressed or not expressed; and this meaning comprehends all the others, as judgment—feeling of a Judge expressed; advice—of a friend expressed; resolution—a feeling confirmed; a wise saying—feeling of a wise man expressed; decree—feeling of a king expressed, &c.

Where a word has not a decided equal in the explaining language, the definition of its meaning should, I think, be given something in the manner of the foregoing examples.

W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, July 19.

TAUROMENIUM,* mentioned by Cicero in his celebrated oration against Caius Verres, is renowned for the magnificence of its theatre. Its construction was of brick. The spectator entered through the arches of a corridor, and from this place, the reverberation of sound was so great, as to dispense with the use of the harmonic vases. These *echeia* were made of brass, or earthenware, and suited to the size of the building. In theatres of a larger size, a vase was introduced, to correspond with every sound in the disdiapason. But in those of a lesser size, the vases were tuned in har-

* In modern times called Tauormine.

nic proportions of fourths, fifths, eighths, and their replicates. The *eccheia* were originally introduced into Italy by Mummius; and in the remains of the amphitheatre at Nîmes, there are numerous excavations under the seats, which were probably used for the *eccheia*.*

In the theatre of Tauromenium there are niches in the wall, bounding the seats; and in number thirty-six. These probably served as a socle for the columns supporting the gallery; and probably also acted as a repository for statues.

Time, that great innovator of all things, has spared two apartments, situated to the right and left of the *proscenium*; and which, with their roofs, are now in entire preservation.

During the years 1748-1749, columns of beautiful foreign marble were dug out of the ruins of this theatre.

The antiquary will readily discover, by a reference to the celebrated rules of Vitruvius, that this celebrated theatre is Roman.

"If a square be inscribed in a circle, the circumference of which determines the range of the lowest rank of seats; the spot where the pulpitum begins shall be determined by a side of the square, if the theatre be Greek."

"Again, if an equilateral triangle be inscribed in a circle, the side opposite the angle which touches the middle of the seats, shall determine where the pulpitum begins, if the theatre be Roman."

The pulpitum in the theatre corresponds with the side of an equilateral triangle; and therefore the building is Roman.

The following inscription, recording a victor at the Pythian games, is preserved in a Church in a square of Tauormina.

Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΑΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ
ΟΑΥΜΠΙΝ ΟΑΙΜΠΙΟΣ ΜΕΣΤΟΝ
ΝΙΚΑΣΑΝΤΑ ΠΙΘΙΑ ΚΕΛΗΤΙ
ΤΕΑΕΙΟΝ.

An inscription, in preservation at Rome, bears strong testimony to the former greatness of the city of Tauromenium.

ΤΗΝ . ΕΠΙ . ΠΑΣΗ . ΑΡΕΤΗ . ΣΩ-
ΦΡΟΣΥΝΗ . ΤΕ . ΔΙΑΠΡΕΠΟΥΣΑΝ .
ΙΟΥΑΙΑΝ . ΒΑΣΙΛΑΑΝ . ΒΟΥΑΗ .
ΚΑΙ . ΔΗΜΟΣ . ΤΗΣ . ΔΑΜΠΑΣΙΑΣ .
ΠΟΛΕΩΣ . ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΕΙΤΩΝ . ΑΝΕ-
ΘΗΣΑΝ.

"The senate and people of the splendid city of the Tauromenians, erected this in honour of Julia Vassilla, pre-eminent for her prudence, and other virtues."

Tauormina is situated upon a bold promontory, commanding an extensive view of the mount of Etna, and the shores of Sicily, in perspective, as far as Catania. The city is surrounded by hills, famous for the luxuriant grapes which they produce, and for the extent and beauty of the prospects. The effect at moonlight of the summit of Etna appearing at one moment shrouded in clouds, and at another illuminated in the pale beams of night, is singularly beautiful.

Yours, &c. **TEMPLARIUS.**

The Etymology and Syntax of the Hebrew Language, in continuation of the Elements thereof. By HYMAN HURWITZ.

"BY Hyman Hurwitz!" Then we know at once what a literary treat we may expect. The author of *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*, an inestimable work in defence of our authorised version of the Sacred Volume, and for which the two Universities would not be dishonoured in conferring a high honour upon him; the elegant translator and selector of Hebrew tales from rare and rabbinical records,—this very liberal and very erudite writer has ushered into the world a work upon the most ancient and most important language in the habitable globe; (we wish, by the way, that our excellent Bishops would insist more upon an acquaintance with it, and ordain none that had not *some* knowledge of it). It has been affirmed, by one who knew as little of Hebrew as he did of Coptic,

"That Hebrew roots are often found
To flourish most in barren ground;"

but what a contradiction to this assertion is the admirable performance now before us. Profundity of science, richness of imagery, elegance of diction, diversity of subject, and diligence of research, characterise it throughout. Here the reader will find the maxim of the Venusian poet fully exemplified,

"Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo."

In the most interesting manner, Hebrew, Greek, French, Italian, Latin, and English, are all employed, and in their most popular poems, &c.

"Servetur ad inum qualis ab incepto processerit," says Horace. We shall *end* then as we *began*, "The Etymology and Syntax of the Hebrew Language" were written by "HYMAN HURWITZ."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell, esq. A new Edition, with numerous Additions and Notes, by John Wilson Croker, LL.D. F.R.S. 5 vols. 8vo.

THERE is scarcely a department in the literature or science of our country that cannot boast of some illustrious character, who, distinguished by superiority of genius, has been the ornament of learning, the pride of compatriotism, and the cynosure of the circle in which he moved. Such individuals, having devoted their lives to the study and enrichment of that peculiar branch of knowledge in which they have risen to eminence, have deservedly acquired contemporary honours, and secured immortal fame. In the bright galaxy of our own illustrious countrymen shines a Newton, whose profoundly sublime discoveries, "through Nature up to Nature's God," perdurably stand as the proud mementos of a towering and exalted mind. In physics we have a Boyle, in metaphysics a Locke, and in poesy a Pope—the pride and ornament of English literature; in architecture we have a Wren, in chemistry a Davy, and in mechanics a Watt, whose names stand unrivalled in their respective pursuits, and will be transmitted with honour to the latest posterity. To crown all, we have in English literature a Johnson, the subject of these memoirs, who, as the *architectus verborum* and (to adopt his own grandiloquent combinations) the *Ἀρχιγραμματικοδιδάσκαλος* of our native tongue, may rank as the great prototype of philological learning, who has given authority, weight, and dignity to the language in which he wrote. Addison and Pope certainly communicated a smoothness and beauty to our phraseology unknown to their predecessors; but Johnson, in addition, imparted a Latinity of expression, a dignified classicality, a sesquipedalian majesty to his native language, which all previous writers had attempted in vain. He was, moreover, the first individual who attempted the gigantic task of embodying our language into a lexicographic shape; a similar undertaking

occupied the French academy upwards of forty years. It is true, there are some imperfections and omissions in his Dictionary; but if we consider the circumstances attending the compilation (an entire foundation to lay, comparative penury, and destitution of national patronage, with a scanty remuneration for his labours,) we can only wonder at the successful result.

But to discuss the learning and talents of Johnson would now be supererogatory. They have long been before the whole world; and the readers of our early volumes, to which, in his younger days he was a principal contributor, must be acquainted with the powerful productions of his pen. Mr. Boswell's Life of the great lexicographer must also be perfectly familiar to all who feel the least interest in the biographical literature of our country. It is well known that he was for many years the intimate friend and constant companion of Johnson; and who, with the intention of subsequently publishing his memoirs, took extraordinary pains in committing to paper all the incidents that arose, and all the conversations that took place on every occasion during his intercourse with Johnson. Not only did he commit to paper at night the conversation of the day, but even in general society he would occasionally take notes of any thing remarkable. Boswell first published his work in 1791, and so great was the demand that a second edition was brought out in 1793. In 1799 a third edition was produced under the editorship of Malone, a fourth in 1804, a fifth in 1807, and a sixth in 1811, all under the same superintendence. Mr. Chalmers published a seventh in 1822; and in 1826 an anonymous editor in Oxford produced another.

With the advantages of all preceding editions Mr. Croker, ex-secretary of the Admiralty, has occupied his leisure hours in producing the voluminous work now before us, the publication of which, he informs us, was undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Stowell, the friend and executor of Dr. Johnson. Mr. Croker is not unknown to the literary world. His first attempt, we believe, was a r

cal satire on the players of the Dublin boards, entitled *Familiar Epistles*. But his more important work, by which he acquired notoriety and probably political advancement (for his early life was doomed to obscurity, his father being a tide-waiter in Dublin, and himself in the Irish excise), was a pamphlet entitled, *Ireland Past and Present*; in which he strongly recommended the claims of the Catholics to the consideration of the Government.

In the execution of the present work Mr. Croker has displayed very considerable diligence in supplying many deficiencies, and clearing up various obscurities which certainly existed in Boswell's edition. Numerous chasms have been filled, and many broken links connected. The editor's chief labour, however, appears to have been in the drudgery of collation; and the talents requisite for this were little more than judgment in the choice of materials, and perseverance in their incorporation and arrangement.

"As Mr. Boswell (observes Mr. Croker) had borrowed much from Sir J. Hawkins and Mrs. Piozzi, the editor has thought himself justified in borrowing more; and he has therefore (as he thinks Mr. Boswell would have done if he could) incorporated with the text nearly the whole of Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes*, and such passages of Hawkins' *Life and Collection of Anecdotes* as relate to circumstances which Mr. Boswell had either not mentioned at all, or touched upon imperfectly. The same use has been made of several other publications, particularly Murphy's *Essay on the Life of Dr. Johnson*, Mr. Tyers' eccentric but amusing *Sketch*, and Mr. Nichols' contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a publication which, under that gentleman's superintendence, was of peculiar authority in all that relates to Dr. Johnson."

Mr. Croker has likewise incorporated the whole of the *Tour to the Hebrides*, and the diary which Johnson had kept during the tour through North Wales, in 1775, in company with Mr. Thrale and family; both of which were omitted by Boswell. Besides these printed materials the editor has been favoured with many papers connected with Johnson, his life and society, hitherto unpublished. Among other distinguished individuals to whom the editor makes his acknowledgments, are Lord Stowell, Sir Walter Scott, Sir J. Mackintosh, Marq. Wellesley, Marq. Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, Lord Bexley, Mr. Chalmers, Mr.

D'Iraëli, &c. The additional matter is every where denoted by the introduction of brackets at the beginning and end; and scarcely a word of Boswell's text or the notes by Malone has been omitted.

We shall now proceed to a desultory selection of some of the amusing anecdotes which Mr. Croker has superadded to this edition.

Previous to the publication of his "London," Dr. Johnson was comparatively unknown. In the "Life of Mrs. Carter," by her nephew and biographer, this accomplished lady's early acquaintance with Johnson is thus noticed:

"Mr. Cave was much connected with the literary world, and his friendship for Mrs. Carter was the means of introducing her to many authors and scholars of note; among those was Mr. afterwards Dr. Johnson. This was early in his life, and his name was then but beginning to be known, having just published his celebrated *Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal*, under the name of *London*. Neither this work nor his general character were as yet much known in the country; for Dr. Carter, in a letter to his daughter, dated June 25, 1738, says: 'You mention Johnson; but that is a name with which I am utterly unacquainted. Neither his scholastic, critical, nor poetical character ever reached my ears. I a little suspect his judgment, if he is very fond of *Martial*.' This was evidently in answer to what his daughter had said of him; and it shows her high opinion of him before the judgment of the world could have had any considerable influence upon it. Their friendship continued as long as Johnson lived, and he always expressed the greatest esteem and regard for her. Notwithstanding the rudeness of his manners occasionally, even to women, I have frequently heard her say that he never treated her but with civility, attention, and respect."

Of Johnson's poverty and restricted means in 1744, Mr. Croker observes:

"In this and the two next years, Mr. Boswell has not assigned to Johnson any contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, yet there seems little doubt that from his connexion with that work he derived for some years the chief and almost the only means of subsistence for himself and his wife; perhaps he may have acted as general editor with an annual allowance, and he no doubt employed himself on more literary works than have been acknowledged. In this point the public loss is perhaps not great. What he was unwilling to avow we need not be very solicitous to discover. Indeed his personal history is about this period a blank, hidden, it is to be feared, in the

obscurity of indigence; and we cannot but think with a tender commiseration of the distress of such a man, rendered more poignant by being shared with a woman whom he so tenderly loved."

Johnson's introduction to the early contributors of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is thus described by Hawkins:

"Cave was so incompetent a judge of Johnson's abilities, that, meaning at one time to dazzle him with the splendour of some of those luminaries in literature who favoured him with their correspondence, he told him that, if he would, in the evening, be at a certain ale-house in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, he might have a chance of seeing Mr. Browne, and one or two other of the persons employed in the Magazine. Johnson accepted the invitation; and was introduced by Cave, dressed in a loose horseman's coat, and such a great bushy uncombed wig as he constantly wore, to the sight of Mr. Browne, whom he found sitting at the upper end of a long table, in a cloud of tobacco-smoke, had^d his curiosity gratified."

In noticing the "*Vanity of Human Wishes*," the following anecdote is related on the authority of Mrs. Piozzi. It speaks volumes as to the disappointed feelings of Johnson.

"When Dr. Johnson, one day, read his own satire, in which the life of a scholar is painted, with the various obstructions thrown in his way to fortune and to fame, he burst into a passion of tears: Mr. Thrale's family and Mr. Scott only were present, who, in a jocund way, clapped him on the back, and said, 'What's all this, my dear sir? Why you, and I, and Hercules, you know, were all troubled with melancholy.' He was a very large man, and made out the triumvirate with Johnson and Hercules comically enough."

The high gloss which Johnson has given to the character of Savage, whose grossest vices are palliated by our great moralist, is thus animadverted on, and we think very justly.

"Johnson has spread over Savage's character the varnish, or rather the veil, of stately diction and extenuatory phrases, but cannot prevent the observant reader from seeing that the subject of this biographical essay was, as Mr. Boswell calls him, 'an ungrateful and insolent profligate;' and so little do his works show of that poetical talent for which he has been celebrated, that if it had not been for Johnson's embalming partiality, his works would, probably, be now as unheard of as they are unread."

* A grammatical blunder.—REV.

Dr. Johnson's uncles.

"One day hearing Mrs. Piozzi praise a favourite friend: 'Why do you like that man's acquaintance so?' said he. 'Because,' replied she, 'he is open and confiding, and tells me stories of his uncles and cousins: I love the light parts of a solid character.' 'Nay, if you are for family history,' said Dr. Johnson, good-humouredly, I can fit you: I had an uncle, Cornelius Furd, who, upon a journey, stopped and read an inscription written on a stone he saw standing by the way-side, set up, as it proved, in honour of a man who had leaped a certain leap thereabouts, the extent of which was specified upon the stone. Why now, said my uncle, I could leap it in my boots; and he did leap it in his boots. I had likewise another uncle, Andrew,' continued he, 'my father's brother, who kept the ring in Smithfield, where they wrestled and boxed, for a whole year, and never was thrown or conquered. Here now are uncles for you, mistress, if that's the way to your heart."

On the authority of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Croker has given the following characteristic anecdote of the old Lord Auchinleck, father of Boswell, who appears to have looked on Johnson, and some of the other associates of his son, with the most aristocratic contempt.

"Old Lord Auchinleck was an able lawyer, a good scholar, after the manner of Scotland, and highly valued his own advantages as a man of good estate and ancient family, and, moreover, he was a strict presbyterian and whig of the old Scottish cast. This did not prevent his being a terribly proud aristocrat; and great was the contempt he entertained and expressed for his son James, for the nature of his friendships and the character of the personages of whom he was *engoué* one after another. 'There's nae hope for Jamie, mon,' he said to a friend; 'Jamie is gaen clean gyte. What do you think, mon? He's done wi' Paoli—he's off wi' the land-louping scoundrel of a Corsican; and whose tail do you think he has pinned himself to now, mon?' Here the old judge summoned up a sneer of most sovereign contempt. 'A dominie, mon—an auld dominie; he kept a schùle, and cau'd it an acadamy.' Probably if this had been reported to Johnson, he would have felt it more galling, for he never much liked to think of that period of his life: it would have aggravated his dislike of Lord Auchinleck's whiggery and presbyterianism."

Sir Walter has also communicated to the Editor the following account of the strange interview between Johnson and Dr. Adam Smith:

"Mr. Boswell has chosen to omit, for reasons which will be presently obvious, that Johnson and Adam Smith met at Glasgow; but I have been assured by Professor John Miller that they did so, and that Smith, leaving the party in which he had met Johnson, happened to come to another company where Miller was. Knowing that Smith had been in Johnson's society, they were anxious to know what had passed, and the more so as Dr. Smith's temper seemed much ruffled. At first Smith would only answer, 'He's a brute—he's a brute;' but on closer examination, it appeared that Johnson no sooner saw Smith than he attacked him for some point of his famous letter on the death of Hume. Smith vindicated the truth of his statement. 'What did Johnson say?' was the universal inquiry. 'Why, he said,' replied Smith, with the deepest impression of resentment, he said, *You lie!* 'And what did you reply?' 'I said, You are a son of a —!' On such terms did these two great moralists meet and part, and such was the classical dialogue between two great teachers of philosophy."

Johnson in Paris.

"JOHNSON. 'The French, sir, are a very silly people. They have no common life. Nothing but the two ends, beggary and nobility. Sir, they are made up in every thing of two extremes. They have no common sense, they have no common manners, no common learning—gross ignorance, or *les belles lettres*.'—A LADY [Mrs. Thrale]. 'Indeed, even in their dress—their frumpy finery, and their beggarly coarse linen. They had, I thought, no politeness; their civilities never indicated more good-will than the talk of a parrot, indiscriminately using the same set of superlative phrases, 'à la merveille!' to every one alike. They really seemed to have no expressions for sincerity and truth.'—JOHNSON. 'They are much behind-hand, stupid, ignorant creatures. At Fontainebleau I saw a horse-race—every thing was wrong; the heaviest weight was put upon the weakest horse, and all the jockeys wore the same colour coat.'—A GENTLEMAN. 'Had you any acquaintance in Paris?'—JOHNSON. 'No; I did not stay long enough to make any. I spoke only Latin, and I could not have much conversation. There is no good in letting the French have a superiority over you every word you speak. Barretti was sometimes displeased with us for not liking the French.'—MISS REYNOLDS. 'Perhaps he had a kind of partiality for that country, because it was in the way to Italy, and perhaps their manners resembled the Italian.'—JOHNSON. 'No; he was the clownish, and we did not like his show; that was all.'—REYNOLDS. "On telling Mr. Barretti of the good that Johnson bore of the impolicy of the French as the management of their home-affairs:

that all the jockeys wore the same coloured coat, &c. he said that was 'like Johnson's remarks—he could not see.' But it was observed that he could inquire. 'Yes;' and it was by the answers he received that he was misled; for he asked what did the first jockey wear? Answer, green. What the second? green. What the third? green, which was true; but, then, the greens were all different greens, and very easily distinguished. Johnson was perpetually making mistakes; so, on going to Fontainebleau, when we were about three-fourths of the way, he exclaimed with amazement, that now we were between Paris and the King of France's court, and yet we had not met one carriage coming from thence, or even one going thither! On which all the company in the coach burst out a laughing, and immediately cried out, 'Look, look! there is a coach gone by! there is a chariot! there is a postchaise!' I dare say we saw a hundred carriages, at least, that were going to or coming from Fontainebleau."—*Barretti in Miss Reynolds's Recollections.*

Johnson's dislike to Mr. Wilkes and his whig politics is well known; and Mr. Croker has given the following anecdote, on the authority of Sir J. Reynolds:

"Johnson's dislike of Mr. Wilkes was so great that it extended even to his connexions. He happened to dine one day at Sir Joshua Reynolds's with a large and distinguished company, amongst which were Mr. Wilkes's brother, Israel, and his lady. In the course of conversation, Mr. Israel Wilkes was about to make some remark, when Johnson suddenly stopped him with, 'I hope, sir, what you are going to say may be better worth hearing than what you have already said.' This rudeness shocked and spread a gloom over the whole party, particularly as Mr. Israel Wilkes was a gentleman of a very amiable character and of refined taste, and, what Dr. Johnson little suspected, a very loyal subject. Johnson afterwards owned to Miss Reynolds that he was very sorry that he had 'embellished Wilkes, as his wife was present.' Miss Reynolds replied, that he should be sorry for many reasons. 'No,' said Johnson, who was very reluctant to apologise for offences of this nature, 'no; I only regret it because his wife was by.' Miss Reynolds believed that he had no kind of notion for this incivility to Mr. I. Wilkes, but disgust at his brother's political principles."

The social meeting that took place between Johnson and Wilkes, at Mr. Dilly's, of the Poultry, is fully related by Boswell, who continued their meeting together at the same dinner-table.

(To be continued.)

LONDON PAGEANTS.—I. *Account of sixty Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London, chiefly extracted from contemporary Writers.* II. *A Bibliographical List of Lord Mayors' Pageants. With a Frontispiece, representing the Triumphal Arch erected by the Italians in Gracechurch Street A.D. 1603, on occasion of the passage of King James 1st through the City.* 8vo. pp. 121.

THIS cheap but elaborate compilation does much credit to its Editor, who has with great neatness and tact exhibited, in one point of view, almost all that our ancient Chronicles and MS. Authorities afford in relation to royal processions, and their accompaniments, through the City. He tells us that he has

"chiefly confined himself, in early times, to public processions which have taken place on the Coronations of Sovereigns and their Consorts, or after great victories; and, in modern times, to Royal entertainments at Guildhall. He found it would enlarge his collection beyond his intentions to include the receptions of Foreign Sovereigns, or the processions to St. Paul's on Days of Thanksgiving."

Among the former are enumerated fourteen visits of sovereign princes, commencing with the Emperor Otho in 1205, and closing with the Emperor Alexander in 1814.*

The following remarks on ancient Pageantry appear to be the result of a comparison of the several descriptions comprised in the pamphlet:

"The Pageants were of two kinds. The most ancient were portable images, like the Giants, which could be carried or drawn in procession; others, which from their bulk were necessarily stationary, were scenic edifices, furnished with living performers, generally children. This latter kind appears to have originated from the towers which, in the earlier instances, were erected round the crosses and conduits that studded the centre of all the wide streets. In the days of Richard the Second and Henry the Fifth,† they were filled with musicians and choristers in the garbs of angels, saints, and

prophets; and afterwards were varied into other devices, and 'explained' by speeches and dialogues. These exhibitions resembled very closely the performances of the early stage, which were confined to holy Mysteries, or historical dramas derived from the sacred Scriptures and the legends of the saints; and Moralities, in which the Virtues and other allegorical characters were personified. Like the Pageants, these popular entertainments, before theatres yet existed, were performed on scaffolds in the open street.‡

"There were, in early times, several occasions on which public pageantry was customary in London, particularly on May-day, and probably on the great festivals of the Church. At the setting forth of the two divisions of the City Watch, on the Eves of St. John the Baptist (June 28), and of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29), the Mayor, besides his giant, had three pageants; and each of the Sheriffs, besides their giants, had two pageants.

"In 1510, King Henry the Eighth is said to have come in disguise, attracted by the reputation which the annual festivity of the Midsummer Watch bore as 'a good sight.' He is stated to have repaired to the King's Head in Cheap, in the livery of one of his own Yeomen of the Guard, with a halbert on his shoulder, and there beheld the procession pass. So gratified was his Majesty on this occasion, that on St. Peter's eve, when the second division of the watch was set, he and the Queen came royally riding to the same place, and there, with their nobles, beheld the watch of the city, and returned in the morning. In 1523 these festivities were honoured with the presence of the King of Denmark. The ceremonial fell into disuse towards the end of Henry the Eighth's reign. Similar exhibitions had been made at other great towns on these occasions.

"The Lord Mayor's Day then became the principal, and soon the only fixed occasion, on which pageantry was annually displayed.

"The formation of the pageants must evidently have given employment to a large number of artificers; and Stow tells us, in his Survey, that great part of Leadenhall was appropriated as the workshop and warehouse for them. In Whetstone's 'Historie of Promos and Cessandra,' a play printed in

* If our readers will refer to our vol. xxxviii. p. 444, they will find a view of the Water Procession, in 1768, which conveyed the King of Denmark from Whitehall to the Temple, on his way to the Mansion House; and will be amused by its resemblance to the Water Show which took place on the 1st of the present month.

† See our last number, p. 19; and our present, p. 113.

GENT. MAG. August, 1831.

‡ "In Stow's account of the Londoners' celebration of May-day, he says, 'Towards the evening they had stage plays and bonfires in the streets.'—The performance of one of the sacred Mysteries, in the high street of a provincial city, is well imagined in the frontispiece to 'A Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the trading Companies of that City. By Thomas Sharp.' 4to. 1725."

1578, is introduced a carpenter employed in preparing the pageant for a royal procession. In one part of the City he is directed 'to set up the frames, and to space out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so installed as best to please the eye.' One of the City gates was to be occupied with the four Virtues, and there was to be erected, near a Cross, a stage for the Waits to stand in sight. All this will be found consistent with the actual practice in the City of London."

It is indeed highly interesting to note, as the Author himself has above hinted, how much the early drama probably was indebted for the furnishing of its decorations and its poetical ornaments to these street pageants.

The genius of Inigo Jones was employed, we believe, in the first invention of moveable and appropriate Scenes to accompany the Representation at Court of the Masques of Ben Jonson. Standing scenes had long before made their appearance in the streets; thus in the procession of Queen Elizabeth to her Coronation, we find

"A square erection, standing directly before the little Conduit, with battlements: and on it were represented two hills or mountains; that on the north cragged, barren and stony, with a withered tree, under which sat one in homely apparel, and in a mourning attire, with a tablet over his head inscribed with his name in Latin and English, *RUINOSA RESPUBLICA — A decayed Commonwealth*. The other hill was fair, fresh, green, and beautiful, the ground thereof full of flowers, and having a flourishing tree, under which stood upright *RESPUBLICA BENE INSTITUTA — A flourishing Commonwealth*. Each tree was also hung with appropriate sentences. Between the hills was a hollow place or cave: out of which, a little before the Queen's coming, issued Time, an old man with wings, and a scythe in his hand, leading a personage of less stature than himself, clad in white silk, whose name, set over her head, was *TEMPORIS FILIA — The Daughter of Time*, and on her breast, *VERITAS — Truth*. In her hand she held a book, inscribed, *VERBUM VERITATIS — The Word of Truth*. A child in front delivered the poetical explanation, during which Truth let down the Riddle from the hill, and Sir John Perrot, receiving it, delivered it to the Queen. She, as soon as she received it, kissed it, held it up with both hands, and hid it upon her breast."

At page 7 of the Pamphlet we have an interesting vignette of the permanent decoration of the stage, in 1559, before the use of scenes. This carries us back to the practice of the ancients, save that we know that the fathers of

our drama fortunately disdained to shackle themselves to the unities of place, and by drawing boldly on the imaginations of the spectators, asked them sometimes to consider "the wooden O" in which they sat as the swelling ocean, the thirsty sands of Egypt, or the fertile fields of France.

The account of the Pageants concludes with the visit of George the Third in 1761, when the ancient pageantry was partially revived by the Fishmongers' Company in the representation of St. Peter the fisher apostle, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses.

The second part comprises an elaborate Catalogue Raisonné of Lord Mayor's Pageants, or Shews, which had their origin in the procession from Westminster, after the City Prefect had been sworn in (circ. 1215), and have been continued, with diminution of their "soteltyes, or cunningly devised pageants," to the present time. In 1825 Gog and Magog (from Covent Garden Theatre, we believe), strode with gigantic steps once more through Cheap, rolling their glazed eyes, to the great consternation, it is said, of the Persian Ambassador, who precipitately retreated from the window at which he was placed when these Antropophagi "glared upon him."

Enough has been said, to shew that this little work will secure for itself a place in every historical library, and conciliate the favour of the general reader.

—♦—
A Family Tour through South Holland, up the Rhine, and across the Netherlands to Ostend. pp. 296. (Murray's Family Library, No. xxiii.)

TO those tourists who are in quest of salubrious climes for the renovation of health, or of diversified scenery for the gratification of the senses, we should recommend this delightful trip, where nature and art appear to unite their powers in affording interest to the mind, and many pleasing reminiscences to the imagination. The present aspect of political affairs, however, may deter many a peaceful tourist from prosecuting his objects, in this direction, for some time to come. Theatres of war are places unfitted for the pursuits of curiosity, or the restoration of the invalid. When political concord has resumed her benignant

sway, and security is afforded to the traveller, we should warmly recommend the delightful route undertaken and described by the present tourist; and the little volume he has produced will serve as a useful guide.

This trip was undertaken in the autumn of 1828, by a family party of six persons, and a male servant. It was accomplished precisely in one month; during which time the party ascended the Rhine as far as Mayence, and visited Frankfort; thence returning by the Rhine to Cologne, and crossing the Netherlands by Liege, Waterloo, Brussels, and Ostend. In this journey the party travelled at their ease in carriages of the different countries, in treckschuyts and steam-vessels, putting up at the first hotels, and only incurred an expense of 130*l*.

"Every one of the party (says the writer) returned with the pleasing recollection of what they had seen, and with invigorated health. Those who may wish to spend a month in visiting that most extraordinary and interesting country, Holland, to enjoy the magnificent scenery of the Rhine, to admire the splendid decorations of the churches, and to be gratified with the beautiful state of agricultural industry in the then apparently happy Belgium, cannot do better (because they probably cannot derive so much gratification in so short a time, and at so small an expense) than to follow the track which is laid down in the following pages, drawn up from notes taken on the spot by one of the party, and now published in the hope that they may prove of some use to future travellers."

The first place which our tourists visited in the Netherlands was the important city of Antwerp, whose political situation, at this time, attracts so much of the public attention.

"In proceeding up the Scheldt, it is impossible not to be struck with the simple means by which the Dutch have succeeded in producing the same effect, though, perhaps, in a smaller degree, for which in England we launch out into the most extravagant expense. Nothing can exceed the economy practised in the construction of their flood-gates, and the wooden piers in which their sluices are placed; a species of hydraulics, that with us are generally formed of the most costly workmanship in masonry. Having no stone in this country, but what must come to them from the banks of the Meuse or the Rhine, necessity has driven them to the use of other materials, and its place is efficiently supplied by the less costly, though less durable, article of wood.

„On the muddy shores and the sand-

banks of the Scheldt, left bare at low-water, whole shoals of seals may generally be seen in different attitudes, some playing about and wallowing in the mud, while others are standing upright, as if watching to give notice to their companions of any danger that may be approaching. These creatures are possessed of a high degree of cunning, and not easily to be caught napping; the usual mode of taking them is by setting a long range of nets below the surface of the high-water line, so as to admit them freely at that time of tide to the shores or banks of the river; over which nets, as the water falls, they are unable to pass, and are thus caught. In the same manner the inhabitants place rows of twigs, with nets between them, the more readily to catch various kinds of fish, which by first encountering the difficulty of passing through the twigs, generally fall into the nets between them.

"The distance from Flushing to Antwerp is reckoned, by the bending of the river, to be sixty-two miles, which our little yacht effected in five hours and a half, and would with ease have done it in five hours, had the wind not failed us in the narrow part of the river, just above Lillo. The appearance of the ancient city of Antwerp becomes here an interesting object, and the more imposing the nearer we approach it along the last reach of the Scheldt; nor will the traveller feel any disappointment on his arrival before this great commercial port of the Netherlands."

In various parts of the shores of the river Scheldt, in addition to the regular embankments, are small breakwaters of stonework thrown out at right angles into the stream, intended to guard the dykes against the shock of floating timber or vessels, but more particularly against the masses of ice which float down in the winter season.

Antwerp has always been a place of great commercial importance; but it has had the misfortune of being stript of its splendour on different occasions. In the time of Charles V. it is said to have contained upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, and had sometimes 2000 vessels lying in the river and its harbours. The infamous Alva was the author of most of its early misfortunes; but the severest blow which it experienced was the destruction of Buonaparte, when his bold design of making Antwerp the greatest naval arsenal in the north of Europe, fell with its projector. In virtue of the 15th article of the definitive treaty of peace, signed at Paris in 1814, the entire demolition of the great naval establishment formed there was carried into effect. By this article "the ships of war were given up

Prince of Orange and Louis XVIII. Every thing belonging to the naval arsenal, the ships on the stocks, consisting of nineteen sail of the line and thirteen frigates, fortifications, store-houses, dock-yard establishment, &c. were entirely destroyed; but the citadel, which has of late been the cause of so much dread and mischief to the citizens, was suffered to remain unmolested.

"The demolition of Antwerp, and the transfer of ship-building, and artificers, and commerce to the ports of Holland, was one of the heaviest blows that could, in recent times, have been inflicted on the inhabitants of the former; and yet we observed no external symptoms of decay in any part of the town: the houses were all inhabited, and kept in high order; the people bustling and cheerful; the Bourse daily crowded and noisy; the shops well stocked, and every appearance of an active trade carrying on. This city must, indeed, from its advantageous position, always command a very considerable inland trade, independent of what is carried to it by the Scheldt; and, as far as appearances went, we certainly did not observe any visible signs of poverty among the inhabitants. The markets were most abundantly supplied with all the necessities of life, and at a cheap rate; cheap as compared with the rate of wages, and not merely as compared with the prices of similar articles in England. The common people are remarkably well clothed; and from their quiet and placid behaviour, a stranger would judge them to be contented and happy."

"There are several very fine old buildings in Antwerp, of a peculiar style of architecture, and the houses in general exhibit every possible fancy in the shapes and ornaments of their gable ends, many of which are extremely picturesque; but with the exception of the churches and convents, and the Hotel de Ville, there are few public buildings that deserve much attention."

From Antwerp our travellers proceeded to Rotterdam by the steam-boat, which during the summer months proceeds daily from each port, the time of sailing being regulated by the state of the tide. This is a romantic though circuitous route among the islands, of about eighty miles distance, which is usually performed in about ten hours. From Rotterdam they proceeded by land to Amsterdam, passing through the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, &c. Our tourists then returned southwards to Nimeguen, and from thence along the Rhine, as previously stated.

Of the domestic architecture of the Dutch, the writer observes:

"We had frequent occasion to remark, in the course of our tour, that certain component parts of buildings, not very important in themselves, when common or often repeated, will sometimes give a character to a town. Thus the lofty broad windows and large squares of glass distinguished the houses of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and the high steps and stoops, as they are called, before the doors, are characteristic of all Dutch towns. The painted wooden houses, the overhanging upper stories, and the plain-corniced gables, are the common features of a Rhenish town; and the tall ornamented gable of many stories, with its fantastic scrawls and fretwork, is characteristic of Antwerp, while those of Ghent are generally a series of steps. The arched chimney of semicircular tiles, gives a marked feature to Bruges, as the chimney (forked like the letter Y) does to Amsterdam, where it sometimes appears with three arms."

The volume is accompanied by a map of our travellers' route, and embellished with ten neatly executed views, etched on steel by Lieut.-Col. Batty, from drawings made by himself on the spot.

1. *The History of Poland.*—(Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)
2. *The History of Poland, from the earliest period to the present time.* By James Fletcher, Esq. of Trin. Coll.; with a Narrative of the recent Events, obtained from a Polish Patriot Nobleman. 8vo. pp. 428.

BOTH these well-written works begin with doubts concerning the ancient History of the Poles. The first work queries, whether they are derived from the Sarmatians; and Mr. Fletcher also hesitates concerning the term *Slavones*, which he deduces from *Slawa*, glorious. The anonymous writer says,

"As vainly should we endeavour, from historic testimony alone, to ascertain the origin of this generic term *slave*, and the universality of its application."—*Introd.*

Now we do not admit of these positions. The Sauromatæ of the Greeks were, unquestionably, the Sarmatæ of the Latins. They were Scythians, according to Herodotus, and had similar habits to those of the modern Cossacks;* for, besides other Tartar resemblances, Pliny informs us, that they made cakes of farinaceous powder, mixed with mare's milk or horse's blood.† In the plain country of Po-

* See Rennell, i. 115—120.

† *Ibid.*, xviii. 10.

land, and other matters, we find circumstances which still apply to the Cossacks, and illustrate that branch of Sarmatia (Europea and Germano-Sarmatio), which peculiarly discriminates the country under discussion. Florus,* copied verbatim by Jordanes,† says, "The Sarmatæ ride about open plains; they have nothing but snows, and (here and there, raras) woods. So great is their barbarism, that they do not know the meaning of peace, "ut non intelligant pacem." As to the term *slave*, in application to the term *Sclavini*, it is plainly derived from their use of light javelins, denominated from them *σλαβανισκία*; for Suidas says, *Σλαβων ἔθνος το Περσθεν του Ιστρου*; and Leo Const. xix §, § 69 and 86, *Σλαβικα ἔθνη ἀπλίζοντο μικροῖς ἀκοντίοις*, &c.‡ How the term came to be perverted to *slaves* in general, may be seen from Ducange.§ He quotes, *inter alios*, Ditmar, who says, "Then all the effects belonging to our church were miserably divided, in the manner of a Slavonic family; which being accused is dispersed by sale." The modern Greeks used *Σλαβος* in that sense, and Matthew Paris has "with Christian slaves, for thus captives are called."|| But there is a further connection of this term with the *Slavi*, which we shall now attempt to illustrate. Eutropius¶ informs us, that "Dioclesian conquered the Sarmatæ, and dispersed vast numbers of them among the skirts of the empire;" they might, therefore, have been sold as slaves, and this be the circumstance from which Ditmar uses the similitude. But this is uncertain, and not all. It is stated by both the authors, that the women, irritated at the long absence of their husbands, during the wars of Boleslas, bestowed their favours on their slaves, and spurred them on to resist the husbands, who came to avenge themselves. Now this event cannot be well understood without reference to ancient civil events. Ammianus Marcellinus informs us that the Sarmatians, like all barbarians, deemed right to consist in power; and then adds,

"The powerful men were in times past the ignoble *indigenæ* of this kingdom, but a clandestine conspiracy armed the slaves into revolt (in *facinus* is his term), who overcame their masters, the latter taking refuge among the Victobali.* This was in the time of Constantius and Julian; but in that of Valentinian and Valens, he says,† that Theodosius, junior, when Duke of Mœsia, at divers times, expelled and afflicted the *free* Sarmatians, who invaded the borders of the Roman empire, at the stimulation of their rebellious slaves (ad discretionem servorum rebellium appellatos). As these serfs apparently resembled the modern nobles and boors, and the distinction of ranks was more feudal than menial,—as the Roman historians make the freeman and slave to be of the same barbarous character, "like master, like man,"—we are not to be surprised at the conduct of the women.

The history of the country, after the fall of the empire, assimilates that of the other northern barbarians, and consists of similar circumstances.—Conquerors were alone thought worthy to reign, because it was an opinion of the old Sarmatians (and most northern nations), that fortune was commanded by the power of the princes (*fatum vinci principis potestate vel fieri*).‡

Both the present writers are entitled to praise for the execution of their tasks, but we cannot enter into historical details. Under present circumstances, the following extract from p. 272 of the anonymous work may interest our readers:

"It is well known—it has indeed been admitted by both Poles and Frenchmen, including the political organs of the latter—that emissaries from Warsaw held confidential meetings with the leaders of the revolution of July, and were instigated to rouse their countrymen by the promise of immediate aid from the government of the Citizen King. That such aid was relied on with the fullest confidence by the Polish patriots themselves, must be known to all who have recently mixed with Polish society, or who hold any correspondence with the country. At this moment no feeling is more prevalent at Warsaw, no complaint more bitter, than that the Poles on this occasion have been betrayed."

* See Rennell, iv. 12.

† L. i. Hist. Aug. I. 647, ed. Sylb.

‡ Regalt. Gloss. 173.

§ V. *Sclavus*.

|| Ducange.

¶ L. ix. Hist. Aug.

* L. xvii. Hist. Aug. II. 352.

† Id. p. 491.

‡ Id. p. 352.

Social Life in England and France, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the French Revolution. By the Editor of Madame du Deffand's Letters. 8vo. pp. 214.

THERE are many passages in this work, which deserve the most profound reflection, and the acute genius of Tacitus; but we must decline entering upon a topic, which, to establish the positions, requires as many details as would fill volumes, and ought to embrace various subjects. Manners and customs do not arise always from apparent causes, like plants from seed, but from things with which they have no known connection. Like experiments in Natural Philosophy, the results are such as were not anticipated. In the work before us, we have an instance of this kind, in a curious form, *viz.* the multiplication of old maids through the laws of primogeniture. These laws are abolished in France; and, says our Author,

"The marriages of young men, so far from being considered, as with us, a step in life which none but the rich can prudently take, is here, by the equal distribution of property, counted on as a certain means of increase of fortune, generally bringing more into the common stock than the expenses arising from it. Such marriages are for the most part contracted while the parents are yet of an age to partake of and enjoy society. The establishment, therefore, of the new-married couple in the paternal house, for the first years of their union, which sometimes forms an article of the marriage contract, is often without confinement or regret to the young people, and generally a comfort and amusement to their seniors."

—p. 157.

We highly approve of our Author's vindication of Horace Walpole, who, by applying the lively language and views of a man of the world to dry subjects, made literature and the arts fashionable.

Hours of Devotion for the promotion of true Christianity and Family Worship. Translated from the original German. By the Rev. E. J. Burrow, D.D. F.R.S. and F.L.S. 8vo, pp. 574.

The pulpit eloquence of the Germans is distinguished by beautiful sentiment, and we are glad to see their devotional works translated into our language, because there is a bad taste in our religious composition, which ought

to be exploded. We allude to that insipid, and mere professional manner, which bears no more resemblance to eloquence, than a murmur does to speech. Nothing is articulated, and no meaning can be extracted. To the German mode, however, of effecting impression by beautiful sentiment, is added exhortation to duty, and illustration from reason. Sentiment is the music of thought, and who can say that devotion is not increased by the magnificence of Handel, or the sublimity of Milton. The cause of this German manner is the lofty and philosophical view which is taken of the benevolence and wisdom of the Creator; while our puritans and ascetics make the world a jail, and human life only a tread-mill, whereas there is neither moral misery nor error, except through aberration from the laws of God, not observation of them. Of course the very converse of the gloomy hallucination alluded to was in the divine intention; because to confer animal life without pleasurable susceptibility, and the means of indulging it under proper limits, would be a most irrational absurdity.

The cause of erotic fanaticism is thus ably and satisfactorily explained:

"When persons of deep feeling and glowing imaginations, will and act, hate and love, it is always done with excessive fervour; thus it is as well in religious as in social life. The foundation of this lies in the preponderance of their inferior powers of mind, in comparison with the higher, that is, in comparison with reason and understanding. Their religion becomes, by this means, entirely symbolical and sensible. Like as in children, religious representations are usually more symbolical and sensible, than in grown up persons, whose judgment is more mature. Even the persons, therefore, who think themselves nearest to the spiritual kingdom, and fancy that they can so entirely spiritualize themselves as to enter into union with God, are commonly most ruled and deceived by their sensible nature, namely—feeling and imagination. Their prayer has more of the senses in it—their hopes of eternity, their love to God and Jesus Christ, have more of the senses. Far from exhibiting that pure spiritual veneration and worship of God, which are distinct and exempt from every thing of sense, they act towards the sublime object of their love with all the manifestations of an earthly tenderness; they make or decorate images to his honour with pious trifling; they speak of Him with sweet and endearing epithets, which remind us more of what is

common upon earth, than of any thing celestial. Nay, it is not unheard of, that such a supposed religious love has degenerated into real fanaticism or madness, uniting the wild emotions of a suppressed carnal instinct with an imagined holy inspiration.

"There is little or no hope of overcoming these aberrations, because instruction is addressed to an understanding which has been long overruled by the imagination and feelings."—p. 570.

Dr. Burrow is the author of a truly elegant work upon the Elgin marbles, accompanied with an excellent digest of the literary matter to be found in Stuart and other writers. We need not say that the translation is well executed; and as the work in the original German has reached *thirteen editions* (each edition consisting at least of ten thousand copies) we heartily wish that this circumstance may induce the English public to form also that favourable opinion which such success indicates.

Breaking the Line. Statement of Facts, in the nature of Memoir, leading to and connected with the great Battle, on the 12th of April, 1782, between the Fleet of Great Britain, commanded by the late Lord Rodney, and that of France, under the Comte de Grasse. By an old Naval Officer. 8vo, pp. 35.

BREAKING the line in maritime is the same manœuvre as breaking the centre in military action. The intention is, to disunite the enemy's force, bear upon one half with a double power, and keep the other at bay by the remainder. If the centre be too strong for attack, you bear upon the weakest of the wings, till by its giving way, you obtain a power of outflanking the enemy, and so of enfilading his line, exposed besides to a fire in front; or else, if he chuses to support his wings, so compel him to weaken his centre, by detachments from it, that it can be easily penetrated. This (substantially) was the manœuvre which won the battle of Vittoria. The counteracting measure is formation in crescent. The assailant bears upon the centre; it purposely gives way, and the two wings, aided by a force in the rear, attack such assailant on four sides at once. By these counter-acting tactics, Hannibal gained the battle of Cannæ. The same crescent form was attempted by the Duke of Brunswick at Jena, but Buonaparte,

who was master of his profession, was not to be so entrapped. He made the whole of his artillery bear upon the centre of the crescent, and tired out the two horns of it with incessant annoyance. When the men were so worn down with physical fatigue, that they could scarcely lift their muskets to their shoulders, he brought up his imperial guards, and a fresh force, and obtained an easy victory. This was his uniform practice, his guards being expressly reserved for such purposes; and this also was his plan at the battle of Waterloo; but the misfortune there was, that the accession of the Prussian force, and the simultaneous British charge *en masse*, left even a drawn battle impossible, for in half an hour he would have been surrounded.

When Villeneuve encountered Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, he thought to baffle him by forming a crescent. The illustrious Admiral was aware of this; he broke the centre, by sailing through it in *two* divisions, and thus disjoined *both* the horns, and threw all the enemy's ships into such a state of dispersion, that they were attacked and disabled singly, by double or treble their forces, without the power of aiding each other. As to the affair before us, the battle of the 12th of April, 1782, an opening ensued in the French line, through which Lord Rodney broke, and the victory was in consequence won; but, says our author, p. 5,

"On this subject the profession are divided, some being of opinion, that if the British fleet had passed along the line of the French, then tacked, and doubled back upon them, a more decisive victory would have been gained, and a greater number of ships have been captured."

The pamphlet now before us turns upon one point. Sir Howard Douglas, on behalf of his father Sir Charles, claims the honour of having suggested to Lord Rodney the manœuvre of breaking the line, and thus having been the agent of the subsequent success. This our author, out of respect to Lord Rodney's fame, denies; but the whole evidence turns upon a conversation, which could not have been heard by our author, who was in a different ship. According to Sir C. Dashwood's letter, in p. 29, Sir Ch. Douglas proposed to the Admiral breaking the line, saying,

"Sir George, I give you joy of the victory." "Poh! (said the chief,) the day is not half won yet."

Sir George hesitated, but being urged, consented.

Admitting the statement, we can see nothing to the discredit of the Admiral. He had evident doubts whether the measure recommended was not premature; and if, under the existing circumstances, by a longer delay, the Admiral saw that more ships would have been in his power (De Grasse was struggling for escape, not victory), then, breaking the line *so soon*, prevented the capture of those more ships. Therefore *sub judice lis est!*

The Rectory of Valehead. By the Rev. R. W. Evans. Post 8vo. pp. 287.

NO rational person will admit that the Almighty is in character a Dissenting Minister; and yet such a foolish hypothesis must be assumed to vindicate the theory of the writer before us, who makes the essence of Christianity to consist in misery, puritanism, perpetual use of Biblical phraseology, and degradation of the most ennobling sympathies, viz. family affections, into *weaknesses of the flesh*. (See p. 83.) Philosophers know that animal being was never conferred without an intention of bestowing happiness also; that the love of pleasure, and the love of action, are the ruling principles of such being; that the laws of Providence and those of Revealed Religion cannot possibly be at variance; and that Christianity is a practical code, which implies not morbid feeling, from disappointed ambition, or patronage of intellectual error from party motives; but of active duties, which render social good progressive:—whereas the mortification system of our author is, in the view of a philosopher, selfish and superstitious, because inconsistent with the laws of Providence, makes, instead of improving people, mere mopes, who think that salvation depends upon eating fish without sauce, and sleeping in a coffin. Providence says no such thing, and to oppose the Bible to Providence, only shows that the opponent understands neither.

The pretended Rector resembles no Church Rector whatever, because sound education has elevated all such persons

above our author's unphilosophical mistakes. Of him we know nothing. He may be, and we dare say is, in his own way, a well-meaning man; but as the book is written for proselytism, we should be blind to every warning of history and reason, if we did not deem his system a civil and political evil. Our review of Capt. Kotzebue's *Voyages* will prove this assertion, as do also the histories of Charles the First's time. In a literary view, we have no fault to find; but the only situation for which such religionists can possibly be fit is that of gaolers and turnkeys.

The Water-Witch; or the Skimmer of the Seas. A Tale. By the Author of The Borderers, The Prairie, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

WE venture to say, with historical truth, that setting aside skill in prize-fighting, and the sublime of poetical description, greater actions are to be found among the British sailors during one single war, than in the whole *Iliad*.

A seaman is one who lives in danger, and exerts every faculty, intellectual and corporeal, to overcome it. He contrives like a conjuror, climbs like a monkey, swims like a duck, and dies like a martyr. A fellow upon land who was obliged to support his existence by as many expedients as a sailor, would probably become a paltry swindler, a domestic cat prowling in a pantry; but the generous soul of the seaman remains uncorrupted. He is always a lion. He will endure a dog in his den, but where was the cat who ever did the like with a mouse? The feeling of the nation has ever been favourable to the "cubs of the British lion;" and we believe, that for heroic bravery, generous sentiment, and uncorrupted patriotism, they truly deserve it.

The *Skimmer of the Seas* is in character an argonaut, who realizes in his contraband profession all the labours of Hercules. He is a man only in the "*homo sum*;" in all other respects he is a supernatural being; and there is another inimitable character, called *Trysail*, who has not even in the agonies of approaching dissolution, a thought distinct from his profession. In incident this Novel has frequently all the grandeur of an epic poem. We have heroes, who, if the

do not wield the thunderbolt of Jupiter, yet wave the trident of Neptune over the obedient ocean; and the Skimmer of the Seas carries off his Amphitrite, and tritons blow their conches in Hymeneal rhapsodies. No critic in regard to this fine novel, can be addressed with "Cease rude Boreas, blustering railer," but long before he has gone through it, he and all readers will break out involuntarily into "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the waves."

—◆—
A Playwright's Adventures. By Frederick Reynolds. 16mo. pp. 356.

THIS dramatic annual consists of a novel, in the usual form of such writings, an elegant love story, with which are intermixed various traits of interesting character, and lively comedy. We shall make no more preface, on account of introducing an amusing dialogue between the hero and a Frenchman, who had visited England for the purpose of writing an account of it.

"Amongst other questions Vivid asked his French fellow-traveller if he knew what a Tory was? *Oui*, (he replied,) he be de vig.' And pray, monsieur, do you know what a Whig is? '*Oui*, Vig be de Tory.' 'Ha, ha! *bien*, monsieur, and pray did you ever hear any of this synonymous party speak?' *Oui*, in de church,—dans la chapelle de St. Stephen, and *ma foi!* instead of de *religieuse attentive* congregation, *quel bruit*, such speak all at once, *hear, hear! ordre, ordre*, and such loud laugh! *Et aussi* clerk, or *quelqu'un*, cry, *Clear de galerie.*"

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Sermons on various Subjects and Occasions. By the Rev. William Jones, A.M. F.R.S. late Minister of Nayland. Now first published from the original MSS. Edited by the Rev. William Henry Walker, A.M. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. JONES of Nayland was in his day an eminent person, and he did not write sermons, (no more than an Eton boy does verses void of grammar, prosody, and Virgilism,) without being theological, rational, and eloquent. There are beauties in each of these respects, and they are more than we can enumerate; but there is a
 we always read for the
 our sagacity in decy-
 viz. Moore's *Alma-*
ust, 1831.

nack. At the end of it is a very alarming wood-cut, called a hieroglyphic of the present times. Now in these sermons, vol. ii. p. 16, is a similar hieroglyphic, which it requires no Œdipus to unriddle.

"Amongst the causes of war, we find false religion; and history informs us how it has troubled the world: therefore, we ought to be aware of it, and watch it well, and guard people against it, which cannot be better done than by furnishing them with the old principles of Christian faith, and Christian loyalty; teaching them to fear God and honour the King; and not to meddle with those who are given to change, and leave ancient truth and soberness for novelty of opinion and wildness of imagination.

"I have told you, that the works to be followed when peace gives the opportunity, are good economy in the state, a better regulation of the poor, the improvement of the mind in arts and learning, the increase of plenty, and such a reformation of manners as cannot so well be attended to in a time of war."

—◆—
The Alexandrians, an Egyptian Tale of the Fourth Century. 2 vols. post 8vo.

NO person would suspect that Saint Athanasius of Anti-Arian celebrity has been made a principal personage in an erotic modern novel, and that he had all the qualities of a sturdy pedestrian, and a crafty general. But so is he here characterised, while George our patron saint is a mere Jew contractor, a peddling prime minister, who gained much money by monopolies. The hero is a Greek philosopher, who falls in love, and then does *not* act like a philosopher; and a pretty girl, much the same as other pretty girls, is the heroine. On they go, of course, Harlequin and Columbine, Athanasius being the magician.

Menodorus, the philosophical hero, often says wise things, and from these we extract the following concerning the arts used in fortune-telling:

"These arts, whether innocent or otherwise, are encouragements to the weakness of mankind; if people had no prognostication to apply to, it is probable they would content themselves with their present circumstances, and become happier individuals."—i. 99.

There are some further good delineations of character, tolerably faithful portraits of persons who lived in Egypt during the æra. In such a

tale, however, we do not hold modern slang to be in keeping. "You had better eat Pollio directly" (i. 159) is an expression of this kind. It is quite common now also to mix up novels and theology, which is much like January and May—marriage of a young woman with an old man. Not only is it unnatural and in bad taste, but it spoils both, the novel and the sermon, and is useless; for novel readers skip the latter, and load it with execration as a discordant intrusion; making a church of the dinner table; dining and praying all under one,—profanations which ought to excite abhorrence.

◆

The Plays of Philip Massinger; adapted for Family Reading, &c.

EVERY man who writes plays has known in all ages that he cannot be a proser. He must be a luxury; and although buffoonery may be the substitute for wit in comedy, and pathos in tragedy, in that case all depends upon the acting; for, as literary compositions, the plays are worth nothing. There is another principle to be consulted in dramatic writing. Dialogue on the stage is not delivery of a lecture by a school-master; but a conversation between two persons who do not talk to say what they like for interchangeable gratification, but to amuse the public—an unnatural use of conversation, talking to be overheard, peculiar to the drama and to no other state of things whatever. Now the character of the dialogue, as to the work before us, is this. The plays of the age exhibit, where the authors are men of talent, strength of intellect, awkwardized by pedantry; and we think that, as the plays of Shakspeare, Jonson, and Massinger abound with passages which the present age respects, plays so solidly constructed would not have been written, had not the audience deserved as much credit for taste in this castellated style, as the writers had for powers in that kind of architecture. But every man turns over old books for curiosities; and these the reader will find in the Plays of Massinger, to his heart's content.

◆

The Annals of my Village; being a Calendar of Nature, for every Month of the Year.

By the Author of Select Female Biography, Conchologist's Companion. 12mo. pp. 362.

WE rejoice when we find books like this and the Journal of a Naturalist, thriving under popular approbation. No works are equally calculated to promote indelible piety, and, as appears from this book, to display the truths contained in the Bible. They should therefore be especially patronized for juvenile reading. It would be impossible for us to give a table of the curious contents. We cannot too highly commend the author, except for one thing, i. e. transcribing whole pages about the woollen trade from Mr. Fosbroke's Gloucestershire, and not mentioning the authority. This circumstance does not affect, however, the merit of his work, which is great, and has besides the singular utility of being amiably pious. We hesitate not to affirm that religion, exhibited in a morose form, does more harm than good, especially among young people, by the disgust which it excites; and hence also it is that nine theories of religion out of ten never attain a higher rank than sects; and these divert the attention, which ought to be devoted to practical duties, to angry passions and profitless labours for proselytism.

If we were to select any curious matters in particular, we should those about the spider tribe, and we wish that our author had paid especial attention to the autumnal gossamer. According to our knowledge, how they contrive to overpower gravity, and if we may so say, fasten one end of their threads upon mere air, is not satisfactorily understood.

We shall end with extracts purely referring to matters of general utility.

"Linnaeus exhorted his hardy countrymen to watch carefully the expanding and unfolding of buds and leaves in different forest trees, rightly judging that the husbandman might derive important hints from thus observing them.

"Harold Barch, acting on this idea, accurately noted the epochs at which different species huddled and put forth their leaves, when the countrymen sowed their fields, and how many weeks elapsed between the seed-time and the harvest. His observations went to prove that the same constitution of the air, and degree of solar heat, which brings forth the tender leaf, causes, also, the grain to vegetate. He therefore recommended the hus! regulate his

time of sowing by the foliation of such trees as grew around his field, to observe, from one season to another, how each, according to its soil and species, and its exposure to the sun and air, burst into leaf; well knowing that a cold north wind, the shade of a near cliff, or moist soil, tends to prevent the early leafing of some trees, as much as a dry situation, or a sloping hill, inclining to the south, promotes it.

"Eighteen naturalists followed this ingenious suggestion, and their concurring observations made in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, led to the conclusion, that in Uppland, its immediate dependencies, and generally throughout Sweden, harley sowing nearly coincided with the foliation of the birch; and that in places where, from a diversity of soil or climate, this tree could not be entirely depended on, some other might be referred to as a natural calendar.

"A strict regard was further recommended to the kind of crop that was produced from seeds sown at intervals; that, by comparing these with the foliation of the nearest trees, a clearer light might be thrown upon the subject. It was also urged that some attention should be paid to the opening of different wild flowers in each province, and then noted the degrees of heat or cold.

"But Swedish husbandmen had recourse to this natural calendar, long before the great Linnæus, or the indefatigable Barch, recommended its adoption. The mower ascertained the season proper for cutting grass in sheltered fields, either from the flowering of the parnassia, marsh gentian, or asphodel, from the withering of the purple meadow trefoil, or the ripening of the seeds of the yellow rattle; and on elevated places, from the fallow hue of the leopard's bane. The gardener was taught that his house-plants should not be trusted to the open air, till the leaves of the oak and ash began to open.

"A prudent husbandman will ever carefully endeavour to ascertain the proper time in which to sow his seed; for this, by the blessing of Him, who sends the early and the latter rain, causes the valleys to stand thick with corn, and lays a foundation for public and private happiness. But he who is ignorantly tenacious of ancient customs, fixes his sowing season to a month or day, regardless whether or not the earth is well prepared. Hence it happens that what the sower often sows with labour, the reaper reaps with sorrow; that the farmer frequently murmurs against Providence for causing his fields to mourn in weeds, or to produce such grain as the reaper wishes not to fill his arms with, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom; while he ought rather to accuse himself that his granary is not better stored."

The Bohemian method of raising

apple-trees deserves especial attention:

"From Bohemia, a correspondent writes, that an horticulturist there had a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple-trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it is striking root, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a healthy tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted. This discovery is valuable; for if the seeds or kernels of apples are sown, all, except that one roundish seed, which differs in appearance from the others, produce crabs instead of apples. Cuttings, too, when committed to the earth, rarely succeed. The sun dries up the sap before a root is formed, and it must be under very favourable circumstances, that a cutting will answer the expectation of him who plants it. But the Bohemian method seldom fails. I have successfully tried it with the cuttings of myrtles, geraniums, and scarlet fuscias."

The History of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, by John Knox; to which are appended several other Pieces of his Writing. With a Memoir, Historical Introduction, and Notes. By William M'Gairn, Esq. 8vo. pp. 581. Portraits.

IT is our rule in matters of history, to refer to worldly motives, accompanied with favourable circumstances, for elucidation of successful issues. In the case before us, we allege that the Reformation owed its fortunate result in the time of Henry the Eighth to the lure held out of the partition of the monastic estates. We have the authority of Mr. D'Israeli, the standard matter-of-fact philosopher upon the subject of the times of Charles I. (and happy we think is it, that the subject has fallen into his hands,) for affirming that the Reformation in Scotland was indirectly patronised by the aristocracy of the country, because they saw in prospect an advantageous transfer of property. That this was the instigating motive is evident, from the incident recorded by Mr. D'Israeli, viz. that during the life of Knox, the tithe payers complained to him, that where they had heretofore paid twenty shillings to their clergy, they now paid thirty shillings to the lay successors; and so completely was Knox humbled down to a mere tool, that he was necessitated by his followers

make a complaint to the usurpers, and only received for answer, that *his* (Knox's) concern related purely to spirituals, and not to temporals.

So Mr. D'Israeli; and he further states, that Knox was a disciple of Calvin, whose object was to substitute a republican instead of a monarchical popedom, and elevate the spiritual above the temporal power; a most pernicious principle, in the view of political and civil well-being.

That Protestantism is essential both to liberty and reason, is unquestionable, and if it creates parties founded even upon unphilosophical and impolitic absurdities, such parties by their collisions produce an absolute necessity of political toleration; and whatever may be said to the contrary, it is certain that indifference to religion, and often infidelity, have been generated, only because factions have propagated notions, against which informed reason revolts, and which history exposes to just contempt. To piety, morals, and philanthropy, to acts which both intend and produce the love of God and the good of man, no rational man objects. But let us mark the retributive justice of Providence, as to the subject before us. Calvin and Knox, by their joint efforts, have reduced the clergy of Scotland personally to utter insignificance, instead of elevating them, as was their object, to the political power of the Jesuits. They have notwithstanding been enabled to preserve church discipline, and surveillance, which, as appears from the Life of Archbishop Sharpe, was annihilated in England through the Toleration Act. The National Education has also contributed to aid that character for superior morals and regularity, which distinguishes the population of Scotland. In England the conservation of morals was transferred to the magistracy; and there were also Poor Rates, which weaken the dread of poverty, caused by luxurious indulgence.

The original founder of the Reformation was John Wickliffe; and the Editor truly says, that

"His doctrines had been extensively propagated in England, and had found their way into Scotland, together with copies of his translation of the Scriptures, by which were sown the seeds of that Reformation, in which the author of the following His-

tory bore so prominent a part."—*Introd.* xxix.

John Knox was born about 1505, the son of parents of whom nothing more is known than that they were connected by some sort of dependence upon the Earls of Bothwell, that his father was a brother's son of the house of Ranferly in Renfrewshire, and that his mother's name was Sinclair. (p. xxiii.) As antiquaries, we wish that biographers would retain the ancient orthography of names, because in those times spelling was taught by the ear and pronunciation; and Bale* gives his name, not as John Knox, but John Knoles, which has a very English look, as to origin. His places of education were the Grammar School of Haddington, and the University of St. Andrew's. After graduation, he became a teacher of scholastic theology; was ordained; and, like Luther, studied Augustine, and preached Anti-catholic doctrines, for which he was sent to the galleys for nineteen months. By what means he obtained his liberation is unknown; but it was apparently effected, because it was about the time when Henry the Eighth died, that he might aid the Reformation. He did so; but from ascetical principles refused both a living and a bishopric. He thought that a person who had a cure of souls, ought to be a monk, and make his congregation such, as far as possible. He appears, says our author,

"To have perfectly understood the difference between a mere preacher of the gospel, and one who was pastor of a church. The sphere of the former is the world of mankind as sinners; the latter includes the oversight of a company of Christians, professing separation from the world; and one great object of the pastoral office is to watch over them, and take care that *separation from the world be strictly maintained*. Knox delighted to preach to Englishmen as sinners, whether papist or protestant; but he would not incur the responsibility of a pastoral charge over a congregation of them as Christians, because the law of the land would not suffer him to *maintain their separation from the world*. This is plainly expressed in his own words. He said there were many things that needed reformation, without which, in his opinion, ministers could not discharge their office conscientiously in the sight of God; for no minister, according to the existing laws, had power to prevent the unworthy from parti-

* Vol. i.

cipation of the sacraments, which was a chief point of his office."—xxxv. xxxvi.

The systems of Knox and Calvin are only institutions which, *mutato nomine*, preserve the essentials of popery. The ascendancy of the Catholic Church through auricular confession and excommunication, was to be preserved by means of this "separation from the world" and "expulsion from the sacrament." In the opinion of both these political agitators (for such they were) the laws and the people were alike to be subservient to the ecclesiastical office.

Upon the accession of Mary, Knox very prudently emigrated; and became acquainted with Calvin, who was schoolmaster in spirituals to a large society of exiles at Francfort. In the year 1557, he was invited to return from exile, and founded that Reformation which now obtains in Scotland.

With the merits or demerits of that system we have nothing to do. We only know that real apostleship implies attention to morals, philanthropy, and civilization, and that mere mob apostles are only fire-brands. We speak with truth, and think in horror. Knox was a low violent man, who regarded not crime; and we deny that the accusations were, as our author says, "false re-

presentations of popish and high-church writers, or modern admirers of Queen Mary."—p. xxxix.

Camden was a writer subject to no such imputations. He informs us, "that in 1567 James prior of St. Andrew's wished to obtain the administration of the realm of Scotland *ex doctrinâ Knoxii, quem pro Patriarchâ habuit*, used often to acclaim that crowns should be conferred by merit, not by family, that women should be excluded from succession, and that their government was *monstrous*."*—Camden also says, that Knox recommended the deposition and public execution of Mary.†

We decline adding more, because fuller illustrations have been lately given by a Correspondent. (Supplement, p. 599.)

We value too highly the talent, morality, and bravery of our northern fellow countrymen, to assign such results to a vulgar ferocious Calvinist; nor do we hold that man to be an apostle, who is no other than a sanguinary fanatic, that makes the founder of Christianity to be of similar character to himself.

The editor has done his duty; and the work is of great use to those who are fond of ecclesiastical history.

* Annales, p. 111.

† Id. 118.

FINE ARTS.

ANCIENT CARVINGS.

The once wealthy and celebrated Abbey of Parc, situated near Louvain, in Belgium, has lately been dismantled of all the ancient embellishments, consisting of Gothic and Roman carvings, and other works of art, with which it had been successively enriched for the last 700 years. The stone-walls and other remains are shortly to be sold. The corridor, which was spacious, contained forty-one richly stained glass windows, which have been purchased with the intention of bringing them to England. The fine panels of the chapel have been brought to London, and are now for private inspection at Mr. Rogers's, carver and gilder, Church-street, Soho. It is only to be regretted that the entire of the fittings-up of this chapel are not in his possession. The two chairs belonging to the communion table, and which were intended for his late Majesty, were purchased last year by Dawkins Pennant, Esq. M.P. for 160 guineas. So precarious and uncertain, however, is the disposal of works of art, that the extensive and magnificent carved oak library from the

convent was lately sold in this country for a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the freight and duties paid. The rich stalls, with the cornices and frame-work which contained the panels, still remain in the Netherlands. The oak figures which decorated the walls, about twenty in number, are in London; we have seen one, of the natural size, representing Vigilance holding a cock in one hand, and in the other the cup of health, of pure and classical design.

The eighteen panels, which we have had the pleasure of inspecting, were carved in 1730, by Birgé, to whom Brussels is indebted for the beautiful fountain au Grand Sablon. The subjects they represent are:—1. The Presentation in the Temple; 2. The Circumcision; 3. Samuel presented to the High Priest; 4. The Passage of the Red Sea; 5. Moses preaching in the Wilderness; 6. David playing on the Harp; 7. Baruch and the Roll; 8. The Conversion of Constantine; 9. Hezekiah and Isaiah; 10. His Holiness and two of the Brethren; 11. Saint Cecilia and the Angel; 12. The Ascension; 13. Nebuchadnezzar; 14. The Flight to

Egypt. (The fourteen pictures, or panels, are valued at 680*l.*) 15. A Trophy of Music; 16. Ditto; 17. The Arms of the Convent; 18. Ditto.—We have been informed that the convent of Parc was once the studio of the late Mr. Nollekins, and these very panels his delight. The Brethren of this convent defrayed his expenses to Rome, and did all they could to bring him forward in the world.

We also observed two finely carved chairs from the Convent of Black Nuns, at Ghent, executed in the time of Francis I.; a large communion table, with 140 small Gothic figures; 16 Gothic chairs; and some curious friezes from Germany and Holland.

Mr. Rogers has also in his possession, and intended for private inspection, a curious and valuable collection of oak carvings of Grinling Gibbons,* who lived in the time of Charles II. and who may be said to have surpassed all other competitors in this particular branch of art. The peculiar characteristics of Gibbons's chisel were lightness, elegance, and freedom. The finest and most elaborate specimens of his works are at Chataworth, Petworth, Houghton, Burghley, Hampton, Windsor, St. James's Palace, and many churches in London. The choir of St. Paul's was from his design and workmanship. In his productions Gibbons always attempted a story; for instance, in Mr. Rogers's collection we have represented the four Elements. At the top is Fire, with all its different emblems; the bottom is Water, with the representations of crabs and shells; Earth has the lively bounding squirrels, &c.; Air shows the foliage of the trees and fantastically shaped birds, whose downy feathers appear as if they would yield to a pressure. If Gibbons decorated a dining-room he dressed the panels with all sorts of game and fruit, and trophies of hunting and fishing; the music-room had the lyre, the tabor, the

flute, and the harp with its silver strings. He chiefly cut in the limetree, sometimes in oak, and sometimes in stone, as the vases and pedestals at the north and south entrance of St. Paul's, and the pedestal of King Charles's horse at Charing-cross.

There were numerous other curious specimens of ancient carving, obtained from the dismantled shrines and sacristies of religious edifices, which excited our admiration; the gold and paint with which they were once decorated having been washed away by strong solutions of alkali.

MEDAL ENGRAVING.

We have been favoured with the Prospectus of a "Society for the Encouragement of Medal Engraving," to which we think the public attention may very properly be drawn. Upon the historical value of medalling we need not enlarge, but while attaching to the science, as antiquaries and lovers of the fine arts, its full share of importance, we read with great regret the statement that "Captain Mudie was obliged to have the greater part of his series of medals engraved in France;" the continuance of such a necessity would be a national discredit, and we shall therefore watch the progress of this infant society with solicitude.

The third part of Mr. Major's beautiful cabinet edition of *Hogarth's Works*, contains twelve copper plates, and four subjects on steel, etched with surprising attention to the character of the heads as exhibited in the originals by Hogarth. These are etched by Mr. Geo. Cruikshank, a truly kindred spirit with the great master. The plates he has selected are the Laughing Audience, the Company of Undertakers, the Oratorio, and the Public Lecture. The originals of these prints were etched in a free manner by Hogarth himself, and are justly considered superior to the more finished engravings by his own burin. The spirit of the originals is wonderfully preserved in these small copies; and the superiority makes us wish Mr. Cruikshank had engraved more plates for Mr. Major's edition. The Strolling Players is beautifully copied by T. E. Nicholson. In Pl. 5 of *Marriage à-la-Mode*, Mr. Watt has made the back-ground too dark, and not copied the minor parts correctly. The 2d Pl. of the Election is well engraved by Worthington; as is Pl. 7, of Industry and Idleness, by P. Audinet. Pl. 5, of the Rake's Progress, we consider a failure, and the minor parts are unfaithful. Mr. Duncan has engraved Pl. 12, of Industry and Idleness, and Beer Street and Gin Lane, in a very creditable manner. We are glad to see that Mr. Major has taken our hint, and engrafted on Dr. Trusler's text some judicious additions from the works of Mr. Ireland, Mr. Cunningham, and other writers.

* Grinling Gibbons was born in Spurling, in the Strand, and afterwards resided in Bell Savage-court, Ludgate-hill, where he carved a pot of flowers which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by. There is no instance (says Lord Orford) of a man before Gibbons, who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species. He lived afterwards at Deptford, where Mr. Evelyn, discovering his wonderful talents, recommended him to Charles II. who gave him a place in the Board of Works, and employed him in the chapel at Windsor. His carved work here is done in lime-tree, representing a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other allusions to scripture history, with the star and garter and other ornaments, finished with great perfection.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Works announced for Publication.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes. By S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

Pictureque Memorials of Salisbury, a series of Etchings, comprising Views of interesting Buildings, and other remains, in that city and neighbourhood. Edited, with descriptive Notices, by the Rev. PETER HALL, M.A. Curate of St. Edmund's, Sarum.

Histoire de Hainault, par JACQUES DE GUYSE, traduite en Français avec le texte Latin en regard, et accompagnée de Notes.

Bibliothèque de Photius, Patriarche de Constantinople, traduite en Français, précédée d'une Raisonnée de ses Ouvrages.

Rough Sketches of the Life of an Old Soldier during a service in the West Indies, Peninsula, &c. By Lieut.-Col. J. LEACH, C.B. late of the Rifle Brigade.

On Modern Infidelity with respect to its influence on Society. By the Rev. R. HALL.

Fables, and other pieces in Verse. By MARY COLLING, a native of Devon (who, for twelve years, hath been a faithful servant in the same family); with some Account of the Author, in Letters addressed to Robert Southey, Esq. Poet-Laureate, by Mrs. Bray, author of "Fitz of Fitz-Ford, &c."

The Topography and Antiquities of Rome. By the Rev. R. BURGESS. 2 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of Lavalette.

Vol. II. of Mr. ST. JOHN'S Lives of Celebrated Travellers.

Life and Correspondence of the late Mr. Roscoe.

A Volume of Poems. By R. GILFILLAN.

Francis the First, an historical drama. By Miss F. KEMBLE.

A Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger, embellished with illustrative engravings and a map of the route. By Messrs. LANDER.

A second series of Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. By Dr. SOUTHEY. The third volume of the History of the Peninsular War will appear this season: and Essays, Moral and Political, in two volumes.

Memorials of Hampden, his Party, and his Times, with Portraits and Autograph Letters. By Lord NUGENT.

A Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By Dr. BREWSTER.

Summary of Facts hitherto ascertained respecting the Cholera of Russia, with a detail of its progress from Asia to Europe. By BISSET HAWKINS, M.D.

Ornithological Delineations, in continuation of the Century of Birds, from the Himalaya Mountains, never previously figured. The descriptions supplied by N. A. Vigors, Esq. F.R.S. By Mr. GOULD.

SALES OF BOOKS, MSS. &c.

The library, &c. of Dr. Griffiths, editor of the Monthly Review, was sold by Mr. Wheatley on the 3d of August, and eight following days. Thorpe, the bookseller, purchased the Doctor's uncut copy of the Monthly Review, with the names of the authors of each criticism inscribed by the original editor and proprietor, or by his successor Dr. Moody, together with a large box of invaluable letters, addressed to the editor by Voltaire (in English), Bishop Percy, Goldsmith, Badoock, Dr. Burney, Maloué, Steevens, Sir James Mackintosh, and many other distinguished literary men, for 74*l*. The portrait of Dr. Griffiths, painted by Sir T. Lawrence, was purchased by Mr. Dominic Colnaghi for 54*l*. 12*s*. One of the best pictures of Fuseli's Milton Gallery (Eve), was sold to Mr. Acheson for 14*l*. 14*s*.; a scene from Walton's Angler, by Wainwright, for 21*l*. to Mr. Haslewood; and Christ and the Widow's Daughter, by Schiavone, for 28 guineas. The whole sale netted 1800*l*.

Lord Strangford's books, coins, and gems, have been sold by Sotheby. Many of the coins were very scarce; they produced nearly 1,000*l*. The gems were, in general, not rare, and the whole did not sell for 70*l*. The books, collected principally by his Lordship during his residence at Stockholm, in the Levant, and at various courts, were many of them extremely rare. Some Greek manuscripts of the Evangelists were of unrivalled beauty, and brought prodigiously high prices. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., Archdeacon Butler, Baron Bolland, Mr. Heber, Mr. Wilks, M.P. Mr. Pettigrew (for the Duke of Sussex), and the leading booksellers, were the principal buyers. The two days' sale of printed books and manuscripts produced nearly 1,000*l*.

On the 20th Aug. the sale rooms of Mr. Evans were crowded by the curious, to witness the sale of the original manuscripts of some of the Waverley Novels. The following are the prices and purchasers:—The Monastery, 18*l*. Thorpe; Guy Mannering, 27*l*. 10*s*. Thorpe; Old Mortality, 33*l*. Robertson; Antiquary, 42*l*. Capt. Basil Hall; Rob Roy, 50*l*. Mr. Wilks, M.P.; Peveril of the Peak, 42*l*. Cochrane; Waverley, 18*l*. Wilks. These were all perfect, or nearly so; the following were not complete:—Waverley, 18*l*. Wilks; The Abbot, 14*l*. Poole and Edwards; Ivanhoe, 12*l*. Rumbold; The Pirate, 12*l*. Molteni; The Fortunes of Nigel, 16*l*. 16*s*. Bain; Kenilworth, 17*l*. Wilks; The Bride of Lammermoor, 14*l*. 14*s*. Capt. Basil Hall. Total, 317*l*.

LECTURES ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

Mr. Clarkson, whose lectures on the "*Origin and Progress of Society*," we lately reported, has just finished at Clapham a course of Lectures on Negro Slavery. In the first lecture he introduced some curious investigations, with a view to rebut the arguments of the colonial advocates as to the mental and physical inferiority of the negroes, and as to their political and social incompetency. In the course of these, he adduced a latin treatise of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, in which that great anatomist and naturalist aims at demonstrating, on anatomical grounds, that the first man must have been a negro; and that the red and white races of the human species must have been derived from black, and not the black from red or white. Next, the lecturer argued, from the testimony of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Homer, and Virgil, that the aboriginal Egyptians, who initiated all civilization, were negroes; and exhibited copies of extant representations in Egyptian tombs, to show the probability that there was a negro royal dynasty in Egypt, under which dynasty (certainly under a black dynasty) the white or Caucasian variety of the species were held in slavery. He produced evidence of the degradation, moral, physical, and intellectual, of the white slaves (including *British barbarians*) under the effects of slavery, from ancient historians; and he brought forward the testimony of the British resident Dupuis, at Mogadore, to prove the same pernicious influence on the white slaves, Christian and European, lately subjected to slavery in the Barbary states. Having thus shown that the colonial advocates of negro inferiority argue in a vicious circle (the degradation being assigned as a reason for the slavery, after slavery had produced the degradation), the lecturer proceeded to detail the origin and progress of negro slavery, and its condition in our colonies at the present time. He referred to the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Canning in 1823, in concurrence with the West Indian proprietors and their Committee in this country, as exhibiting a picture of the actual condition of the slaves in 1823, painted by the hands of the colonists themselves; and averred that both the great measures—the abolition of the negro slave trade in 1807, and the amelioration of colonial slavery thus proposed in 1823, were FRUSTRATED AND ABORTIVE. All that had been decreed by the legislature in favour of the oppressed Africans in our colonies, is, he says, to this moment a dead letter. The sabbath is *not* a day of rest. Work equal to six days and three nights in the week (during crop-time, i. e. half the year), stimulated by the cart-whip, and supported by a miserable weekly dole of two pounds of salt fish, with the precarious chance of rearing a few vegetables during such intolerable

exertions, is still performed. The slave is still a *thing*, and not a man. He is still arrested for his master's debts; torn from his family, and sold as a *moveable* (to be considered in the degraded light of a *fixture* would be happy for him). If his son be murdered, or his daughter violated, his evidence against the white murderer and ravisher is still rejected. Punishment, though ostensibly reduced to thirty-nine lashes, is still murderous, and often indefinite. Pregnant women are still flogged in a state of nudity on the ground, in sight of their sons and husbands. Indecency in flogging females is still pertinaciously adhered to. The cart-whip still echoes from morn till night through the groves consecrated to cruelty, where the first discoverers fancied they had found a Paradise. What has been the answer to Mr. Canning's resolutions? Let Mr. Shiel state: "Jamaica took the cartel containing her sovereign's mandate, and shook it dripping with negro blood in the insulted face of England." Let Mr. Buxton record the rest of the reply: "Demerara replied by the murder of the Christian minister Smith; Barbadoes, by the demolition of the Methodist chapel; Berbice, by the horrible reports of the colonial fiscal; the Bahamas, by the murderous outrage of the Mosses." Nevis has since replied by the depopulating scourge of Lord Combermere's overseer Walley; Jamaica, by the brutal cruelty of the Reverend Mr. Brydges to his female slave Hilton. What has been the general answer of all the Crown, of all the chartered colonies? One may fancy the hundred mouths of some Titanian giant or Gorgon bellowing forth the reply: "Depopulation; wholesale massacre and murder; weekly, daily, hourly assassination." In ten years, there has been a decrease of 45,800 slaves in fourteen colonies. This is the "sticking-place" to which the cause is now screwed; this, the point of the road to amelioration we have now reached. Ten victims of this execrable system are despatched every day. We and all who suffer it are accomplices after the fact in this foul murder. It is beyond words. "While we debate, they die," says an eloquent abolitionist; "while we deliberate, they perish."

"What is to be done," continued the lecturer, "with a question on which it is disgraceful to speak coolly? Not to be indignant at such inveterate atrocity, at such a system of permanent outrage, is not to be a man. Should we still temporize, deprecate, conciliate, and fitter it away?" Mr. Clarkson stated it to be his firm conviction, that unless the people of England resolved to take the matter at once into their own hands, and to abolish slavery by some decided decree, like that which was carried into effect at Hayti and Mexico, the question would drag on through a future half century, as it had already lingered without results through a

past; and wear out the exertions and lives of the young abolitionists, as it had already worn out the old. He was convinced that it would be better to drop the subject altogether, if it were not resolved to demand of the legislature its INSTANT and UTTER ABOLITION. It was his province to show the necessity, on religious and moral grounds, and the safety and advantage to all parties, on political grounds, of this effectual step.

Having disposed of the scriptural arguments employed by the colonial advocates in favour of slavery, Mr. Clarkson proceeded at once to consider the question of immediate emancipation. "Its consequences?" is the first query that meets us. Was it so very alarming a measure, even on the threshold, when the late Lord Melville (no very intemperate innovator) was willing that British colonial slavery should cease in 1800. But look to the consequences, iterate the colonists! Look to facts, said the lecturer. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have been emancipated at Cuba, at the Brazils, at Sierra Leone, at Mexico, at Hayti, and in our own colonies. Here is an experimental argument. Did those emancipated negroes rise to cut the throats of their benefactors? to wound the hand that smote off their chains? Did they rebel, to acquire that which they had already acquired without rebellion? Preposterous argument! Did any evil consequence to any party result from their freedom? None whatever. Those free negroes were as respectable, as industrious, and as well disposed as the white proprietors. At Mexico, a decree without preparation or notice liberated all the black slaves in one day. Did the negroes revenge themselves on their benefactors? Were they turbulent and disorderly? Nothing of the kind. There was nothing but reciprocal congratulation and rejoicing; nothing but emulation in social duties with their white brethren; nothing but zeal to serve the state into which they were admitted. So, when the French republic abolished slavery in Hayti, all accounts concur in attesting the immediate advantages to all parties, and the increased prosperity of the proprietors and the whole colony. "Its march to prosperity was rapidly accelerated," says a contemporary writer and eye-witness; "and its improvement like magic." It was when Buonaparte (apostate as he was from his early vow of liberty, in both hemispheres, and to his ultimate bane) attempted to re-impose their broken chains on the necks of the slaves, that blood and devastation covered the island. The negroes justly fought for freedom and independence "to the knife." But from the time the Haytians have recovered their freedom, they have constantly advanced in prosperity, and their free black peasantry are more prosperous, comfortable, and happy, than any

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peasantry in the world, not excepting our own, at this time. Of this allegation the lecturer adduced concurring proofs, and read the testimony of recent eye-witnesses and correspondents.

Mr. Clarkson stated, that the plan adopted for free labour, on the liberation of the Haytian negroes, was to give one-fourth of the produce to the labourer, and the other three-fourths to the capitalist or planter. And he proposed a plan into which the division of profits entered, and of which he gave elaborate details, as the basis of a future RURAL CODE, that might be established in our colonies, with advantage to the planters as well as the negro slaves, were the British legislature, in imitation of the magnificent promptitude of Mexico, immediately to pronounce slavery abolished throughout the British dominions.

Mr. Clarkson then went into the question of compensation, which, he said, was generally considered in the light of a bugbear, deterring from all compromise, and closing the door on all adjustment; but in which, he added, he would prove that there was no real difficulty whatever. His hypothesis was, that even were the claim to compensation demanded by the West Indian proprietors conceded, the British nation would gain, in a financial point of view, by the concession. He should not, therefore, deny that there was ground for compensation, as our late colonial secretary, Sir George Murray, had denied. He should not insist on the legal exception, that immoral occupation and defective title-deeds abrogated all claim to compensation for property. But he would at once join issue with the planters, and take the estimate of some of their own body, either as regarded income arising from the property in slaves, or its value per head. And he averred, that after making fair sets-off for the cost, military and naval, of maintaining the system, and the losses sustained through it by our East India, Chinese, and African commerce, that in the article of the West Indian protecting duties alone, England would be a LARGE ANNUAL GAINER, by admitting the claim thus equitably adjusted. But in order to clear the ground of all quibbles, he moreover maintained, that she would be a gainer, even in admitting the whole claim without the above sets-off and reductions. (We are compelled to omit Mr. Clarkson's arithmetical calculations to this effect.) But he proceeded to urge, that she would be infinitely more a gainer indirectly than directly, by the renewed spring the abolition would give to East Indian and Chinese trade, and by the illimitable vent it would open for our commodities throughout the African Peninsula, when its immense and unexplored exterior shall be allowed to develop all the wants and demands of improving civilization.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 25.

The Earl of Aberdeen, adverting to the speech of the King of the French on the opening of the French Chambers, begged to be informed by what convention the BELGIC FORTRESSES were to be demolished, and how far the British Government was a party to that convention. The Noble Earl lamented the result of the inactivity, or impolicy, of the British Government, particularly as regarded our conduct to Holland and Portugal, in permitting French influence to prevail.—Earl Grey replied, that he should be fully prepared, when the proper time arrived, to defend the conduct of his Majesty's Government on the subject of our foreign affairs. His Lordship then read a Protocol, dated April 17, signed by the representatives of the courts of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and England, which declared, that they had come to the unanimous opinion, that the fortresses of the Belgian frontier were too numerous for the resources of the new kingdom; and, moreover, did not afford a security for its independence; and that, therefore, they should, immediately after the independence of the new kingdom of Belgium had been formally recognized by the states of Europe, enter into negotiations respecting the particular fortresses which it might be expedient to raze.—The Duke of Wellington observed, that the fortresses in question belonged to the five Great Powers, including Holland, acting in conjunction with England; and that France had nothing to do with them, and had never contributed towards their construction. He admitted the reasonableness of sanctioning the appointment of a Sovereign to Belgium, but declared that France ought to have been the last Power to require, or sanction, the demolition of the bulwarks in question.—Earl Grey deprecated the extension of these discussions, as negotiations were still pending. In the event of war, he doubted not that every one of these fortresses would have been immediately taken possession of by France—of course, to the manifest injury of Belgium.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, when, after some remarks, the disfranchisement of Queensborough and New Romney in schedule A, was agreed to without a division. It was then carried that St. Germans, St. Mawes, and St. Michael's, be disfranchised. On the motion for the disfranchisement of Saltash, Mr. Cruder said, that it might fairly be considered as having

upwards of 2000 inhabitants, and was therefore improperly included in schedule A.—Lord John Russell admitted that he thought the justice of the case would be more fairly met by not retaining Saltash in the present schedule. On a division the numbers were, for Saltash remaining in schedule A, 150; against it, 231.—It was then moved, amid much laughter, that Old Sarum should stand part of schedule A. Sir C. Forbes said, that the two Hon. Members who represented that borough were as independent as any Members in that House. Mr. R. C. Ferguson said, that it might be true that the present Members were independent; but then, unfortunately, they were the representatives of themselves and not of the people. The motion for its disfranchisement was then put, and carried. It was then, amid some desultory discussion, agreed, that the boroughs of Seaford, Steyning, Stockbridge, Tregony, Wareham, Westly, Wendover, Whitchurch, Winchester, Woodstock, Wootton Bassett, and Yarmouth, being the remainder of schedule A, should be disfranchised.

July 27. After a long discussion on the affairs of Belgium the House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL. Upon the motion that each of the boroughs in schedule B return one Member to that House, Sir R. Peel moved, as an amendment, that the word "two" be introduced instead of "one." The Right Hon. Baronet argued at great length, that, after having, by schedule A, cut off from the representation 56 boroughs and 111 representatives, and seeing how great a preponderance was given to the representation of the mercantile interests of the North, over the agricultural interests of the South, this preservation was necessary, as a safe counterpoise in the arrangement of the representation. The South of England, he said, would lose 134, while the North would be deprived of only 18 Members; and the South would gain by this Bill seven, and the North 32 Members. To counteract the consequences of such a change was the object of his amendment.—Lord J. Russell resisted the motion, submitting that the principle of the Bill had been settled, and maintaining that the extension of the franchise to the manufacturing interests, was called for by their increased importance, and to give to the representation a safe equilibrium. The Committee divided, when there appeared—for the clause in its original form, 182; for Sir R. Peel's amendment, 115. The Committee then proceeded with the boroughs named

in clause B: and *Aldborough, Amersham, Arundel, Ashburton, Bodmin, Bridport, Buckingham, and Chippenham*, were voted to be deprived of one Member each. There was some discussion on the last, but the motion, on a division, was carried by 251 to 181.

July 28. On the House resolving itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, it was voted, amid some discussion, that the following boroughs inserted in schedule B, should lose one member each: *Clithero, Cockermouth*, (on which there was a division—for it, 233; against it, 151); *Dorchester*, (on which there was a division—for, 279; against, 193); *Droitwich, Evesham, and Great Grimsby*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 29.

The *Atty. of Canterbury* moved the second reading of the AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL. His Grace observed, that the object of this measure was to extend to spiritual corporations the provisions of the Act of Charles II. respecting the augmentation of poor benefices, which was in substance to enable such corporations to fix on a certain sum, which should be deducted from certain church revenues, for the purpose of augmenting small benefices.—The Lord Chancellor perfectly approved of the present measure, respecting which, in his apprehension, there could not be a difference of opinion. His Lordship observed, that there were many benefices not worth more than £60l. a year, a salary less than that of some menial servants; this was a state of things which ought to be remedied. In Scotland there was no living worth less than 150l. a year; and the nearer we approached the Scottish system the better.—The Bishop of London said, that the revenues of the Church did not amount to more than one-third of what they were represented to be by the libellous publications of the day. His Lordship added, that he perfectly approved of the present measure, which would cause an inquiry to be made into the state of the Church revenues, and thereby afford the public an opportunity of knowing the real amount of them. His Lordship, in conclusion, said, that he felt much satisfaction at the prospect of something being done to ameliorate the condition of the poorer Clergy. The Bill was then read a second time.

In a Committee of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, it was agreed that *East Grinstead* should lose one Member. On a similar motion with regard to *Guildford*, it was contended that its present population was upwards of 4000, that it was a flourishing town, and had always exercised the elective franchise in an independent manner. To this it was answered, that the rule laid down by Ministers could not be violated without manifest injustice to other places.

On a division, there appeared; for the resolution, 253; against it, 186. After some desultory remarks, it was then resolved that the following boroughs should share a similar fate: *Helston, Honiton, Huntingdon, Hythe, Launceston, Liskeard, Lyme Regis, Lymington, and Maldon*.

July 30. The Committee of the whole House resumed its labours on the Reform Bill, when, after a good deal of conversation, the following places were declared to be properly placed in schedule B: *Malmesbury, Marlborough, Great Marlow, Oakhampton, Reigate, Richmond, Rye, St. Ives, Saltash, Shaftesbury, Thetford, Thirsk, Walsingham, and Wilton*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 2.

The QUEEN'S DOWER BILL, securing to her Majesty the annual income of 100,000l., besides the residence in Bushy Park, in case of the demise of the King, having been on Saturday passed by their Lordships, his Majesty, as is usual in such cases, repaired this day to the House, attended by the Queen, for the purpose of giving his assent to the Bill. The Commons being summoned, they presented the enactment to his Majesty, and besought him to give it his Royal Assent. The King bowed, and the Clerk of the House gave the Royal Assent in the usual form; meanwhile her Majesty rose, and curtsied three several times to the gentlemen below the bar.

In the COMMONS, the same day, it was agreed that *Sulbury and Totness* stand part of the schedule B.

A conversation then ensued as to the mode in which the Committee were to proceed with schedule C, and it was ultimately agreed, "that two Members be granted to every borough included in it." On the question, "that Manchester, with its townships, stand part of schedule C," Sir Robert Peel and Sir C. Wetherell professed their readiness to enter on the question of extending the franchise to such large and important places as Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds; but added, that they would not consent to enfranchise them at the expense of other boroughs. After some discussion, it was finally voted that *Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds*, should stand part of schedule C, and be entitled to send two Members each to Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 3.

Earl Grey moved an address in answer to a Royal Message respecting an increased allowance to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. His Lordship, after observing upon the importance of making a further provision for the education, the maintenance, and support of the honour and dignity of the Princess Victoria, who was the presumptive heiress to the Throne, con-

cluded by moving an address to that effect, which was agreed to *nem. dis.*

In the COMMONS, the same day, on the motion of Lord Althorp, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the King's Message. His Lordship, in addition to what had been observed by Earl Grey in the other House, stated that it was proposed to add 10,000*l.* per annum to the allowance to the Duchess of Kent, making the whole 22,000*l.* per annum, of which 16,000*l.* was to be applied to the maintenance and education of the Princess Victoria. The resolution was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, it was moved that *Greenwich* (including Deptford and Woolwich) should return two Members, and stand part of schedule C.—Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion. In his opinion, the metropolitan district was at present amply represented, it having no less than eleven Members in the House of Commons.—Lord Althorp observed, that it had long been considered as a great grievance, that large tracts of the metropolis, possessing much wealth, undoubted intelligence, and most extensive population, should be unrepresented in that House. A debate ensued, in the course of which Messrs. *Hobhouse* and *Macaulay* supported the motion in very eloquent speeches. On a division, there appeared—for the motion, 295; against it, 788. It was then agreed that *Sheffield*, *Sunderland*, and *Donport*, should also each return two representatives.

Aug. 4. The House went into Committee on the REFORM BILL, when, after some discussion, it was agreed, that *Wolverhampton* should send two Members to Parliament. A like motion, in favour of the *Tower Hamlets Division*, was likewise agreed to; as were similar votes enfranchising the district of *Finsbury*, the district of *Marylebone* (including *St. Pancras* and *Paddington*) and that of *Lambeth* (including *St. Mary Newington*, *Bermondsey*, &c.) This closed schedule C, which comprises the names of the places to which the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament is to be for the first time extended.

On the proposition, that each of the places named in schedule D should return one Member to Parliament, Lord Milton moved, that they should each return two Members, alleging as a reason, that it was impossible that large towns should feel satisfied with one Member, and that such an arrangement would only tend to create local excitement.—Sir Francis Burdett spoke against the amendment, observing, that the thought the business of the House would be better carried on with fewer Members, and that he had no doubt that the towns in schedule D would be fairly represented as the clause stood at present. On a division the

numbers were—for Lord Milton's amendment, 102; for the original clause, 230.

Aug. 5. In a Committee of the House, on REFORM, it was agreed that *Brighton*, *Bolton-le-Moor*, *Blackburn*, *Bradford*, *Bury*, *Cheltenham*, *Dudley*, *Frome*, *Halifax*, *Huddersfield*, *Kidderminster*, *Kendal*, *Macclesfield*, *Oldham*, *Rochdale*, *Salford*, *South Shields*, *Stockport*, *Stoke-upon-Trent*, *Tynemouth*, *Wakefield*, *Warrington*, and *Whitby*, should form a part of schedule D, and return one Member each.

Aug. 6. In the REFORM Committee it was agreed that the boroughs of *Kendal*, *Walsall*, and *Whitehaven* (the latter after a division of 60 against 104) should return one Member to Parliament. It was then moved and carried, that the clause 3 B, as amended, should stand part of the Bill. It was afterwards agreed that *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis* should henceforth return two instead of four Members, as at present.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 9.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward his motion for papers illustrative of Lord Ponsonby's letter from Brussels—the contemplated destruction of the Belgian fortresses—and certain sentiments in the Speech of the King of the French. He declared that the non-intervention principle which had been proclaimed by Earl Grey and his colleagues was, to him, unintelligible. He contended that in this affair England had bowed to France.—Earl Grey resisted the motion, and he maintained that, as far as Holland and Belgium were concerned, the principle of non-intervention had been rigidly observed by England. He stated that to comply with the motion would be attended with great inconvenience to the public service.—The Duke of Wellington declared that Holland had been hardly used—that in what England had done she had deserted an ancient ally—and that, as to the King of the Belgians, he had been recognised by two powers only—England and France.—The Lord Chancellor resisted the motion, with a good deal of eloquent comment on what had been urged by the opponents of Ministers. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House proceeded to the consideration of schedule E, referred to in the fifth clause of the Reform Bill, which provides that certain towns, therein named, with places adjacent, should return two Members. After some discussion the schedule was adopted, by which *Kingston-upon-Hull*, with *Sculcoates*; *Perryryn*, with *Falmouth*; *Portsmouth*, with *Portsea*; *Rochester*, with *Chatham* and *Stroud*; *Sandwich*, with *Deal* and *Walmor*, should send two Members each.

Aug. 10. The House proceeded to consider schedule F of the REFORM B.

taining the names of places in Wales which it is proposed should share in elections for shire towns. After some discussion, the franchises of the following places were agreed to:—*Knighton, Ryador, Kevinleece, and Knucklas*, should share the elective franchise with the borough of Radnor; *Ambeck, Holyhead, and Llangefti*, with Beaumaris; *Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar*, with Cardigan; *Llanelli*, with Caermarthen; *Pwllheli, Neuin, Conway, Bangor, and Cricceith*, with Caernarvon; *Ruthin, Holt, Wrexham, Wrexham Regis, and Wrexham Abbot*, with Deobigh; *Rhyddlan, Overton, Carwis, Caeagonly, St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold*, with Flint; *Llandaff, Cowbridge, Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Llanhissent*, with Cardiff; *Llanidloes, Welsh Pool, Machynlleth, Llanfylling, and Newtown*, with Montgomery; *Narberth, St. David's, and Fishguard*, with Haverfordwest; *Tenby, Wiston, and Milford Haven*, with Pembroke. It was then put and agreed to, that clause 6, as amended, should stand part of the Bill.—Clause 7, that Swansea and its dependencies be taken as a borough, and return one Member, was agreed to. The consideration of the eighth clause was postponed. The ninth clause, which gives six Members to Yorkshire (two for each Riding), was next adopted.

Aug. 11. The House resolved into Committee on the REFORM BILL. The tenth clause, which proposes to enact that certain Counties (25 in number, and enumerated in schedule G.) shall be separated into two divisions, each division sending two Members, called forth much conversation and resistance.—Mr. Hughes Hughes said that the division of counties, as now proposed, appeared to him highly objectionable. It was neither more nor less than creating 25 nomination places, and he would much rather see 25 boroughs which had been struck out of schedule A restored. He therefore moved as an amendment, that all mention of dividing the counties into districts should be omitted in the clause, and that it should stand thus: "In all future Parliaments four knights of the shire instead of two should serve for each of the counties contained in schedule G." After some discussion the House divided, when the numbers were—for the clause, 241; against it, 132.

Aug. 12. After some observations from Mr. Croker, on the receipt of a communication by Lord Palmerston respecting the rupture of the armistice in the Netherlands, the House went into a Committee on the REFORM BILL; when it was agreed, that the several counties mentioned in schedule G, clause 11, should be divided into districts, and return four instead of two Members. Schedule G was subsequently agreed to, containing the names of the following counties: *Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucester,*

Kent, Hampshire, Lancaster, Leicester, Norfolk, Northumberland, Northampton, Nottingham, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester.—Clause 10, after some debate, was agreed to; it provides that Lincolnshire should be divided into two divisions, those of Lindsay and Kesteven, and return two Members for each.—Clause 12, which empowered freeholders to vote only in that division of a county in which their property was situated, was, after considerable discussion, negatived, with the concurrence of Lord Althorp; his Lordship observing, that it was the object of the Bill to give to copyholders and leaseholders of certain descriptions, the right of voting in counties, and to limit those who had votes in towns and boroughs from voting for counties.—Some debate took place on the 13th clause, which proposed that the following counties should each return three Members: *Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire*; but it was finally agreed to.

Aug. 13. In the Committee on the REFORM BILL, it was agreed that Glamorganshire should return two Members instead of one.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then detailed some alterations, which would be proposed in subsequent clauses of the Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 15.

Lord Wynford presented a Bill to afford better protection to, and encouragement of, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS. Its object was to aid in the promotion of spade husbandry, and to provide the agricultural poor with plots of ground; his Lordship maintaining that, by such provision, much of the misery to which this class of poor was now exposed would be averted.

Visc. Melbourne moved the second reading of an enactment for the amendment of the RETAIL BEER BILL.—The Lord Chancellor said, that the great object of the present Bill was to secure orderly conduct in those houses, and to prohibit tippling in them at late hours.—Agreed to.

In the COMMONS, the same day, on the motion for the House going into Committee on the Bill empowering the appointment of LORDS LIEUTENANT for the various counties in IRELAND, Mr. O'Connell strongly opposed the measure, which would place a despot at the head of every county in Ireland.—After much discussion, the Bill passed through the Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on the 18th inst.

Aug. 16. In the Committee on the REFORM BILL, Mr. Hume introduced a motion, that the Colonies should be represented by nineteen Members. After some debate, the motion was negatived without a division.—The Chairman moved the clause 14, making the Isle of Wight a separate

which, after the rejection of an amendment, proposing two Members, was agreed to.

Aug. 17. Previous to moving the 15th clause, providing that "Towns which are counties of themselves be included in adjoining counties for county elections," the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed to introduce an amendment regarding "Annuity-tants:" to require that the interest in freeholds of such parties shall be 10*l.* and upwards; the object of which is to put some limitation to the creation of 40*s.* freeholders. After considerable discussion the adoption of the clause was decided upon by a majority of 164 to 124.—The 16th clause, which gives to Copyholders and Leaseholders the right of voting for counties, then became the subject of discussion, when it was objected, that it would give to lessees and landlords the power of creating votes at pleasure. After a good deal of debate, that part of the clause which gives the right of voting to copyholders of 10*l.* yearly value was agreed to.

Aug. 18. Mr. Robinson moved for the Correspondence with the French Government, relative to the duties on British vessels in the ports of France subsequent to the Convention (or "Reciprocity Treaty") of Jan. 26, 1826, and brought forward the

hardships of the anti-reciprocity imposts that have been imposed by France on British shipping since that period.—Lord Palmerston replied, that the matter was now the subject of negotiation with the French Government, and the motion was withdrawn.—A motion respecting the affairs of Belgium, and the march of the French troops, at the request of Lord Palmerston, was also withdrawn.

The House resumed the consideration of the 16th clause of the REFORM BILL, which gives the right of voting for County Members to leaseholders.—The Marq. of Chandos moved, as an amendment, that any person farming and occupying land, paying a rent of 50*l.* and having holden the same for one year, should have the right of voting.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion; he could not consent to place the 10*l.* householders in towns and tenants at will in the counties, upon the same footing.—Several Members supported the motion; when there appeared, on a division, for the amendment 232, against it 148—majority against Ministers 84.

Aug. 19, 20. The 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th clauses, for the regulation of votes for the election of Knights of the Shire, occupied these two evenings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, the celebration of the three memorable days of last year's revolution took place, and was attended with great splendour and popular enthusiasm. The first day was devoted to the inauguration of the brazen tablets in the Pantheon, recording the names of the heroes who fell in the cause of liberty—a very splendid and imposing ceremony. On the second day, Paris became one great fair, when the population gave themselves wholly up to joy and merriment; on the 29th there was a review, which was a grand spectacle. The King and Royal Family were every where received with the greatest enthusiasm: there were above 100,000 men under arms, and the cordiality which pervaded the ranks appeared almost to confound the rules of military discipline. The lines extended between four and five miles. On this day, news arrived (which proved not true) of the defeat of the Russians by the Poles, which excited the greatest delight. The illuminations and fireworks in the evening were magnificent.

On the 1st of August a severe struggle took place in the Chamber of Deputies for the office of President; the two principal candidates were Messrs. Laffitte and Girard de l'Ain. In consequence of the smallness of the Ministerial majority, M. Casimir Perrier resigned, and the Ministry was dissolved. However, when the Dutch invasion

of Belgium was communicated by King Leopold, and it was determined to send off 50,000 troops to repel it, the old Ministry consented to resume office, and this warlike demonstration will probably render them sufficiently popular to retain it.

NETHERLANDS.

Belgium has been the theatre of great and stirring events; the civic processions of King Leopold have been converted into warlike operations, and instead of receiving a peaceful throne, he has been compelled to fight for his existence. He has, however, exhibited remarkable courage, under circumstances of great difficulty and personal discouragement; but his example has failed to influence his recreant subjects. The Belgians have lost the sympathy of Europe. On every occasion where bravery was requisite, and where even a slight demonstration of energy might have saved their honour, they betrayed the most abject cowardice.

The first intimation of the intention of the Dutch to break the existing armistice was at Antwerp. On the 2nd of August, General Chassé, pursuant to orders from King William, notified that on the evening of the 4th hostilities would recommence. In reply to this communication, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reminded the General that the city of Antwerp, as well as the rest of Belgium, was comprised in the suspension of arms, signed on the

30th of November, and added, that the King had referred the affair to the five mediating Powers, placing particularly the city of Antwerp under their protection. The Governor of Antwerp also wrote to the General deprecating hostilities. King Leopold was at Liege when the determination of General Chassé reached him, and he immediately set out for Brussels. Without delay he applied simultaneously to England and France, as members of the Alliance which had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. On the receipt of Leopold's despatch, France ordered 50,000 troops to march, and the English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances required. Leopold left Brussels on the 4th to take the command of the army in person; during that night he remained in Antwerp, and was probably the means of preserving it from bombardment, through the intercession of the Hanoverian ambassador. The next day, however, Gen. Chassé made a sally, in which sixteen 24 pounders, 24 mortars, and two howitzers, belonging to the Belgians, were spiked, and Captain Koopmans sailed up the Scheldt, and captured at Rupelmonde four Belgian merchantmen, which he carried off in triumph past Antwerp.

On the 5th King Leopold issued a spirited proclamation, stating, that, "without a previous declaration, the enemy had suddenly recommenced hostilities, thereby despising and breaking at one time the engagements resulting from the suspension of arms, and the principles that regulate civilized people." In the mean time the Dutch troops were in motion on the frontiers. The Prince of Orange had assumed the chief command, and published a manifesto to the country people, assuring them that he meant to protect their property, his father's only object being to enforce the protocols of the conference at London, and secure a separation from Belgium upon fair terms. The Dutch appear to have entered at five points, namely Breda, in the direction of Turnhout; Bois-le-Duc and Eindhoven in that of Hasselt; Sas de Grand on the sluice of Caputalen Dam; the cantons of Cappel and Erkeldele, in the direction of Ghent; and lastly, Antwerp, by a movement of the fleet and a debarkation of troops without the city. The attack took place on all the points by surprise. The principal division of the Dutch army entered by Turnhout, in the province of Antwerp, on the 3rd August. The Belgians, after firing a few shots, precipitately retired. On the 4th, the Dutch advanced guard took possession of Gheel, where, on the 5th, the head quarters of the Prince were established. In the mean time, a skirmish had taken place near Pullen, in which a Dutch corps, that left Bergen-op-Zoom on the

3rd, suffered considerably. In the course of the 5th, the Prince pushed on to Diest, within 15 miles of Brussels, and, at this point, the forces under his command were estimated at 40,000 men. During this time, the Belgians, recovering from the surprise occasioned by the sudden attack of their outposts, had concentrated their forces. Cort Heylingers, a Dutch Commander, who had penetrated to St. Trond, was driven back, and the Belgians recovered possession of that place. On the 8th King Leopold, who had been exerting himself with the utmost activity to organize and bring up his troops, established his head quarters at Aerschot. General Daine, the commander of his principal division, who had driven back Heylingers, took post at Hasselt, on the right bank of the Gette, the Dutch occupying Diest and other towns on the opposite bank. On the 10th, the Prince ordered an advance upon the Belgic General, and his success was instantaneous. Whether the Belgians fired or not is a matter in dispute, but it is certain they did not stop to re-load. The whole division took to a most disgraceful flight. The cavalry having been put to flight, broke through the infantry and the Civic Guards. Part of them reached Liege, followed by their General. Leopold rallied the fugitives, and retired in tolerable order upon Louvain. Having concentrated his forces in this city, the Dutch army, which had invested it, were attacked at point of day on the 12th, and although exposed to a heavy fire from the walls, succeeded in turning the right of the defending army, which immediately retreated, and in a very short time, the Belgians found it necessary to attempt a retreat to save the town from bombardment. The corps of Saxe Weimar cut off this movement, and Leopold, with his army, were shut up in Louvain, and a convention agreed upon to give up the city to the Dutch in twenty-four hours, the Belgians being allowed to march out with the honours of war. The King retreated to Malines. The French Army having entered Mons the preceeding day, its arrival, combined with the remonstrances of the mediating powers, put a stop to hostilities at this critical juncture.

On the 15th King Leopold returned to the capital, disappointed and disgusted with the issue of the short and inglorious campaign which had nearly endangered his personal liberty and his power. All accounts concur in stating, that in his late efforts in the field he had been most miserably seconded by the troops, regular and irregular, upon whom he had been taught to rely, and that his own is almost the only honour which has come unscathed from the strife.

PORTUGAL.

The convention between France and Portugal is very humiliating to the latter. The French have obtained the instant liberation

of M. Bonhomme and of M. Sauvinet, who had been punished with imprisonment, and were destined for transportation,—indemnity to them for the injustice to which they had been subjected,—compensation to several other French citizens who had been unjustly condemned and imprisoned;—an equivalent for pecuniary expense occasioned by the equipment of the expedition; and, lastly, the temporary, if not the final, possession of the Portuguese ships of war which appeared disposed to obstruct the entrance of the French into the Tagus. A very singular expedient was adopted by Miguel to keep the country quiet. On the entry of the French squadron, he sent off expresses to all parts with pretended official accounts of a victory over it, signed by the Minister of Justice. Miguel and his Ministers were in a state of great alarm, and Lisbon resembled a city threatened with a siege. The number of troops under arms is stated at 20,000, and in the Rocio, or square of the Inquisition, cannon were placed pointing down the principal streets, with the matches ready lighted. The usual cruelties and imprisonments were going on towards the constitutional party.

Another of the Azores has fallen before the arms of the partisans of Donna Maria, at Terceira. On the 30th July a squadron

of 19 ships, three gun-boats, and 15 small boats, sailed from Angra; and on the 1st of August effected a landing at St. Michael's. A battle took place; when the Miguelites, consisting of 2,600 men, were routed, with the loss of four field pieces, sixty barrels of gunpowder, and many killed, wounded, and taken. The victory was followed by the proclamation of Donna Maria at Ponte d'Elgado, the flight of the governor, and the triumphal entry of Count Villa Flor.

ITALY.

The Pope has given a new constitution to his states; for 1000 persons there shall be sixteen councillors and one delegate. The former approved by the latter, the latter by the Pope. In towns of several thousands, there shall be councillors and delegates in like proportion; and for every 20,000 a council of delegation, with all the functions of government, responsible to the Pope, and under certain regulations. All accounts to be inspected openly by the people, and approved by the delegate. This decree of Gregory XIV. is dated July 5, and the first provisional councils are to assemble on the 1st of October next. A general amnesty has been published by the Pope, but the spirit of liberalism and opposition to existing authority appear every where to prevail.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Aug. 4. A water-spout burst upon the Clidagh mountains (co. Kerry) within two miles of the Baileyyoarney road, by which a vast tract of ground under tillage was totally destroyed, and nine persons lost their lives. The Glanfesk bridge was covered, and the battlements swept away. The bed of the Flesk river is 38 feet from the centre arch of the bridge, but in five minutes the water flowed over the battlements. Three houses were swept away. The flood at its height appeared like an arm of the sea; its depth in the valley from 15 to 16 feet, and in breadth upwards of 300 yards. The ground, which a few minutes before presented a rich luxuriant harvest, was covered with sand, rocks, stones, &c. three feet deep, and it will require three years' labour before it will be productive to the owners.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

July 25. The new Choir of *Peterborough Cathedral* being completed, the ceremony of its re-opening took place. Handel's *Te Deum* was performed by Mather, the celebrated blind organist. The communion service was performed by the Bishop

of the diocese, assisted by the Dean; and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester (the late Dean), who, having been the author, promoter, and finisher, of the whole scheme, was invited to fill the new pulpit. His discourse was listened to with great attention and interest by the assembled multitude. The history of this work is somewhat singular. The old interior of the building having been destroyed in the civil wars by the troops of Oliver Cromwell, a very mean and inappropriate Choir of painted deal had occupied its place. Four years ago a subscription was raised, in the city and neighbourhood, to erect a new organ-screen and altar-screen of stone, and a choir of Norway oak, under the auspices of the present Bishop of Gloucester. The amount subscribed was about 6000*l.*; but the beauty of the workmanship exceeds what might have been expected even from this large sum; and it is the general opinion that no church in the kingdom presents a more beautiful interior. The plans are those of Edward Blore, Esq. F.S.A. the architect, and the work has been executed with uncommon skill and elegance, by persons who are natives of Peterborough. A new organ-case forms part of it. After service the Dean entertained the subscribers, together with others of the nobility, clergy,



and gentry, at an elegant banquet in the garden of the Deanery, and the poor of the city shared largely in the liberality of the day. The Bishop of Gloucester has consented, by the wish of the subscribers, to publish the sermon.

July 27. The celebrated bell, "*Great Tom of Lincoln*," exists no longer. While some workmen were driving a wedge in progress of tracing a flaw, a large piece of the rim, or skirt, broke off, weighing six hundred weight, and about eight feet long; the total weight broken off the bell is about 900 lbs. Tom, when entire, weighed about 9894 lbs.

July 29. At the Maidstone Assizes, a lad, aged only 14, named John Bell, was tried for the murder of Richard Taylor, aged 13, on the 4th of March last. The father of poor little Taylor lived at Stroud, and was in the habit of receiving 8s. or 9s. a week from the parish, for which he generally sent his son and daughter. On the day in question the lad went alone. The prisoner, and a brother named James, saw Taylor on his return home, and knowing the lad and his errand, resolved to kill him, and take his money. Accordingly, he persuaded the poor fellow to accompany him into a wood, under the pretence of showing him a short way home. After they had got some distance, the prisoner told the deceased that he had lost his way. The deceased, on hearing that, sat down and began to cry, when the prisoner jumped upon him, and in an instant cut his throat, and robbed him of his money. On Monday the 31st this wretched boy paid the penalty of his crime at Maidstone.

Aug. 17. The *Rothsay Castle*, a steam vessel sailing from Liverpool to Beaumaris, on a trip of pleasure, was wrecked with about 200 persons on board, nearly all of whom met a watery grave. It appears that when the vessel, after leaving Liverpool, arrived off the floating light, the sea was very rough, and she made little way. Soon after nightfall she began to fill with water, and the pumps were put to work, but still it gained on them. The vessel soon quit-tered her course, and struck at 12 o'clock at night on a rock called the Dutchman, near Beaumaris; 59 persons were at once thrown into the sea, amidst the screams of the survivors, by the lurching of the vessel. The captain of the vessel was drowned. The vessel continued whole until one o'clock, when she broke across, and the remainder of the passengers, with the exception of a few saved the next morning, were hurried into the sea.

Aug. 20. A frightful murder has been committed in the neighbourhood of Brighton, which has excited a very considerable sensation. The name of the murderer is Holloway, and the victim of his atrocity was his own wife; with whom he had not

lived for some time, in consequence of an illicit connection with a woman, who was taken into custody on suspicion of having aided in the murder. On Saturday the 20th inst. he made a voluntary confession of his guilt. He stated that for some time before he committed the murder he had determined to induce her to go out with him to walk in some private place, and to assassinate her. When all his efforts to get her out to some secret spot, where he could despatch her, failed, he resolved upon taking an obscure house in Donkey-row, and, under pretence of living again with her there, to inveigle her to that place, and put her to death. After he had got her inside the house, he seized her by the throat unawares, and she fell to the ground. He drew her under a chest of drawers, and continued pressing upon her throat with all his force, until he strangled her. When she had ceased struggling, he took out his knife and cut her throat. He did not strip the body; but finding that he could not carry off the corpse whole, so as to dispose of it in a secret place, he determined to cut it in pieces, to enable him to remove a part at different times. He cut off the head, and divided the limbs with his knife. He put the trunk of the deceased, and the thighs, into a box, and carried them to the Lover's Walk at Preston, where he dug a hole and buried them. The head and limbs were found in the privy. He said he was prompted to do it from a feeling of revenge towards his wife and her relations.

The monument to Sir David Baird, at Perth, is to be a copy of Cleopatra's Needle, a structure whose situation is associated with some of the most important services rendered to his country by that gallant officer. It is to be composed externally of Aberdeen granite, many of the blocks of which, now unloading at the quay of Perth, weigh upwards of four tons; and as it is to be an exact copy of the original, both with respect to form and magnitude, it will be one of the most conspicuous objects in the vale of Strathearn. Tom-a-Chastel, on the summit of which the monument is to be placed, though only about 400 feet above the level of the sea, overlooks the whole of the Strath, and is even visible from Dundee.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Coronation—The preparations are proceeding with rapidity, and the interior of Westminster Abbey now presents the appearance of a forest of beams. The Commons have claimed the right of being present at the ceremony, in consequence of which the Government will provide 600 seats on either side of the choir. An additional tier of galleries is to be erected in the tran-

septs, the seats of which will be carried up obliquely, nearly to the height of the great oriel windows. The temporary retiring-rooms for the King and Queen will be erected at the western entrance, and will project a considerable distance in the open space of ground, presenting outwardly a very neat elevation, in the pointed style, according to the design of Mr. Smirke. At this entrance the carriages of the Royal Family will set down. Eight thousand persons will be accommodated in the Abbey under the new arrangements. The musical department will be under the direction of Sir George Smart. In order that the public may not be disappointed, from the ceremony in the Hall being dispensed with, it is in contemplation that all the great officers and official per-

sons shall accompany the King and Queen in procession to Westminster Abbey.

Aug. 17. This afternoon the metropolis was visited by a storm of thunder and rain exceeding any thing remembered. The rain fell in torrents, and flooded many streets and houses. Noises were at the same time heard louder, but similar in sound, to the firing of large rockets. In the immediate neighbourhood of the House of Commons the electric fluid seemed to fall repeatedly. A pinnacle of the western tower of Westminster Abbey was struck, and the spire dashed in pieces.

Aug. 22. Mr. Wellesley having restored his children to the custody of the Lord Chancellor, was discharged from the Fleet prison, in compliance with his petition.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 25. Col. Sir Evan Murray Macgregor to be Governor of Dominica.—Lieut. Col. A. W. Young to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.—Anne Lempriere, of Bath, relict of Dr. Lempriere, late Rector of Meeth, co. Devon, and only child and heir of Edw. Collingwood, Commander R. N. to take and use the surname of Collingwood, in addition to that of Lempriere.

July 26. 2d reg. Drag. Guards, Lieut.-Gen. J. Hay to be Col.—5th Drag. Guards, Lieut.-Gen. J. Slade to be Col.—87th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. A. Duff, 92d Reg. to be Col.—92d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart. to be Col.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Maj. J. Hingston to be Major.—Garrison, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. T. Hammond, G. C. H., to be Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle.—Brevet, Major W. Greene, R. A. to be Lt.-Col.—To be Majors, Capt. H. R. Bullock, Capt. G. A. Reid.

Aug. 2. Right Hon. John Key, of Thornbury, Glouc. and Lord Mayor of London, created a Bart.—Rifle Brigade, Major Arthur Marq. Douro to be Major.

Aug. 3. Knighted, Geo. Hamilton, esq. K.C.H.

Aug. 6. Wm. Thorp, esq. of Henthorpehouse, co. Lincoln, to use the name and arms of Parker only.

Aug. 8. Knighted, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Cust, K.C.H.—Rear-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Aug. 9. Brevet, Major H. Webster to be Lieut.-Col. in the army.

Aug. 10. Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. John Smith, R. Art. K.C.H. and John Rennie, esq. of Whitehall-place.

Aug. 16. Brevet, Capt. Wm. Fred. Snell to be Major.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. to be of the Privy Council in Ireland.—Geo. Augustus Rye, of St. Al-

ban-hall, Oxford, only son of John Rye, of Bath, gent. by Anne his late wife, the second dau. and only child who left male issue of Sir Berney Brograve, of Wurstead-hall, Norfolk, Bart. to use the name and arms of Brograve.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bandon Bridge.—Sir A. W. J. Clifford.

Dublin.—Frederick Shaw, esq.

Lord Viscount Ingestre.

Grimby.—Lord Loughborough.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Meath (co.)—Henry Grattan, esq.

Perbles (co.)—Sir John Hay, Bart.

Roscommon (co.)—Dennis O'Connor, esq.

Weymouth.—Chas. Baring Wall, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. P. Roberts, Canon of Chichester.

Rev. S. Best, Abbas Ann R. Haunts.

Rev. R. Biscoe, Littleton P. C. co. Worc.

Rev. E. E. Blentowe, West Walton R. Norf.

Rev. J. Carr, South Shields R. Durham.

Rev. J. Clutton, Lagwardine V. co. Heref.

Rev. H. J. Hastings, Areley Kings R. Worc.

Rev. R. Hind, Luddington R. co. Northamp.

Rev. D. Jones, Caerlon V. Wales.

Rev. G. E. Larden, Doverdale R. co. Worc.

Rev. O. Leycester, Hodnet R. Salop.

Rev. W. Magee, Swords R. Dublin.

Rev. H. H. Morgan, Lydney V. co. Glouc.

Rev. G. T. Mostyn, Tubercurry P. C. co. Sligo.

Rev. E. Pellew, Yarmouth P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Ridsdale, North Chapel R. Sussex.

Rev. F. Robinson, Little Stoughton R. Beds.

Rev. J. Routledge, Cransley V. Northamp.

Rev. H. Salmon, Swarraton R. Haunts.

Rev. R. Sandford, Eaton V. Salop.

Rev. W. Sharpe, Cromer V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. W. Shaw, Cuxton R. Kent.

Rev. J. Vane, Burrington P. C. Somerset.

Rev. C. C. Walkey, Lucton P. C. Hereford.

Rev. C. Walters, Bramdean R. Hants.
Rev. W. Webb, Tixall R. co. Stafford.
Rev. H. T. Wheler, Pillerton V. co. Warw.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. M. H. Miller, to Duke Buccleugh.

Rev. T. H. Walker, to Marq. Cholmondeley.

CIVIL PREFERENCE.

Rev. C. C. Walkey, Head Master of Lucton School.

MARRIAGES.

July 19. The Rev. F. Cubitt, Rector of Fretton, Suffolk, to Jane-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. H. N. Astley, Rector of East Barham, Norfolk. — 21. At Compton Dando, Somerset, Rev. Chas. Trewlawny Collins, Rector of Tisbury, Somerset, to Elizabeth-Ayliffe, dau. of the late Edward Boodle, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. — 23. At Pellrigg-hall, Viscount Ennismore, to Maria-Augusta, widow of the late G. T. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk, and dau. of Adm. Windham. — 26. At Harsley, Hants, the Rev. J. Wilder, of Eton, Bucks, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Archd. Heathcote. — 27. At Guernsey, the Rev. H. Benwell, of Ensham, Dorset, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Jones, esq. of Dawlish. — At Hayes, the Rev. Wm.-Rob. Brown, to Delia-Henrietta, dau. of the late C. B. Wood, esq. — 28. At Cheltenham, Edw. Bloxsome, esq. to Sophia, dau. of the late Rich. Hardy, D. D. Rector of Loughborough. — At Tamworth, the Rev. Thomas Loveday, B. D. Rector of Illey, Berks, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Archd. Churton. — At Clifton, co. Gloucester, the Rev. G. G. Gardiner, to Catharine, eldest dau. of John M'Cintoch, esq. of Drumear, late M. P. for co. Louth. — 31. G. B. J. Price, esq. of Pigeonsford, Cardiganshire, to Ellen, dau. of Sir John Owen, Bart. M. P.

Lately. At Brighton, Fred. Hodgson, esq. M. P. to Amelia-Cath. dau. of John Erskine, esq.

Aug. 1. At Walston, the Marquis of Hastings, to the Hon. Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, of Brandon-hall, Warwickshire. — At Cheltenham, Capt. Jones, 16th Bengal Native Inf. to Mary, relict of the late Rich. Carpenter, esq. of Monkton-house, Somerset. — 2. The Rev. Edwin Bosanquet, Rector of Ellisfield, to Eliza, second dau. of Stephen Terry, esq. of Dummer-house, Hants. — Sir C. M. Lambert Monck, Bart. to Lady Mary-Eliz. Bennet, sister to the Earl of Tankerville. — At Worpleston, the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, to Julia-Maria, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Roberts, Vice-Pravost of Eton, and Rector of Worpleston, Surrey. — At Cheltenham, C. H. Bell, esq. third son of late Matthew Bell, esq. of Woolington-house, Northumberland, to Helen, only child of Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart. and grand-niece of the first Marquis of Thomond. — At Chiswick, W. Bond, Esq. of Kingsbury, to Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. S. Curteis, LL. D. of Heathfield-house. — At Walthamstow, J.

R. Mills, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Louisa-Matilda, second dau. of Jos. Trueman, esq. — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, G. Latouche, esq. son of the late Col. Latouche, M. P. to Amelia, dau. of F. J. Nugee, esq. of Bruton-street. — 3. At Bath, Edward son of John Brickdale, esq. to Mary-Cath. widow of Capt. Thomas, and dau. of Gen. Dick. — Lieut. E. G. Palmer, R. N. to Harriet, relict of the late Digges Bayley, esq. of Cape Coast Castle. — 4. At Willesdon, the Hon. G. T. Keppel, second son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Susan, dau. of Sir Cnutts Trotter, Bart. — 4. At York, the Rev. C. D. Wray, to Marianne, dau. of the late G. Lloyd, esq. of York. — At Portishead, Somersetshire, the Rev. C. Clifton, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Malbon, R. N. — At North-Weald, Essex, Granville Sharp, esq. of Great Winchester-st. to Anne-Eliz. dau. of J. M. Hill, esq. of Bedford-row. — 6. At Ilminster, J. Talbot, esq. son of the late H. Talbot, esq. Wadhurst Castle, Sussex, to Frances Essex, 2d dau. of V. Langworthy, esq. — 9. At Bishop's Lydeard, Capt. Hugh Fitz-Roy, Gren. Guards, 2d son of the late Lord Henry Fitz-Roy, to Lucy-Sarah, second dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. — George Barnard, esq. of the Stable Yard, St. James's, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Edw. Isaac, esq. — At Stockport, I. Hodgson, esq. only son of the Hon. A. Hodgson, of Jamaica, to E. Lee Clarke, dau. of the late G. I. Clarke, esq. of Hyde-hall. — 11. At All Souls' Church, Lieut. Col. Power, R. A. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late H. Browne, esq. of Portland-place. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. B. Davies, of Myrtle-hill, co. Carmarthen, to Mrs. Harding, of Place-y-park. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Clifford, of Chelsea, to Martha, second dau. of the Rev. R. H. Shepherd, of Pimlico. — 13. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. George Robins, of the Piazza, to Miss Marian Losack, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square. — 16. At Sherborne, the Rev. D. Evans, to Miss Esther Cox. — 18. At Bath, the Rev. J. Olive, Rector of Ayott St. Laurence, Herts, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late J. T. Brown, esq. of Winifred-house, Bath. — 20. At St. James's, Capt. Macphail, Sub-Inspector of Ionian Militia, to Miss Emma Griffin, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts. — 22. At Mary-le-bone Church, Lieut. Charteris, R. N. to Elizabeth-Cecilia, widow of the late J. Dick, esq. of Tullymet, Perthshire.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF DUNDONALD.

July 1. At Paris, aged 82, the Right Hon. Archibald Cochrane, ninth Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree (1669), and Lord Cochrane of Dundonald (1647), a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1675).

His Lordship was born January 1, 1748-9, the second but eldest surviving son of Thomas the eighth Earl, by his second wife Jean, eldest daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Torrence, co. Lanark, esq. which lady lived to the age of eighty-six, and died in 1808. His Lordship had a Cornet's commission in the third regiment of dragoons in 1764. He quitted the army for the navy, in which capacity we find he visited the coast of Guinea; and afterwards devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, with the view of improving the commerce and manufactures of his country. He succeeded his father in the family titles, June 27, 1778. In 1785, his Lordship obtained an Act of Parliament for vesting in him and his assigns, for twenty years, the sole use and property of a method of extracting tar, pitch, essential oils, volatile alkali, mineral acids, salts, and cinders, from pit-coal, throughout his Majesty's dominions, for which he had previously procured a patent for the usual short term. The principal object of this invention was to promote the use of coal-tar in paying the bottoms of ships, to protect them from worms; but, from the general adoption of copper sheathing, its use became confined to outhouses, fences, &c. His Lordship circulated in 1785 "An Account of the qualities and uses of Coal-tar and Coal-varnish;" and in the same year he also published a quarto pamphlet, entitled, "The present state of the manufacture of Salt explained," in which he recommended the refuse as a manure.

In 1795 he published "A Treatise, showing the intimate connexion that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry; addressed to the cultivators of the soil, to the proprietors of the fens and mosses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the proprietors of West India estates;" and in 1799, "The principles of Chemistry applied to the improvement of the practice of Agriculture."

In 1801 his Lordship obtained a patent for a method of preparing a substitute for gum-senegal and other gums extensively employed in certain branches of manufacture." His preparation was to

be formed from lichens, from hemp or flax, and the bark of the willow and lime. In 1803 he received another patent "for methods of preparing hemp and flax, so as materially to aid the operation of the tools called hackles, in the division of the fibre." This plan consisted in steeping or boiling the stalks, in order more effectually to remove the bark before dressing; and, as it was found to lessen the danger of mildew in sail-cloth, it was more generally adopted, although not more profitable, than Lord Dundonald's other inventions.

It was in allusion to this nobleman that the following remarks were made in the Annual Address of the Registrars of the Literary Fund Society in the year 1823: "A man born in a high class of the old British peerage, has devoted his acute and investigating mind solely to the prosecution of science; and his powers have prevailed in the pursuit. The discoveries effected by his scientific research, with its direction altogether to utility, have been in many instances beneficial to the community, and in many have been the sources of wealth to individuals. To himself alone they have been unprofitable; for with a superior disdain, or (if you please) a culpable disregard of the goods of fortune, he has scattered around him the produce of his intellect with a lavish and wild hand. If we may use the consecrated words of an Apostle, 'though poor, he has made many rich,' and though in the immediate neighbourhood of wealth, he has been doomed to suffer, through a long series of laborious years, the severities of want. In his advanced age, he found an estimable woman, in poverty, it is true, like himself, but of an unspotted character and of a high though untitled family, to participate the calamity of his fortunes; and with her virtues and prudence, assisted by a small pension which she obtained from the benevolence of the Crown, she threw a gleam of light over the dark decline of his day. She was soon, however, torn from him by death; and, with an infant whom she bequeathed to him, he was abandoned to destitution and distress (for the pension was extinguished with her life). To this man, thus favoured by nature, and thus persecuted by fortune, we have been happy to offer some little alleviation of his sorrows; and to prevent him from breathing his last under the oppressive sense of the ingratitude of his species."

The Earl of Dundonald was thrice married; first, at Annsfield, Oct. 17, 1774, to Anne, second daughter of Capt. James Gilchrist, R. N. of that place; and by that lady had one daughter and six sons: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas now Earl of Dundonald, born in 1775, who from his adventurous spirit has made the name of Lord Cochrane familiar in almost every quarter of the world; he married about 1813, Catherine-Frances-Corbet, daughter of Mr. Thomas Barnes, and has several children; 2. Lady Anne, and 3. the Hon. James, who both died young; 4. the Hon. Basil Cochrane, Lieut.-Col. of the 36th foot, who died May 14, 1816; 5. the Hon. Wm. Erskine Cochrane, a Major in the army, and late of the 15th regiment of dragoons; 6. the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N. (of whom presently); 7. the Hon. Charles, who died young. The first Countess having died at Brompton, Nov. 13, 1784, the Earl married secondly, at London, April 12, 1788, Isabella, widow of John Mayne, of Telford-Ewas in Wiltshire, esq. and daughter of Samuel Raymond, of Belchamp-hall in Essex; and by her, who died in Dec. 1808 at the house of her brother Sam. Raymond, esq., had no issue; thirdly, in April 1819, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Francis Plowden, esq. LL.D. the Irish historian (of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xcix. i. 374), who died Sept. 18, 1822, leaving an only child, the Hon. Dorothy Cochrane, so named after her maternal grandmother, who was the authoress of an Opera entitled *Virginius*.

Captain the Hon. Archibald Cochrane died at Paris in July 1829, and as he was not noticed in our pages at that time, we add some particulars of his naval career. A short time previous to the peace of Amiens, we find him a Midshipman on board the *Speedy* brig, commanded by his gallant brother Lord Cochrane, and bearing a conspicuous part in one of the most brilliant actions upon record. This was the capture of *El Gamo*, a Spanish frigate mounting 22 long twelve-pounders, 8 nines, and 2 heavy carronades, with a compliment of 319 men, by a British vessel carrying only 14 four-pounders, and a crew only 54 in number. After conducting this prize in triumph to Port Mahon, the *Speedy* returned to her station off Barcelona; where in June 1801 she assisted the *Kangaroo*, an 18-gun brig, in cutting out several vessels lying under the battery of Oropesa; in which service the subject of this notice was employed with Lieuts. Foulerton and Warburton, and Messrs. Dean and Taylor, Midshipmen, the last of whom was killed.

About a month after, however, on the 3d of July, the *Speedy* was captured, in the Gut of Gibraltar, by a French squadron under the command of Mons. Linois; and from that period we find no further mention of Mr. Cochrane until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, May 12, 1804. He subsequently commanded the *Victor* sloop and *Fox* frigate, on the East India station, where he assisted at the destruction of several Dutch men of war, in Dec. 1807. His post commission bore date Jan. 31, 1806. He latterly lived at Sunderland, where he was highly respected.

The Hon. A. Cochrane married Jan. 11, 1812, Jane, daughter of Arthur Mowbray, esq. and had issue: 1. Anna-Jane, 2. Caroline-Elizabeth, 3. Robert-Alexander, 4. Basil-Edward-Arthur, 5. Archibald-Hamilton, and 6. Elizabeth-Stuart.

LORD ROBERT SPENCER.

June 23. At his house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, aged 84, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, a Privy Counsellor, and D.C.L.; uncle to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Churchill.

His Lordship was born May 3, 1747, the third son and youngest child of Charles second Duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. Elizabeth Trevor, daughter and heiress of Thomas second Lord Trevor. He was educated with his brother the late Duke at Blenheim, under the care of the late Archbishop Moore, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. May 6, 1765, and D.C.L. July 7, 1773. His Lordship was for the greater part of his life a member of the House of Commons. He was first returned for Woodstock at the general election of 1768; and, having been made a Commissioner of the Board of Trade, was re-elected pursuant to a new writ issued April 24, 1773. In January 1774 he again vacated his seat by accepting the stewardship of the manor of East Hendred, and was elected Member for the city of Oxford; for which he was re-chosen at the general elections of that year and 1780, in 1782 after having been appointed one of the Vice-Treasurers for Ireland, and at the general election of 1784. At those of 1790 and 1796 he was returned for Wareham, for which he resigned his seat by again accepting the stewardship of East Hendred, Feb. 22, 1799. He re-entered the House during that parliament for Tavistock; was re-chosen in 1802; accepted the Chiltern Hundreds Feb. 10, 1806, and, having during the vacancy been appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods and Parks, was re-elected, and again at the general election in that year. Of the

Parliament which sat from 1807 to 1812, his Lordship does not appear to have been a member; but in the latter year he was again elected for Tavistock; and in 1818 again for Woodstock. In 1820 we believe he finally retired from the duties of a senator, having been a member of ten parliaments, extending through a period of upwards of fifty years. He was a steady supporter of Mr. Fox and the Whig party.

Lord Robert Spencer was married at Woolbeding in Sussex, Oct. 2, 1811, to Henrietta, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, K. B. and widow of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, uncle to the late Earl of Radnor, by whom she was mother of the late Countess of Rosslyn, of Major-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K. C. B. and several other children. Her Ladyship died Nov. 17, 1825, having had no family by her second marriage.

VICE ADM. VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

June 18. At his seat, Yotes Court, Kent, aged 63, the Right Hon. George Byng, sixth Viscount Torrington, in Devonshire, and Baron Byng of Southill in Bedfordshire (1721), a Baronet (1715), Vice-Admiral of the White, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

His Lordship was born in London, Jan. 5, 1762, the eldest child of John the fifth Viscount, by Bridget, daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest, and sister to the wife of the Right Hon. William Windham; and received his early education at the schools of Dr. James at Greenwich, and Mr. Boucher at Paddington. He entered the Navy when scarcely more than ten years of age, as Midshipman on board the Thunderer 74, Capt. the Hon. Boyle Walsingham, and was in the action between Adm. Keppel and the Count d'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778. He subsequently served with Capt. Sir Richard Pearson in the Alarm, and with Capt. T. Mackenzie, in the Active. In the latter ship Mr. Byng sailed to the East Indies, where he joined the Superb, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and was in the two actions with M. de Suffrein. He returned home in Dec. 1785 with Comm. Mitchell in the Defence.

Having passed his examination for Lieutenant, Mr. Byng soon after joined the Jupiter 50, the flag-ship of Commodore Parker on the Leeward Islands station, with whom he served three years; as he did a further period with Sir John Laforey, Commodore Parker's successor, in the Trusty. In 1790 he received from England a commission of Lieutenant, in which capacity he returned home in the Shark sloop of war.

In 1791 Lieut. Byng was appointed to the Illustrious, Capt. C. M. Pole; and thence removed as First Lieutenant into the Druid frigate, in which he assisted in the capture of several privateers, merchantmen, and smugglers. His next appointment was to the Impregnable, but from ill health he was not present to partake of Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June 1794.

In Oct. of that year Mr. Byng was advanced to the rank of Commander, in the Ferret sloop, employed in the North sea; and during the absence of Sir E. Nagle, he acted as Captain of the Artois frigate. In 1795 he was made Post in the Redoubt 20, stationed as a floating battery in the Tyne; and was subsequently appointed to the Mercury frigate, under the orders of Sir James Wallace at Newfoundland, who in 1796 deterred with a very inferior force, the threatened attack of the French Adm. Richery. In 1797 Capt. Byng was appointed to the Galatea 32, in which he cruised until May 1802 on the coasts of France and Ireland, captured a French corvette of 14 guns, and several armed vessels, and recaptured the Kenyon, a West Indiaman valued at 40,000*l.* and two rich Portuguese vessels.

On the renewal of the war, Capt. Byng was appointed to the Texel 64, as commander of the block-ships stationed in the Medway; in Aug. 1804, to the Malabar 50; and in the following year to the Belliqueux 64. In the last he accompanied Sir Hope Popham in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope; where he rendered essential service in the command of a marine battalion on shore. He afterwards escorted to Madras the East India ships which had assisted in the attack, and there received an address of thanks from their commanders, and a piece of plate of the value of 100*l.* In the course of the same year the Belliqueux formed part of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron at the capture and destruction of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs of war, and about twenty armed and other merchant vessels in the Batavia Roads; and during the operations the Commander-in-chief publicly expressed his approbation of Capt. Byng's conduct, by the telegraphic signal, "Your zeal I have noticed."

In 1809 an armament was fitted out at Bombay, for the purpose of taking possession of the island of Rodriguez, when Capt. Byng hoisted a broad pendant. On the satisfactory accomplishment of this object, which paved the way to the reduction of the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, the Government of Bombay presented Capt. Byng with 300*l.*

for "the very cordial and important assistance afforded by him to the military under the command of Lieut.-Col. Keating."

Having continued on the East India station until June 1810, Capt. Byng was ordered to proceed to China, to give protection to the homeward-bound trade. He was joined by the *Menelaus* and *Chiffonée* frigates, and the whole fleet arrived safely at the Downs Aug. 8, 1812. The East India Directors in consequence voted 1100 guineas to Capt. Byng for a piece of plate. He brought home with him many men from other ships, invalided by the effects of the tropical climate, and a narrative of the means employed in their recovery, was published in the 28th volume of the *Naval Chronicle* by R. W. Bampffield, esq. the surgeon of the *Bellequeux*; who pays due testimony to the benevolent exertions of Captain Byng, and in 1818 dedicated to Lord Torrington his "Practical Treatise on Tropical and Scorbatic Complaints,"—"as a tribute of respect, due to the benevolence, zeal, and ability which his Lordship displayed in his earnest efforts to preserve the lives of those confided to his command."

The *Bellequeux* having been paid off at Chatham, Capt. Byng was appointed to the *Warrior* 74, which was principally employed in the Baltic and North seas, and in Nov. 1813 carried home to his native country the restored Prince of Orange and the British Ambassador, Lord Clancarty. The subject of our memoir had then become Lord Torrington, having on the 8th of Jan. 1813, succeeded his father, who had survived his brother George, the fourth Viscount, less than a month. The Prince of Orange conferred on his Lordship the insignia of the Order of Wilhelm, for which a gold-hilted sable, with a suitable inscription, was afterwards substituted. Lord Torrington subsequently convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies, and during his absence was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral by commission dated June 4, 1814. Having spent thirty-three years and a half in active service, fifteen of which were in the East Indies, his Lordship declined an offer of the chief command at the Leeward Island station in 1818; he was made a Vice-Admiral in 1821.

The evening of his life was divided between the cares of a numerous family, his senatorial duties, and attention to a numerous list of public charities. He was a Vice-President of the Literary Fund, and frequently presided at their annual Greenwich meetings. He was also a Vice-President of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, of the Merchant Sea-

men's Auxiliary Bible Society, the London and Seamen's Hospitals, the Mile End Philanthropic Society, the Eastern Dispensary, &c. &c.

Lord Torrington was twice married: first, Feb. 8, 1793, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Langmead, of Huegate House, Plymouth, esq. M. P. by whom he had a daughter, the Hon. Lucy-Elizabeth, and a son who died an infant in 1796. Having lost his first wife Aug. 20, 1810, his Lordship married secondly Oct. 5, in the following year, Frances-Harriet, second daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. and niece to Sir Geo. Hilary Barlow, Bart. G.C.B. and by that lady, who survives him, had five sons and two daughters: 3. the Right Hon. George now Lord Viscount Torrington, born in 1812; 4. the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth, his twin sister; 5. the Hon. Hilary-Caroline; 6. the Hon. Robert-Barlow-Palmer; 7. the Hon. James-Master-Owen; 9. and 10. the Hon. Russell-John-Morris, and the Hon. Stanhope-Frederick Hopwood, twins, the latter of whom died an infant in 1824.

HON. DR. KNOX, BISHOP OF DERRY.

July 9. At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, aged 69, the Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, D. D. Lord Bishop of Derry, a Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture, &c.; brother to Lord Viscount Northland.

His Lordship was born June 14, 1762, the fourth son of Thomas first Viscount Northland, by the Hon. Anne Vesey, second daughter of John Lord Knapton. He was educated at Trinity-college, Dublin, where he obtained a Fellowship. Having been for some time Chaplain to the Irish House of Commons, he was in 1794 consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, from which see he was translated to that of Derry in 1803. The great revenue of the Bishopric of Derry has naturally, owing to the prevalent odium of Church property in Ireland, made Bishop Knox an object of reproach and vituperation. A more satisfactory answer than could be given by any of his friends or any supporter of the Protestant church, will be found in the following extracts from an address signed by the titular Bishop of Derry and the Romish clergy of that city, as well as by one hundred and eighty-four citizens and other inhabitants, on the 9th of May 1824:

"When the characters of men of integrity and honour are falsely and slanderously assailed, it becomes the bounden duty of every honourable man to detect the falsehood and rebut the slander. Purity cannot shield a character from calumny—even your Lordship has not escaped defamation."

malevolence of a public print lately depicted you as you are not, and we owe it to your Lordship to depict you as you are. When you became our diocesan, you found a Cathedral within whose walls divine service had not for a long time been performed. On your arrival a tower was building for the re-erection of a spire, and you aided the object by a contribution of nearly one thousand pounds. Our numberless public institutions—our daily craving charities, bear ample testimony, that the funds with which Providence has entrusted you are neither withheld nor misapplied. You founded our Charitable Loan by your energies. By a powerful appeal from the Pulpit you explained its object, convinced us of its utility, and obtained for it the means which gave it formation and impulse. You formed the present Free School. With indefatigable anxiety for the education of our youth, you solicited and obtained grants for its support. You bestowed upon it of your means, one thousand pounds; and you further endowed it with one hundred pounds a year. When you came among us there was no public institution for the education of the poor. You have since caused one to be erected on the foundation of Erasmus Smith. At its formation you bestowed upon it four hundred pounds, and endowed it with twenty guineas a year. Under the direction of the females of your family, another school has been established, in which, at their exclusive expense, twenty unprotected girls receive food, clothing, and education. We enumerate only some of our public charities which feel your Lordship's humane and liberal interference; but, in fact, there is not one established amongst us that has not excited your interest, and received your support. We who know you best, can best appreciate the violence of that article, which anxiously, but impotently, attempts to wound your reputation and disturb your peace. Within the walls of that building (the Cathedral of Londonderry) for the neglect of which slander has exhibited you as the object of censure and reproach, your character has been unanimously and triumphantly justified."

About six months before this address was presented to the Bishop of Derry, it had been found upon the investigation of a Vestry Committee that no less a sum than four thousand pounds would be necessary to complete the repairs of the Cathedral. The Bishop offered to take on himself the expense of erecting a spire, amounting to eight hundred and sixty-three pounds; but he declined, on the principle of avoiding an injurious precedent, which might in time be extended to the severe loss of the interior Clergy, to contribute to repairs which the law required to be done at the expense of the parish, the Cathedral being

the parish Church of Templemore. His Lordship expended, on the whole, nearly three thousand pounds in adorning this sacred edifice, which is now, perhaps, the most splendid of its kind in Ireland (see an account of the Cathedral and its repairs in our vol. xcvi. i. 494.)

Notwithstanding the free and voluntary acknowledgments of the becoming manner in which the Bishop of Derry distributed his income, which has been above quoted, it would have been contrary to all nature and experience to suppose that the disaffected and revolutionary party would abstain from their abuse of the incumbent of so rich a piece of Church preferment. The foul libels have been perpetuated to the present hour; and in defiance of all reason and fact, he has continued to be called the "rich Bishop of the ruined Cathedral!"

In brief, Bishop Knox was the patron of very numerous charitable institutions throughout Ulster, a zealous promoter of agricultural establishments, an encourager of literature, hospitable to strangers, and a sincere friend to the poor.

He published in 1799 "Two Sermons preached in Trinity College Chapel;" in 1800 "A Thanksgiving Sermon on Lord Nelson's victory;" and in 1802, "Revelation indispensable to Morality, a Sermon."

His Lordship married, Sept. 10, 1785, Anne, daughter of James Spencer, esq. of Rathangan, co. Kildare, and had by that lady, who survives him, five sons and ten daughters: 1. Jane; 2. Thomas, who died in 1804, aged sixteen; 3. the Rev. James Spencer Knox, Rector of Maghera, co. Londonderry; he married in 1813 Clara, eleventh and younger daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Beresford, sister to the Bishop of Kilmore, and second cousin to the Marquis of Waterford, by whom he has several children; 4. the Rev. William Knox, Rector of Ballynascreen, co. Londonderry, who married first, in 1811, Sarah, sister to Sir Robert Ferguson, of Londonderry, Bart.; and secondly in 1821 his first cousin Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, of Rakeby Hall, co. Leath, Bart. and Mary-Anne Spencer, sister to Mrs. Knox; he has children by both marriages; 5. Anne-Elizabeth; 6. Mary, who died an infant; 7. Isabella Charlotte, married in 1824 to Octavius Wigram, esq. brother to the present Sir Robt. Wigram, Bart. and Bart.; 8. Elizabeth-Selma, married in 1826 to William Pownsey, esq. the eldest son of Chamber Bradshaw Pownsey Barker, esq. and Lady Henrietta Tynfour; 9. George; 10. Louisa Catherine, who died in 1826, in her twelfth year; 11. Fran-

ees Letitia; 12. Henrietta-Maria-Octavia; 13. Charles-Henry; 14. Emily-Lavinia; and 15. Helen-Adelaide.

SIR J. E. HARRINGTON, BART.

June 9. At his house in Berkeley-square, aged 70, Sir John Edward Harington, the eighth Baronet, of Ridlington, co. Rutland (1611).

He was son of Sir James the seventh Baronet, by Anna, daughter of James Ashenburt, of Park Hall, in Staffordshire, esq.* and succeeded his father in the title in 1793. He was for some years in India, in the service of the Hon. Company.

Sir John Edward Harington married in 1787, Marianne, daughter of Thomas Philpot, esq. and by that lady, who died Dec. 20, 1824, he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Sir James Harington, born in 1788, who has succeeded to the title; he married in India in 1816, Miss Sophia Steer of Chichester, sister to the Right Hon. the Viscountess Bury, and has a son and heir, John, born in 1821; 2. Edward-John; 3. Richard; 4. Robert; and, 5. Maria, married in 1803 to Charles Balfour, esq.

SIR J. W. THOROLD, BART.

June .. In Albemarle-street, aged 58, Sir John Hayford Thorold, the tenth Baronet, of Marston, co. Lincoln (1642), Captain in the 3d York Militia.

Sir John was the eldest son of Sir John Thorold, the ninth Baronet, M.P. for Lincolnshire from 1779 to 1796, by Jane, only child and heiress of Millington Hayford, of Millington in Cheshire, and Oxtou Hall in Nottinghamshire, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, at more than eighty years of age, Feb. 25, 1815.

Sir J. H. Thorold married, Oct. 1, 1811, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Kent, the first and late Baronet, of Fomham St. Genevieve in Suffolk, and sister to the present Sir Charles Egleton Kent; and has left a son and heir, now Sir John Charles Thorold, born in 1816.

SIR M. SOMERVILLE, BT. M.P.

Lately. Sir Marcus Somerville, third Baronet, of Somerville, co. Meath (1748), Knight in Parliament for that county.

Sir Marcus was the eldest son of Sir James Quaille Somerville, the second Baronet, by Catherine daughter of Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton, of Moat, co. Roscommon, Bart. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1802; and had represented the county of Meath in every Parliament since the Union, voting with the Whig party, and in favour of the Roman Catholic claims. He also voted in favour of Reform of Parliament. Sir Marcus married in 1801 the only daughter of Sir Richard Gorges Meredith, Bart. and had a family.

SIR G. MONTGOMERY, BART. M.P.

July 10. Aged 65, Sir George Montgomery, the second Baronet, of Magbie Hill, co. Peebles (1774), Knight in Parliament for that county; brother-in-law to George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex, and uncle to the late Earl of Blesington.

The Montgomeries of Magbie Hill, of which the eldest branch is thus become extinct, were cadets of the family of the Earls of Eglintoun, and descended from Robert second son of the first Lord Montgomery. Sir George was the eldest son of Sir William Montgomery the first Baronet, by his second wife Ann, third daughter of Henry Wall, of Mount Lewis, in Ireland, esq. and succeeded his father in the title Dec. 25, 1788. He first came into Parliament in February last, on the representation of the county of Peebles being resigned by his first cousin Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope in that county, Bart. formerly Lord Advocate for Scotland; and was re-chosen at the late general election.

Sir George was not married; and his Baronetcy is become extinct.

ADMIRAL SOTHEY.

June 16. At the Manor-house, High Beach, Essex, aged 72, Thomas Sotheby, esq. Admiral of the White.

This officer obtained post rank, June

* Such is the account given in the editions of Debrett's Baronetage published in 1819 and 1824. In the last edition (1828) Sir James the seventh Baronet, and his lady, are entirely omitted, and the Baronet now deceased appears as the son of Sir James, who was his grandfather in the former edition. In former Baronetages, including Betham's quarto, the descent of the Baronetcy is wholly different; viz. 3. Sir James; 4. Sir Richard, son; 5. Sir James, son; 6. Sir James, son; 7. Sir John-Edward, grandson; which was altered to 3. Sir James; 4. Sir Edmund, son; 5. Sir Edward, brother; 6. Sir James, great nephew; 7. Sir James, son; 8. Sir John-Edward, son. That the further alteration in the last edition was merely a typographical blunder, is countenanced by the circumstance, that in the last edition Sir Edward as well as Sir Edmund is called the "great nephew" of his predecessor. Dates, however, are still deficient, to confirm the rectified descent.

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11, 1783; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, commanded the *Daphne* of 20 guns, from which he removed into the *Andromeda*, stationed in the North Sea. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was appointed to the *Bombay Castle* 74; he had the misfortune to be wrecked in that ship, at the mouth of the Tagus, towards the latter end of the following year. In the spring of 1798 he was appointed to the *Namor* of 90 guns; and subsequently to the *Marlborough* 74, the command of which he retained until the 4th Nov. 1800, when she struck on a ledge of rocks near Isle Giodat, on the coast of France, where she hung for several hours, and although at length got off, was so severely damaged that she soon after sunk at her anchors. The crew was saved by the *Captain* 74, and a Danish vessel then in company. A Court Martial held in consequence declared that the accident happened from the uncertain situation of the rocks, and that no blame was imputable to Capt. Sotheby or others concerned.

Capt. S. was next appointed to the *Courageux* 74, and continued in that ship during the remainder of the war. He was made Rear-Admiral 1805, and in 1808 and 1809 served in the Channel fleet with his flag in the *Dreadnought* 98; was promoted to be Vice-Admiral 1810, and Admiral 1821.

Admiral Sotheby was twice married; first, to the youngest daughter of Christopher Anstey, esq. of Bath; that lady died at Bristol, in April 1802; secondly, in March 1806, to Lady Mary-Anne Bourke, fourth daughter of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam, and sister to the present Earl, to the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the Dean of Ossory, and Lady de Clifford. Her Ladyship died March 24, 1830. His second daughter, Eliza, was married, Sept. 5, 1829, to Chas. T. Thurston, esq. of Talgarth, co. Merioneth, a Commander R.N.

REAR-ADM. ISAAC SMITH.

July 2. At his seat, Merton Abbey, Surrey, aged 78, Isaac Smith, esq. a superannuated Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy.

This officer entered the naval service about 1766, and served for some time on board the *Grenville*, a brig commanded by Cook the circumnavigator, who was then employed as marine surveyor at Newfoundland, and whom he afterwards accompanied in the *Endeavour*, on his voyage to the South Seas 1768–1771. His commission as Post Captain bore date Dec. 1, 1787; and he subsequently commanded the *Perseve-*

rance 36, in which he proceeded with Commodore Cornwallis to the East India station in 1789, and served there for several years.

On the promotion of flag officers in 1807, Capt. Smith, who was at that time severely afflicted with the hepatitis, obtained the superannuation of Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Smith became possessed of Merton Abbey a few years since, by bequest from his brother Mr. Charles Smith, of Bunhill-row, a wholesale watchmaker. He had for many years resided with the venerable widow of his lamented friend Capt. Cook, who was his relative; and of late years their summers have been spent at Merton Abbey, and their winters at Mrs. Cook's at Clapham.

MAJOR-GEN. SYMONS.

June 1. At Stanborough-house, Somersetshire, aged 65, Major-Gen. John Hilly Symons, late of the East India Company's Madras Establishment.

He was appointed a cadet of infantry in 1780, and joined the army encamped near Madras, under Sir Hector Munro. Having been appointed to an ensigncy, he served with the 21st battalion of Sepoys at the siege and capture of Tripassoor, Aug. 2, 1781; and at the battles with the army of Hyder Ally Cawn at Tracollom and Shulingur, on the 27th of the same and the 27th of the following months. On the 23d of Oct. Col. Owen's detachment, of which his regiment formed a part, was defeated by that Nabob, and having been wounded in the leg, he was sent to the fort of Tripassoor, then used as the army dépôt. About three weeks after that fort was besieged by Tippoo Saib, and a breach was practicable for three days and nights, Ensign Symons, although unrecovered of his leg, was taken to the works to give confidence to the Sepoys; but the fort was at length relieved by Sir Eyre Coote.

In June 1782, Ensign Symons was present at the battle of Arnee; and in June 1783 in the attack on the French lines at Cudalore. He then joined the army at Dundigull, in the southern part of India, and was detached with a grenadier company, which formed part of a grenadier corps, under the command of Capt. the Hon. (now Lieut.-Gen. Sir) Thomas Maitland. He served at the capture of fort Palicaudcherry, and the taking of Coimbatore. In 1786 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the 17th battalion of Sepoys; and on the commencement of the war with Tipu Sultan in 1790, he was appointed to a revenue

corps to render it fit for field service. In 1796 he was made Captain of infantry, and stationed with the poligar of Congoondy; in 1799 Quarter-master of brigade to the detachment under Col. Alex. Read. In 1800 he was employed on a mission to the Chittoor Pollams in settling disputes among the poligars; and in 1801 in adjusting the supply accounts. He was next appointed judge and magistrate of a civil and criminal court, established at Seringapatam, under the superintendence of the present Duke of Wellington, then commander in Mysore and Malabar, who subsequently appointed him superintendant of police and the bazaars in that island. He was promoted in 1802 to the rank of Major, and proceeded to the field with the grand army in the Mahratta War, as agent for draft and carriage cattle. In 1804 he became Lieut.-Colonel; in 1808, Superintendent of Police at Madras; in 1813, brevet Colonel; in 1818 he succeeded to a regiment, and in 1819 obtained the brevet of Major-General. In the same year he came to England on furlough.

JOHN BADELEY, M.D.

July 24. At Chelmsford, aged 83, John Badeley, M.D.

He was the youngest and last surviving son of Samuel Badeley, Esq. of Walpole in Suffolk. He took his degree of Doctor in Medicine at Edinburgh, Sept. 12, 1771, after having pursued the regular course of studies at that University, and had practised at Chelmsford for the period of 59 years. So long identified with that town and the county of Essex, it may justly be said, that he has left a void not easily to be filled, whether we consider him as a man, physician, or friend. To his profession he brought an acute penetration, a solid judgment, a benevolent care, great suavity of address, and a most persevering anxiety for the comfort, relief, and cure of his patients, to whatever rank of life they might belong. In society he uniformly exhibited the urbanity and manners of a gentleman; among his friends he was hospitable, cheerful, easy, and as willing to be pleased as he was capable of pleasing. If he has not added greatly to the stock of medical science by his writings (for he had no leisure for such compositions), he displayed his knowledge of medicine by a most extensive and successful practice; and he preferred the gratification of having living witnesses, who owed their health to his judgment and skill, to the publication of theories, however ingenious, and to the commendation of professional cri-

tics. His life was prolonged to a period beyond the common limits of mortality, and in proportion to its length were its value and utility demonstrated. He lived esteemed, beloved, and respected; he has died regretted, honoured, and lamented.

Dr. Badeley married in 1790 Charlotte, daughter of Carr Brackenbury, Esq. by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. The former are John Carr Badeley, of Caius College, Cambridge, M.D. who practises as a physician at Chelmsford; and Edward Lowth Badeley, M.A. of Brasenose college, Oxford. The Rev. Samuel Badeley, LL.B. Vicar of Ubbeston in Suffolk, is we believe their cousin.

The remains of this venerable gentleman were interred on the night of Sunday July 31, in the family vault, which is in the church-yard, nearly opposite to Dr. Badeley's late residence. In compliance with the wishes of the deceased, it took place by torch-light; and the mourners, in consequence of the extent of his acquaintance, were confined to the family, his very intimate friend Mr. Baron Garrow, his servants and tenants, and ten professional gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The service was read by the Rev. H. L. Majendie.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq.

June 30. At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, aged 80, William Roscoe, Esq. a Royal Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and F.R.S.

Mr. Roscoe was born at Liverpool, of obscure parentage. His father and mother were both in the service of a bachelor, a gentleman of the most amiable and generous disposition, with whose consent they married, and who, dying without a heir, left the greater part, if not the entire of his property, to the subject of this memoir.

It does not appear that his patron paid any attention to his early education, and his father had no higher ambition than to make him acquainted with writing and arithmetic. Through an obstinacy of temper, which in some minds is the forerunner of genius, Roscoe could not be prevailed upon to submit to the drudgery of scholastic discipline; and consequently did not properly avail himself even of the small advantages of education which his parents were able to afford him. It was, however, his merit to discover in time the means of self-education. He early began to think for himself; and his habits of thought and mental application soon gave evidence of that genius which afterwards shone forth with so conspicuous a

splendour. At the age of sixteen, his poetical productions would have done credit to one who had enjoyed every advantage of tuition; and he was at that time found sufficiently qualified to be admitted as an articled clerk to Mr. Eyes, a respectable attorney in Liverpool. While engaged in the duties of the office, and fulfilling them to the perfect satisfaction of his superior, he first became acquainted with the advantages of a knowledge of languages, and found means, by his own unassisted efforts, to acquire a proficiency in Latin; and afterwards of French and Italian. After the expiration of his articles, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall; when the entire management of an office, extensive in practice, and high in reputation, devolved on him alone.

About this time he formed an intimacy with Dr. Enfield, the tutor of the academy at Warrington, to whom, on the publication of the second volume of that popular work "*The Speaker*," he contributed an *Elegy to Pity*, and an *Ode to Education*. Mr. Roscoe also became acquainted with Dr. Aikin, another resident at Warrington; and these gentlemen were not less admirers of his refined and elegant style as a writer, than of his chaste and classical taste in painting and sculpture. In Dec. 1773, he recited before the society formed at Liverpool for the encouragement of drawing, painting, &c. an ode which was afterwards published with "*Mount Pleasant*," his first poetical production, originally written when in his sixteenth year. He occasionally gave lectures on subjects connected with the objects of this institution, and was a very active member of the society.

In 1788 Mr. Roscoe published a work upon the Slave Trade, entitled "*A Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Raymond Harris*;" and shortly afterwards his principal poem, "*The Wrongs of Africa*." Incited by the enthusiasm of the same train of feeling, he composed, about the commencement of the French Revolution, two ballads, "*The Vine-covered Hills*," and "*Millions be free!*" which were equally popular in France and at home.

The great work on which Mr. Roscoe's fame chiefly rests, his "*Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*," was commenced in 1790, and completed in 1796. During the period of its compilation, the author lived at the distance of two miles from Liverpool, whither he daily repaired to attend the business of his office. His evenings alone could be dedicated to the work; the rare books which he had

occasion to consult, were mostly procured from London, although it was a considerable advantage to him that his friend Mr. Clarke the banker had spent a winter at Florence. The work was printed at Liverpool, under his own superintendence.

In 1798, Mr. Roscoe published "*The Nurse, a Poem, from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo*," in 4to; 8vo, 1800.

In 1805 appeared his second great work, "*The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth*," the son of Lorenzo de' Medici, in four volumes quarto; the octavo edition, in six volumes, 1806.

After the publication of his first historical work, Mr. Roscoe had retired from his practice as a solicitor, and had entered himself at Gray's Inn, with the intention of practising at the Bar. In 1805, however, he was induced to join the banking-house of his friends Messrs. Clarke; and in the following year he received a strong public testimonial to his talents by being elected one of the members for his native town in Parliament. His senatorial career was brief; but during its continuance he distinguished himself as a steadfast advocate of the principles he had always professed, and as a warm partizan of the cause of emancipation throughout the debates upon the Slave Trade. After the dissolution in 1807, distrusting the power of his friends to secure his re-election, he declined entering upon a new contest, and from that time interfered with politics only by means of occasional pamphlets. The titles of the principal of these are as follow: *Remarks on the Proposals made to Great Britain for a negotiation with France, 1808*; *Considerations on the causes of the present War, 1808*; *Observations on the Address to his Majesty, proposed by Earl Grey, 1810*; *Occasional Tracts relative to the War betwixt France and Great Britain, 1811*; *Letter to Henry Brougham, esq. on a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament 1811*; *Answer to a Letter from Mr. J. Merritt, on Parliamentary Reform, 1812*; *Observations on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals, 1819*.

Mr. Roscoe evinced his attachment to Botany by "*An Address delivered before the proprietors of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, previous to opening the Garden, May 3, 1802*," published in 12mo; and by the following communications to the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*: in 1806, *Of the Plants of the Monandrian Class, usually called Scitamineæ* (vol. viii. p. 330); in 1810, "*An artificial and natural arrangement of Plants, and particularly on the sys-*

tems of Linnæus and Jussieu (vol. xi. p. 50); in 1814, On Dr. Roxburgh's description of the Monandrous Plants of India (*ibid.* p. 270).

Mr. Roscoe also wrote the excellent preface to Daulby's Catalogue of the Etchings of Rembrandt; and the descriptions to the Italian views in Prout's Landscape Annual.

While Mr. Roscoe's mind was chiefly occupied with his literary and political studies, a series of unforeseen circumstances, particularly several other failures, obliged the banking-house in which he was engaged to suspend payment. The creditors, however, had so much confidence in Mr. Roscoe's integrity, that time was given for the firm to recover from its embarrassments; and Mr. Roscoe, on first entering the bank after this accommodation, was loudly greeted by the populace. The difficulties, however, in which the bank was placed, rendered it impossible for the proprietors to make good their engagements. Mr. Roscoe did all that could be expected from an honest man; he gave up the whole of his property to satisfy his creditors. His library, which was very extensive, and consisted principally of Italian works, was the greatest sacrifice; the books were sold (at Liverpool) for 5150*l.*, the prints for 1880*l.*, and the drawings for 738*l.* A portrait of Leo the Tenth was purchased for 500*l.* by Mr. Coke, of Holkham.

Yet, upon the whole, Mr. Roscoe can scarcely be termed unfortunate. Distinguished through life by the friendship of the gifted and noble, his days were spent in a free intercourse with kindred minds, and his declining years were solaced by the affectionate attentions of justly and sincerely attached relations. He was regarded as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in the promotion of many noble public institutions which he had contributed to establish. His funeral was attended by committees of the Royal Institution, the Philosophical Society, and the Athenæum; and by nearly two hundred gentlemen on foot, besides those in carriages.

A portrait of Mr. Roscoe, drawn and engraved by J. Thomson, was published in the European Magazine for July 1822.

JOHN JACKSON, ESQ. R. A.

June 1. At his house, St. John's Wood, aged 53, John Jackson, Esq. R.A. the eminent portrait painter.

This distinguished artist was born at Lastingham, a small village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, May 31, 1778. His

father was the village tailor, and he himself commenced his career in that unambitious occupation. He had from his childhood a predilection for drawing; and by the time he left school, had (by the assistance of his master) made greater proficiency than the slender means he possessed appeared to warrant.

In 1797, at nineteen years of age, he ventured to offer himself as a painter of portraits in miniature, at York; and during one of his itinerant excursions to Whitby, had the honour of an introduction to Lord Mulgrave, by whom he was patronised, and recommended to the notice of the Earl of Carlisle. At Castle Howard he had the great advantage of studying a magnificent collection of pictures, in itself an excellent school; and he copied the Three Maries, by Annibal Carracci, with considerable success. He had likewise the good fortune to meet with another patron in the late Sir George Beaumont, who, as a first trial of his abilities, lent him a picture of the younger Colman by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which he made a most faithful copy.

In 1804 he came to London, and in the following year became a student at the Royal Academy, Sir George Beaumont contributing principally to his support. In 1807 he was established as a portrait painter; and every succeeding year furnished specimens of his abilities for the Exhibition at Somerset House. Although, from the field being occupied by artists of longer standing, it was long before he obtained much employment as a painter in oil; his portraits in water-colours soon became very much admired, and were productive of a handsome income. The heads were tastefully drawn, the resemblances faithfully correct, and, although carefully finished, wrought with masterly spirit. His practice in this department was perhaps greater than that of any contemporary portrait painter in small. Most of the heads engraved in Cadell's handsome work, the "Portraits of illustrious Persons of the Eighteenth Century," were from drawings by Jackson.

In 1816 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1818 a Royal Academician. In the former year he accompanied General the Hon. Edmund Phipps in a tour through Holland and Flanders; and in 1819, in company with Mr. Chantrey the sculptor, he made the tour of Italy, by way of Geneva, Milan, Padua, Venice, Bologna, Florence, and Rome. At the imperial city he was associated a member of the Academy of St. Luke, and met with great attention from Canova, who sat to him for his

portrait, now in the possession of Mr. Chantrey, and engraved in the *European Magazine* for Nov. 1822. One of his last exhibition pictures was a portrait of his intimate friend Chantrey, which he painted last year for Sir Robert Peel. His whole-length of the Marquis of Chandos was a picture of surpassing excellence; as is another of the venerable Earl Fitz-William. He painted for that distinguished patron of the arts Lord Dover, as part of a series of British Artists, the heads of Thomas Stothard, R.A., Henry Bone, R.A., and the late John Flaxman, R.A., of the last of which Sir Thomas Lawrence at an anniversary dinner, publicly declared that it was "a great achievement of the English school, and a picture of which Vandyck might have felt proud to own himself the author." Sir Thomas Lawrence had promised to sit to Jackson the next in the list. Jackson painted two portraits of John Soane, R.A. one of them in the costume of a freemason; and that of the Rev. Holwell Carr, now among that gentleman's pictures in the National Gallery.

As a portrait painter Mr. Jackson may be ranked between the fine elegant detail of Lawrence, and the vigorous generalities of Raeburn. When thought and intelligence were required, he readily supplied them; he rose and fell with his subject, and may be considered as one of the most honest of all the children of flattery. He had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he resembled Reynolds more than any artist since his day.

Mr. Jackson's honours sat gracefully upon him, and he used his powers with great readiness and little show. Amiable and liberal, he abstained from the bitter bickerings of his brethren in art; and the young student always found him a willing counsellor. His religious feelings were strong, and after he had attached himself to the Wesleyan Methodists, the calls on his liberality were so frequent as almost to make him transgress those bounds, which are prescribed by the maxim that charity begins at home. Notwithstanding, he presented to the church of Lasingham, to which place of his nativity he seldom failed to pay a yearly visit, a beautiful altar-piece, together with a sum of fifty pounds to enlarge the space from which it was to receive light. The subject was Christ in the garden, copied from a cabinet picture, by Correggio, which he borrowed for the express purpose from the Duke of Wellington; but the figures are enlarged to the size of life.

Mr. Jackson was twice married. By his first wife he had a daughter, still living. After remaining a widower for a few years, he married, secondly, a daughter of James Ward, esq. R.A. by whom he had three children, yet infants. We are informed that Mr. H. B. Burdowe is executing a bust, of which it is his intention to dispose of casts, for the benefit of the widow and family, who, we regret to say, are left in reduced circumstances.

Jackson painted his own portrait several times; the best likeness is said to be that in the gallery of the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard. One was published in the *European Magazine* for Aug. 1823.

MATHER BROWN, Esq.

June 1. In Newman-street, at an advanced age, Mather Brown, esq.

This gentleman was a native of America, and coming to England when a young man, became a pupil of his countryman Mr. West. He was employed by Boydell to paint some of the subjects for the Shakspeare Gallery, and was afterwards honoured by being commissioned to paint portraits of their Majesties, and others of the Royal Family. Towards the latter end of the last century he enjoyed considerable practice as a portrait painter, and for several years occupied a spacious house in Cavendish-square, which had been previously tenanted by Romney. He also painted the historical pictures, from which were engraved some of the most popular prints, particularly the Marquis Cornwallis receiving the sons of Tippee Saib as hostages. These productions had sufficient merit for public sale; but not to place Mr. Brown in a very high rank in his profession. A picture of the Resurrection, which he painted late in life, was considered one of his best productions. Happily, he had, in his more popular days, laid by something which enabled him to live in comfort, and to continue to provide himself with all the necessities for pursuing the art to which he was fondly attached, and which he continued to pursue with little abated vigour.

His admiration of the talents of his preceptor, who was always kind to his pupil, amounted almost to idolatry; and during the years that Mr. West's gallery remained open, even to the period when his vast collection was brought to the hammer in the spring of 1829, scarcely a day passed that he did not proceed thither to pay his devotions before his great idols, the Scriptural pictures painted for the King. Knowing his venerable master as he did, and inti-

mately acquainted as he was with his professional and social habits, and being so familiar with the many distinguished persons who at successive periods were wont to assemble in his gallery, it is to be regretted that Mr. Brown had not kept a diary of the sayings and doings of such a coterie. Had he been so disposed, he would have been well qualified for the task, for he was a man of reading, had received a liberal education, and was moreover a great observer of men and things. His own apartments in Newman-street were part of the spacious house formerly occupied by Dawe the academician.

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R. W. ELLISTON, Esq.

July 7. In Great Surrey-street, of apoplexy, aged 57, Robert William Elliston, esq. the eminent actor.

Mr. Elliston was born April 7, 1774, in Orange-street, Bloomsbury. His father, a watchmaker, was the youngest son of an eminent farmer at Gidgrave near Orford in Suffolk, and brother to the Rev. William Elliston, D. D. Master of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge. At nine years of age young Elliston was placed at St. Paul's school; and as he was accustomed to visit his uncle Dr. Elliston at Cambridge during the vacations, he appeared to have before him prospects in the University, and also, should he think fit to enter the clerical profession, in the Church. It is said that his ambition for scenic celebrity was first excited by the applause he received at the school Speeches in 1790, on delivering of an English thesis, the subject of which was, *Nemo confidat nimium secundis*. He is remembered, about the same period, to have represented Pierre, in *Venice Preserved*, at some private performances at the Lyceum, and he shortly after abruptly quitted school, (at the time he was the fourth boy,) without the knowledge of his friends.

He wandered to Bath, where, to procure the temporary means of subsistence, he engaged himself as clerk in a lottery office, and remained in that capacity for a few weeks, until he found an opportunity of making his theatrical essay, which was in the humble part of Tressell, in *Richard the Third*, April 21, 1791. Although this performance was very successful, the manager was not able to offer him a permanent engagement; he obtained, however, from Mr. Wallis, the father of Mrs. Campbell, a letter of recommendation to Tate Wilkinson, at York, who immediately engaged him. The principal characters in Wilkinson's company being entirely pre-occupied, the truant in a short time became weary

of his situation, and wrote to his uncle a letter supplicating for forgiveness. He was allowed to return to his family, but could not be persuaded to relinquish his taste for the stage. In 1793 he appeared a second time at Bath in the character of Romeo; and during the season he continued to play a variety of characters in Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, or Pantomime.

As his occupation in life appeared now to be decisively adopted, another uncle, the late Professor Martyn, had the kindness to use his exertions to introduce him to the boards of Drury-lane; but the terms proposed not being sufficient to induce Elliston to leave Bath, he concluded an engagement there for four years. In 1796 he carried off from that city Miss Rundall, a teacher of dancing, and soon after their marriage in London made his first bow to a London audience at the Haymarket, June 24 that year, in the very opposite characters of Octavian in "*The Mountaineers*," and Vapour in "*My Grandmother*." Having performed a few nights, he returned to Bath until the latter end of the season, when he again appeared at the Haymarket as Sir Edward Mortimer in the *Iron Chest*, which only a short time before had been produced and condemned at Drury Lane, although Mr. Kemble had taken the character of Sir Edward Mortimer.

From the Haymarket Mr. Elliston was engaged to perform for a limited number of nights at Covent Garden; but, owing to some disagreement with Mr. Harris, he again joined the Haymarket corps; and on Mr. Colman's new arrangement in 1803, he became not only his principal performer, but also his acting manager. In the succeeding year, when John Kemble quitted Drury-lane, Mr. Elliston was engaged to supply his place; after the theatre was burnt, when the company performed at the Lyceum, he left it in consequence of some quarrel with Thomas Sheridan.

He then took the Circus, and having given it the name of the Surrey Theatre, commenced performing some of the best plays of Shakspeare, and some Operas, having so far altered them as to bring them within the meaning of the license; a practice which he defended in a well written pamphlet. He acted the principal parts, and was equally applauded in *Macbeth* and *Macheath*. In 1805 he published "*The Venetian Outlaw*, a Drama, in three acts," which he had himself adapted from the French "*Abellino, le grand bandit*."

On the re-opening of Drury-lane Theatre, Elliston again formed part of

company; on the first night he delivered Lord Byron's opening address, and personated the character of Hamlet. When the theatre was let out on a lease in 1819, he became the lessee, at a yearly rent of 10,200*l.* and so continued until declared a bankrupt in 1826. After some speculations in the Olympic theatre, he again undertook the superintendence of the Circus, and until very lately occasionally performed upon its boards, in Cumberland's Jew, Dr. Pangloss, and some smaller parts. His Pangloss was extremely entertaining to the last.

Elliston was undoubtedly the most versatile actor of his day. He was unrivalled in comedy, in which his agreeable and expressive face was a fortune. Had it been as well adapted for tragedy, he would have been quite as eminent in that walk; for which he had feeling, fine grace, and a most melodious and powerful voice. The partial concealment of his laughter-moving countenance in the character of Othello, removed what was the only obstacle to his success in other heroic parts. When an impressive delivery was required in combination with humour and vivacity, he distanced all his competitors. He was the last of the old school of comedians. The mantle of Lewis descended to him, and he wore it with grace and dignity. His performances, in his better days, were remarkable for ease, vivacity, and the constant presence of the gentleman. English comedy, which originally was truly English, degenerated from the time of the Restoration into a reflection of French fops in its fine gentlemen, while it presented in its country boors, squires, and romps, nothing better than a broad satire upon one section of the English character. Elliston's gentleman was an English gentleman, with just as much of a foreign air as might become a man who had travelled, and mixed in the best society. On that account his Doricourt was almost faultless. His Duke Aranza, in the *Honey Moon*, was a specimen of another kind, and one, perhaps, more particularly illustrative of his genius. He had always a reserve of pleasantry, and a flow of ready mirth; but he lacked the effervescence of Lewis. He could not keep himself in such an eternal fidget, and at such a perilous height of the mercurial temperament. Duke Aranza, which presents an occasional mixture of seriousness and quiet railery, and affords the actor passages of repose, from whence he may again spring forth in his best spirits, was in perfect keeping with Elliston's taste and capabilities. In that part he had no rival but Charles Kemble, who, it must

be confessed, was a formidable one. In the procession on Shakspeare's birthday, instituted by Garrick, and restored with zeal by Elliston, he personated Sir John Falstaff, and gave some snatches of that rich, out-breaking, unctuous laugh, which formed so essential a point of his success in the original. As a manager, his intrinsic knowledge of the stage, and his taste in theatrical matters, which was enlarged by some literary acquirements, afforded him advantages which few managers possess. Behind the curtain he was rigid, and perhaps dictatorial; but he always carried himself with the politeness of a courtier—except when an occasional flash of temper suffered him to forget his interests and his station. When he could, he was profuse in his theatrical expenditure; but the reverses to which his profusion had led, had latterly reformed that error. The vicissitudes of his fortune, in consequence of his numerous speculations, and his eccentric habits, would make an amusing volume.

Mr. Elliston became a widower March 31, 1821. He has left several sons. His funeral took place on the 15th of July at St. John's church, Waterloo-road. The procession was a walking one, and was attended by Messrs. H. T. Elliston, Wilson, Harris, C. R. Elliston, Torre, Rundal, Winston, Dr. Hyde, Messrs. Beazley, Brown, Osbaldiston, Major Wathen, Messrs. Roper, Rogers, Durrant, and Fairbrother. The body was deposited in a vault under the church, near the coffin of the late comedian Bengough.

Of Mr. Elliston there are numerous good portraits. One by S. Drummond, R. A. was published in the *European Magazine* for Nov. 1819.

The will of Mr. Elliston was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 6th of August, when his personal property was sworn under 3000*l.* He desires his ready money and securities to be equally divided among the nine children of his late wife Elizabeth Elliston; leaves to his eldest son, William Gore Elliston, his library, a silver-gilt cup, and the plate he had at the University; to his second son Henry-Twiselton, his chronometer and residue of plate; to his third son Charles-Robert, the lease of the Surrey Theatre, and all its appurtenances, charged with an annuity of 150*l.* to be divided between his three sisters, Albinia-Jane-Martyn, Lucy, and Mary-Anne. His furniture and other property to be converted into money, to be paid with interest to the two last-named daughters, on coming of age. William Moore, esq. of Bond-street, and James

Winston, esq. of Charles-street, Covent-garden, executors; the latter of whom alone administers. The will is dated July 8, 1830, exactly one year before Mr. Elliston's death; during that interval, two of his daughters are deceased.

REV. BRIAN HILL, M.A.

April 14. At Wem, co. Salop, aged 75, the Rev. Brian Hill, M.A. uncle to General Lord Hill, G.C.B. and great uncle to Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Bart.

He was the eighth and youngest son of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Baronet, by Jane, daughter of Sir Brian Broughton, Bart.; and younger brother to the celebrated Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, who is now the only surviving brother; the Rev. Robert Hill, a third clergyman of the family, having deceased in January last (see a memoir in the first part of our present volume, p. 281). The Rev. Brian Hill was of Queen's-college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1781. Soon after taking orders he was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Leven and Melville, and held for some time the living of Loppington, co. Salop; subsequently officiating at the neat Chapel of Weston, in which village he resided, respected and honoured by every one for the depth of his piety, the unaffected simplicity of his mind, and for the beneficence of his disposition; endeavouring at all times to render his best services to the temporal and spiritual necessities of his fellow creatures, which the various acts of charity he was accustomed to perform, especially in his own neighbourhood, amply testify, being truly a father to the poor, and generally devoting to their necessities the overplus of his regular income.

Mr. Hill was a warm advocate of the Bible Society, considering it, as he asserted at the Anniversary Meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary in 1829, "to be the noblest institution that was ever suggested to the mind of man;" he was likewise particularly attentive to the instruction of the young, and founded the schools at Weston.

As a preacher, although he was not gifted with much eloquence of delivery, yet his sermons always commanded attention from the force and manner of his reasoning. He was no zealot or enthusiast, but examined with an unbiased mind the scripture testimony on which his religion was founded; and whilst he steered clear from an overheated zeal and enthusiasm on one hand, he was equally free from negligence or lukewarmness on the other. He was

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the author of the following publications:

"Christian Zeal recommended and enforced," a sermon preached in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Salop Infirmary, 1780.—"Henry and Acasto," a moral tale, with a preface by his brother, the late Sir Richard Hill, 1790.—"Observations and Remarks in a Journey through Sicily and Calabria in the year 1791." To this octavo volume is appended a postscript containing some account of the "Ceremonies of the Holy Week at Rome;" and of "A Short Excursion to Tivoli." The work is dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville, and written in the form of a diary.—A Funeral Sermon, preached in St. Edmund's, Shrewsbury, on the death of the Rev. Richard de Courcy, Vicar of that parish, 1803. In 1805, Mr. Hill edited a volume of Sermons of Mr. De Courcy's,—to which he affixed a long preface. It may be remarked, however, that the opinions of the editor did not agree with the doctrinal sentiments contained in the body of the Sermons, which are high Calvinistic. Mr. Hill's theological views were of the Arminian persuasion, tinged with a belief in universal restoration. In 1822 Mr. Hill printed a volume of twenty-four sermons on practical subjects, published for the benefit of a charity school in the village of Weston, where they were occasionally preached; in 1826, "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Shrewsbury, on the death of the Rev. John Major, Vicar of that Parish;" and in 1828, he edited a small pamphlet entitled, "Cursory Thoughts on Education."

The remains of Mr. Hill were interred in the peaceful church-yard of the village where he had so long earnestly laboured.

H. P.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *George Anderson*, Vicar of Cransley, Kent, to which he was presented in 1782, by J. C. Rose, esq. He took the degree of M.A. at Wadham coll. Oxford, in 1786.

At Dublin, aged 84, the Very Rev. *John Bayly*, Dean of Lismore.

The Rev. *John Thomas Broune*, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland, to which he was collated in 1817, by Dr. Goodenough, the late Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. *George Day*, Rector of Earsham, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1819; and was presented to Earsham in 1812, by Sir Geo. Dalling, Bart.

At Stonehouse, the Rev. *William Evans*, the oldest Chaplain in the Royal Navy.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Peter How*, Rector of Workington, Cumberland. He was formerly Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1785; and was presented to Workington in 1803, by J. C. Curwen, esq.

The Rev. *George Hulme*, Rector of Areley Kings, Worcestershire. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford, M.A. 1789; and was presented to his living in 1793, by the Rector of Martley.

The Rev. *Edward Norwood*, Rector of Sevington and Milstead, Kent. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M.A. 1770, was instituted to Sevington in 1777 on his own presentation, and to Milstead in 1822.

The Rev. *Abraham Purshouse*, Rector of Frinstead, and Vicar of Brabourne with Monk's Horton, Kent. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, as sixth senior optime, M.A. 1780; was collated to Brabourne in 1786, by Abp. Moore; and presented to Frinstead in 1822, by S. T. Patenson, esq.

June 28. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, aged 59, the Rev. *Weeden Butler*, M.A. Rector of Great Woolston, Bucks, and minister of Brompton Chapel, Middlesex. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Weeden Butler, of whom a memoir is printed in vol. xciii. ii. 182, and brother to the Rev. George Butler, D.D. late Head Master of Harrow. He was educated by his father until 1790, when he entered with his brother at Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge; he there obtained a scholarship and exhibition, and graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. He was appointed Afternoon Lecturer of Charlotte-street Chapel, on the recommendation of his predecessor the Rev. Dr. Wilgress, and Evening Lecturer of Brompton in 1811; and was presented to the rectory of Great Woolston in 1816, by John Camden Neild, esq. Having for nineteen years acted as classical assistant in his father's school, he succeeded to the superintendence on his father's retirement in 1814. He was the author of "Bagatelles, consisting of original Poetry and Translations," 1795, 8vo.; and also translated "Prospect of the political relations which subsist between the French Republic and the Helvetic body, from the French of Weiss," 1794, 8vo.; "The Wrongs of Unterwalden," 1799; *Zimao, the African*, 1800, and 1807. He was formerly a frequent correspondent of this Miscellany; and he made considerable contributions from his father's papers to the fifth volume of Nichols's *Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*.

July 5. At North Chapel, Sussex, aged 56, the Rev. *John Johnson*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1800, B.D. 1807, and D.D. 1821; and was presented to his rectory in 1816, by the Earl of Egremont.

July 10. The Rev. *Frederick Winstanley*, Vicar of Isleham, Cambridge. He was the fourth son of the late Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. as a member of that society in 1823, and was collated to Isleham in 1826, by the Bishop of Rochester.

July 25. At Bramdean, Hants, aged 84, the Rev. *William Gomm*, Rector of that parish, and of Ham in Wiltshire. He was collated to both those livings by Bishop North, to Bramdean in 1792, and to Ham in 1801.

July 27. In his 80th year, the Rev. *William Hussey*, for fifty years Rector of Sandhurst, Kent. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778; and was collated to Sandhurst in 1781, by Abp. Cornwallis.

July 28. Aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Gardner*, Vicar of Willen, Bucks, and Rector of Brooksby, Leic. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; was presented to Brooksby in 1804, by G. Wright, esq.; and to Willen in 1820, by the Trustees of Dr. Busby, who always nominate a Westminster student of Christ Church.

July 29. Aged 81, the Rev. *Joseph Phillimore*, Vicar of Orton-on-the-hill, co. Leicester, to which church he was collated in 1804, by Dr. Randolph, then Bishop of Oxford; and father of Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. Judge of the Cinque Ports, &c. &c.

July 31. At Blockley, Wore. aged 62, the Rev. *William Boughton*, Vicar of that parish, and for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M.A. 1793; Blockley is in the patronage of the see of Worcester.

Aug. 8. At Andover, aged 77, the Rev. *William Barber Fennell*, the oldest member of the corporation of that town. He was for many years Curate of the adjoining parish of Penton Mewsey.

Aug. 11. At Hatherleigh, Devon, aged 89, the Rev. *Cradock Glasscott*, for fifty years Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1781, by the trustees of J. Ireland, esq. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1767.

Aug. 13. At Brighton, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Roberts*, Rector of Sporre, Norf. He was one of the sons of the Rev. William Hayward Roberts, D. D. Provost of Eton College, and brother to the Rev. William Roberts, M.A. now Vice-Provost of that institution. He was educated at Eton, and thence elected, in 1782, to King's coll. Cambridge, where he afterwards became a Fellow, and graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. He was presented to the rectory of Sporre by Eton college in 1794; but was for many years resident at Mitcham in Surrey.

Aug. 15. At Louth, aged 86, the Rev. *Wolley Jolland*, Vicar of Tetney, Linc. to which church he was collated in 1798, by Bp. Prettyman.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 11. At St. John's Wood, Mary-Margery, eldest dau. of late J. Pinkerton, esq.

July 21. In Royal-row, Westminster-road, aged 54, the eccentric Bob Bradbury, a well-known clown. He was originally a cabinet-maker at Liverpool, where he made his debut. He possessed prodigious strength, and some of his feats were more calculated to terrify than amuse his auditors; nevertheless, he was a great favourite with the public, and one of his benefits in Dublin produced him 600*l*. He was passionately fond of dress and jewellery. The circumstance of a young man making free with some of the latter, whom he forgave, so turned his brain, that he turned Methodist for a time; but the ridicule which he met in attempts to convert his brethren of the sock and buskin, so acted upon him that he again turned clown and dandy. He at one time kept his horse and gig, with a groom, but died with empty pockets.

At Chelsea, Kezia, widow of Rear-Adm. Scott.

July 23. At Mill-wall-dock, Poplar, aged 72, John Blackett, esq.

In Piccadilly, Miss Damerque, only child of late Charles D. esq.

July 24. In Judd-st. the wife of Dr. Busby.

Lucy, wife of John Cooke, esq. barrister.

July 25. At Dulwich, aged 68, W. Clarke, esq. of Croydon.

At Hammersmith, Jane, wife of John Aldridge, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, only surviving child of late Adm. Edmonds Toll, of Wickham, Hants.

July 26. George Friend, esq. of the Minories, merchant.

At Highgate, aged 74, Rd. Corbould, esq.

July 27. At Lambeth Rectory, aged 15, Francis, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly.

July 29. At Walworth, aged 95, Charlotte, wife of A. L. De Meuron, esq.

July 31. Aged 72, William Browell, esq. a retired Captain R. N. Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and a Trustee of the Naval Charitable Society. He obtained post rank 1794, and commanded the Sans Pareil 80, bearing the flag of Lord Hugh Seymour, in the action off l'Orient, June 23, 1795. He was appointed a Captain of the Royal Hospital in 1805, and became Lieut.-Governor in 1809. He married a dau. of Rear-Adm. Faulkner; she died Sept. 20, 1809.

Lately. In New North-st. Queen-sq. aged 82, Mr. S. Hayes, bookseller.

At Kentish-town, Mr. Whelan, an engraver. Reading a newspaper, he was banging himself upon the hinder feet of the

chair, when losing his equilibrium, he fell backward, and fractured his skull against a marble slab.

At Brompton, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Joseph Gunning, Rector of Spexhall, Suffolk.

In Portman-sq. aged 88, Henry Grant, esq. of the Gnull, Carmarthenshire.

In Devonshire-st. aged 45, Isabella, widow of Fred. Rd. Coore, esq. 3d dau. of John Blagrove, esq. of Jamaica.

In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. James Owen Merry, M.D. many years resident at Bath.

Aug. 2. In Guildford-st. aged 74, Matthew Consett, esq.

Aug. 6. At Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 83, Wm. Rooke, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Establishment, and brother to the late Sir Giles Rooke, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Aged 80, F. Matthews, esq. of Finchley, and Castle-st. Holborn.

Aug. 9. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 78, Colonel R. E. Roberts.

Aged 30, Thomas B. George, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, younger son of the Rev. Wm. George, Vicar of North Petherton, Som.

Aug. 11. The widow of Mr. Wade, of Bond st. dau. of Rev. John Mingay, Rector of Broom, Norfolk.

The wife of J. Stow, esq. of St. Mary-at-Hill, and Greenwich, 3d dau. of late J. Hurdia, M.D.

Aug. 13. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 77, George Nesbitt Thompson, esq.

Aug. 15. Emma, widow of the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, D.C.L. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, and mother of Clinton James Clinton, esq. M.P. for Aldborough. She was a dau. of Job Brough, esq. and was left a widow Nov. 13, 1827 (see a notice of Dr. Clinton in our vol. xcvi. ii. 570).

Aug. 16. At Stamford-hill, aged 79, Sir Daniel Williams, Knt. Colonel of the Tower Hamlets' Militia, and for thirty-two years a Police Magistrate of Lambeth-street. He was knighted in June 1802.

Aug. 19. In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 67, J. Hughes, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 27, J. H. Carruthers, of Lower Thames-st.

Aug. 22. At Camberwell, aged 77, William Bunce, esq. son of the Rev. J. Bunce, who died in 1786, having been Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, for more than half a century (see our vol. lvi. p. 1002).

BEDS.—July 31. Aged 26, Martha, dau. of B. Bevan, esq. Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS.—July 24. Aged 73, Tho. Jennings, esq. of Wantage.

BUCKS.—Aug. 2. At Germain's, near Chesham, in her 80th year, Mary, wife of Rev. John Fuller.

Aug. 13. At the Hatch, near Windsor, Mary, wife of Col. Athorpe.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 17. 44 year, Mr. Edward Hawley, 25 duate of Trinity College.

CORNWALL.—Aug. 14. At tor Collins. To great skill in was united a tenderness of man larly pleasing. He was educa von and Exeter Hospital, unde White, was one of the Phys Institution for many years, and Exeter Dispensary.

Lately.—Aged 71, Wm. P. Liskeard, surgeon.

CUMBERLAND.—At Work aged 76, the wife of the Rev.

DEVON.—July 24. At Der C. Turner, R.N.

July 25. At Teignmouth, Col. Jas. Rotton, E. I. C. India for the long period of

Lately. At Stoke Damarel Stevens, daughter of late Rev Chaundy.

At Echy, Jane, youngest Adm. Sir C. V. Penrose, K.B.

At Exeter, in her 101st Pascoe, for the last eight ye blind, but retaining her me

Aug. 3. At Stoke Cam D. Cragg, proprietor of the

Aug. 6. At Exeter, Hunt, esq. barrister, of

Aug. 7. At Plymouth, wife of Henry S. Blake, 2

At Stonehouse, the Kent, R. N.

Aug. 9. At Heavitree Dart, aged 103 years. faculties in an extraordinary cheerful and affectionate deared her to all her acqu

Aug. 15. At Exm dau. of late Sir Walter R

Aug. 16. At Exe phrey, youngest son of rence, of Launceston.

At Exeter, aged 79. nald, our frequent corra we shall give a further

Aug. 18. At Exm Thomas Harding New Essex.

Aug. 21. At Hom Robinson, esq. an am town for nearly sixty

DORSET.—July of the Rev. Isaac Holwell.

July 21. At T aged 40, Anne, el P. Stockwell, Re and Subdean of S

Lately. At H James Domett, b Wm. Domett, G C

Aug. 4. At F Leer, esq. solicitor

Lord Louth,

oughcorrib (with from Mr. Bewne, and a Captain Lord Kilmaine.

In Van Dieman's Paterson, 63d foot.

his Majesty's ship aged 18, the Hon. Ponsonby, second son

sons, in his 92d year,

Colonel in the Austrian

chamberlain to the Emperor.

with his cousin, now O'Connell, uncle to the

left Ireland, and sought eign states; one chose the

the other that of France.

high rank in the French

to the revolution; the

Theresa detached Baron

his military career early in him appointed chamberlain,

office he held for fifty- under the Emperors Joseph,

Francis. The Baron has be- property to his nephew, Geof-

esq. of Cork.

Aug. 23, 1831.

2 and 5 144	50 and 60 157
3 and 10 68	60 and 70 144
10 and 20 73	70 and 80 138
20 and 30 101	80 and 90 69
30 and 40 136	90 and 100 5
40 and 50 127	

Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
42	0	44	0

seconds)..... 5l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.
..... 5l.	12s. to 7l.	0s.
..... 5l.	5s. to 5l.	18s.
..... 5l.	5s. to 6l.	6s.

Aug. 22.

16s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.

per stone of 8lbs.

5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

Cattle at Market. Aug. 22:

2,996 Calves 187

and Lambs 24,050 Pigs 190

2d. to 31s. 6d.

Yellow Rustle 41s. 0d.

MOULDS, 7s.

PRICES OF SHARES, Aug. 15, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Dispann.		Price.	Div. p. an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.80 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean	£. —	£. 2 4
Ashton and Oldham	91 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp. . . .	190 0	8 p.ct.
Barnsley	195 0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	248½	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0	East London	11½	5 0
Cheltner & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction	—	2 10
Coventry	750 0	50 0	Kent	40 0	2 0
Cromford	—	17 0	Manchester & Salford	44 0	1 0
Croydon	1½	—	South London	82 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex	68½	3 0
Dulley	58 0	2 15	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	—	3 15	Albion	72½	3 10
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0	Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	238 0	13 0	British Commercial	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	—	—	County Fire	37 0	2 10
Grand Union	20½	1 0	Eagle	5 0	0 5
Grand Western	82½ dis.	—	Globe	133 0	7 0
Grantham	195 0	10 0	Guardian	23½	1 0
Huddersfield	19 0	1 0	Hope Life	5½	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	26 0	1 5	Imperial Fire	97 0	5 5
Lancaster	18½	1 0	Ditto Life	9½	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool	400 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 6 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	210 0	17 0	Provident Life	19½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	75 0	4 0	Rock Life	3 0 0	0 3
Loughborough	2400 0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	190 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	525 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	209 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	18 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	140 0	—
Neath	—	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	49 0	3 10
Oxford	500 0	32 0	British Iron	7 0	—
Peak Forest	60 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	39½ dis.	—
Regent's	17½	0 13 6	Hibernian	—	—
Rochdale	65 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye	19 0	17 0	Real Del Monte	29 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	6 0	—
Staff. and Wor.	550 0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d	49 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon	35 0	1 5	Ditto, New	—	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	—	10 0
Swansea	—	13 0	Ditto, New	—	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 10	British	3 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620 0	37 10	Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	—	12 0	Birmingham	98½	5 0
Warwick and Napton	—	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	52 pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5 0	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming.	96 0	4 0	Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	72 0	3 p. ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	60½	3 0 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	120 0	6 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	—	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	70 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	127 10	5 3 2	Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	—	1 0	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	12½ dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15	Auction Mart	17 0	15 0
Vauxhall	17½	1 0	Annuity, British	17 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	25½	5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	21 0	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	—	—
— Ann. of 7l.	19 0	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class	—	—

DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

August 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug. 11	66	74	65	30, 12	fair
12	64	75	67	, 10	cloudy
13	68	77	65	30, 00	fair
14	67	72	64	30, 00	do.
15	64	71	64	, 08	do. & cldy.
16	62	67	61	, 09	do. & show.
17	66	73	62	30, 00	do. do. & th.
18	60	69	58	29, 93	fair
19	69	67	59	, 68	cloudy
20	60	67	59	, 69	do.
21	62	67	59	, 70	fair with wind
22	64	67	62	30, 08	cloudy & sh.
23	67	74	65	, 14	cloudy
24	68	73	64	29, 87	do.
25	64	69	61	, 70	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

August 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
99 1/2	17 1/2	1	2 pm.	12 14 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2	1	3 pm.	13 16 pm.		
100	17 1/2	3	2 pm.	16 14 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2	201	2 3 pm.	12 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2	200	1 pm.	12 11 pm.		
98 1/2	17 1/2	199 1/2	1 pm.	11 13 pm.		
98 1/2	17	2 pm. par	10 12 pm.	13 11 pm.		
97 1/2	16 1/2	1 pm.	6 8 pm.	10 12 pm.		
98	16 1/2	par 1 pm.	6 7 pm.	6 8 pm.		
97 1/2	16 1/2		7 10 pm.	6 7 pm.		
98 1/2	16 1/2		80 1/2	7 10 pm.		
98 1/2	17 1/2	198	par	80 1/2		
99 1/2	17 1/2	199	par 1 pm.	10 11 pm.		
99	17 1/2	198	par	10 9 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2		par	8 9 pm.		
99 1/2	17			9 8 pm.		
99 1/2	17			8 10 pm.		
99 1/2	17		par 1 pm.	9 10 pm.		
99 1/2	17		2 pm.	9 11 pm.		
99 1/2	16 1/2			11 8 pm.		
100 1/2	17 1/2		1 pm.	7 9 pm.		
100 1/2	17 1/2		1 pm. par	7 9 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2	129	par 1 pm.	8 9 pm.		
99 1/2	17 1/2	199	par	10 pm.		
100 1/2	17 1/2		1 pm. 1 dis.	10 13 pm.		
90 100 1/2	17 1/2	198 1/2	1 pm.	10 12 pm.		

No Annuities, Aug. 11, 79 1/2; 93, 80 1/2.

Aug. 2, 92 1/2; 15, 91 1/2; 18, 90 1/2; 19, 91.

Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,

late RICHARDSON, G.

and Co.

HARRIS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-ST.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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London Gaz.—Times—Ledger
Morn. Chron.—Post—Herald
Morn. Advertiser—Courier
Globe—Standard—Sun. Star
Brit Trav.—Record—Lit Gaz
St. James's Chron.—Packet.
Even. Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly Ps.—9 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol, Shef-
field, York, 4 — Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.
Stamf. 3. — Birmingham, Bol-
ton, Rury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Coester,
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidat, Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm. Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2.
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgwa-
r, Garwar., Coirch., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax,
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. ou-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salish,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whiteh., Winchester, Windsor,
Wolverhampton, 1 each,
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
Jersey & Guernsey 3

SEPTEMBER, 1831.

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Embellished with a Portrait of the Rev. J. GUTCH; and Three Views of the INTERIOR of
WESTMINSTER ABBEY during the CORONATION CEREMONIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

IN 1899 I published a life of Bishop Andrews, by Henry Isaacson, the chronologer, to which I prefixed a brief account of the author, who was amanuensis to the Bishop. This, with the Saturni Ephemerides, are the only works of H. I. that I have been able to discover. In Thoresby's Diary, however, p. 88, vol. I., I find, "All day writing memoirs of worthy persons, eminent in their generation about the year 1500, collected chiefly from Fuller's Worthies, and Church History, Goodwin, Isaacson, Speed, &c." Was this Isaacson, H. I. ? and if so, what work of his could Thoresby allude to ? and are Thoresby's MSS. still extant ? Dr. William Isaacson, brother of the above, was rector of Woodford and St. Andrew's Wardrobe ; but in 1643 was ousted by sequestration. (See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, and Bishop Kennet's Collection of MSS. in the British Museum.) I wish to know when and where he died ? In Baker's MSS. B. M. I find him D.D. in 1630 at Cambridge.

In the registry of Bishop Wren (Ely) appears :—"1638, Jun. 20. Mortuo Edwardo Smith, D'nis contulit Gul^o Isaacson, A.M. Vicarium de Swafham Bulbeck ;" and it is added, "Licentia concessa eidem Gulielmo predicandi intra Eccle^{iam}. 1662. 29 Julii." Walker says, he was turned out April 5, 1644, for being zealous to put in execution Bishop Wren's fancies, &c.

Was the above the son of the Chronologer, to whom the Bishop addressed some complimentary verses, prefixed to the Chronology ? and did he leave any and what family ?

In Lysons's Environs of London, I find, "The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1630, found by their inquest, that the Rectory of Woodford was then worth £73 per annum, and that Richard Isaacson, an able, godly minister, was the incumbent."

In Archbishop Laud's Register : "1619. 16th Nov. Will. Isaacson, A.M. admira. ad ecclesiam, &c. Woodford, com. Essex. per resign. Rob. Wright, ad pres. Hen. Isaacson de London, Gen."

Was Richard the son of Henry, in whom the presentation lay in 1619, when Henry I. presented his brother ?

By whom was Richard presented ? And how came the advowson lost to the family ?

STEPHEN ISAACSON.

CYDOWELL observes—"In the *History of Breteigne*, by Count Dury, a curious fact is mentioned, which a precise explanation would have rendered still more interesting. During the war of succession in Brittany between the houses of Blois and Montfort,

in the 14th century, the cause of the latter claimant was embraced by our Edward III. The English and the Bretons being thus brought into hostile collision, and being both Britons, the natives bestowed on the invaders the appellation of *Arsaos*, which Count Dury translates *enemy*. The truth is, that the word is properly *Ar Saos*, (or as a Welshman would spell it, *Yr Saiz*), i. e. the Saxons ; for the Bretons, who remembered the expulsion of their ancestors from this island, bore the hereditary hatred in mind. I once met with a French beggar near Oxford, who professed to come from Dinan in Brittany. On my asking him if he knew the meaning of *dim Sassenach*, (i. e. No English,) he answered *point d'Anglais*."

The same correspondent states, that the work of Mr. Godwin, referred to in p. 98, is his novel of St. Leon, in which a French nobleman is represented as acquiring the *elixir vite*, and being rendered miserable by the possession.

A. B. Z. wishes to be informed as to the family of Robert Crawford of Nethertown near Kilmarnock in Scotland, and his relationship to Lord Kilmarnock. He was at the battle of Dettingen in Germany, where many of the Crawfords accompanied the Lord of the manor, and several lost their lives. I believe the above married Elizabeth Paterick. What family was left by the said Robert Crawford ? and who came into possession of the Nethertown estate, and the other property, after his decease ?

W. H. L. writes—"I should like to see some account of the mess called *Dilgrout* or *Dilgrout*. The latter I take to be the right spelling, as supposing it made of groats. The derivation of that, as well as of *Malpigerum* or *Malpigerum*, would be acceptable.

We are requested by one of our oldest acquaintances to ascertain the name of a living in Warwickshire held by a clergyman of the name of Gatcliffe, whose widow is supposed to have married his successor, a gentleman of the name of Armistead or Armistead, and if there is any notice of the family in the parish register.

We hope to furnish ALPHEA with a satisfactory explanation.

ERRATA.—Vol. XXVIII. p. 107, the *Memoir of Vieyra*, which is stated to be by the late Archbishop Nares, in our April Magazine, p. 372, is from our correspondent CYDOWELL. The mistake was accidental.

Vol. CL. p. 176 (in some copies), for Dublin, the *Re. Hon. Henry Fitzroy*, read *Crimmly*, the *Hon. Henry Fitzroy*.

V. 544, a. 32, for *Preaching*, read *Teaching*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1831.

THE NEW PEERAGES.

ON the creation of several new Peerages in January 1828, some remarks on the history or origin of their titles were made in this miscellany, and proved sufficiently interesting to attract considerable attention. The writer is in consequence induced to pursue the same train of remark on those which have been conferred since the accession of his present Majesty.

During the two years and a half of the reign of George the Fourth, which succeeded the date before-mentioned, there was only one creation. In June 1828 Sir William Draper Best was created Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, an estate purchased by his Lordship. The place is printed Winford in the History of Dorsetshire; and the adoption of the y must be regarded as rather an affectionation.

The first peerage conferred in the present reign was that on the Lord Chancellor. It was a remarkable circumstance that the two lawyers most directly in opposition to the Crown at the commencement of the last reign should be the first to be prominently promoted in this; and that without any intention on the part of the new sovereign to censure the conduct of his predecessor, and entirely without any reference to the behaviour of the gentlemen in that particular. It was merely the result of the alteration in the position of political parties; when the same commanding talents naturally placed their possessors, whose circumstances had not in the interval materially changed, at the head of the legal members of their own friends. Mr. Denman, once Solicitor to Queen Caroline, is now Attorney-general to his Majesty; and Mr. Brougham, her Attorney, is elevated to the wool-sack and a peerage. His title is Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland. "Vaux," it was announced in the Times newspaper, "is an old barony which Mr. Brougham's family have always laid

claim to, though they have never proceeded to establish the title. Mr. Brougham, at the request of his friends, will retain his name, and be called Lord Brougham, the Vaux being added by way of protest and saving his right."—It was not, however, any old Barony that the Chancellor could lay claim to; as it does not appear that he is himself descended from the family of Vaux. There was a marriage in his family with that of Richmond, the heirs of Vaux of Catterlen in Cumberland (a junior branch of the Vauxes Barons by tenure ante Hen. III.); but the present Broughams are not descended from that marriage. I believe, however, that the estate of Catterlen was brought into the Brougham family by the marriage with Richmond; but was sold by the Chancellor's father, I think, to Charles Duke of Norfolk.

On the 12th of May last his Majesty's eldest son, Colonel George Fitzclarence, was created Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Baron Tewkesbury. Earl of Munster was the title of the Irish peerage assigned to the Duke of Clarence in 1789. His elder brother, the Duke of York, had been created Earl of Ulster in 1784; his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was Earl of Connaught; the fourth province of Ireland, Leinster, had been bestowed as a title on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766. The only previous occasion that the title of Munster had been conferred was in 1716, when Erengard Melosine de Schulenburg, the mistress of George the First, (and afterwards Duchess of Kendal), was created Duchess of Munster for life; she died in 1743.—The title of Tewkesbury has been once before bestowed; King George the Second, whilst Prince of Hanover, was in 1706 created, by Queen Anne, Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven, Viscount of Northallerton, and Baron of Tewkesbury.

On the 31st of May, the E

Errol, one of his Majesty's sons-in-law, was created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr. The Earl is paternally descended from the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, which title was first conferred in 1661, and was forfeited by his Lordship's great-grandfather, William the fourth Earl, in 1745. That nobleman's son, Lord Boyd, at the period of that rebellion, was an officer in the 21st foot; and therefore adhered to the King's side, whilst his father and brother were engaged for the Stuarts. He in consequence recovered his father's estates (in virtue of their having been disposed by trustees to his use), and was afterwards competent to inherit a recompence for the loss of his father's titles, in the much more ancient Earldom of Errol, which descended to him in right of his maternal grandmother, Lady Margaret Hay.* At the Coronation of King George the Third this Earl of Errol, officiating as hereditary Constable of Scotland, had neglected by accident to pull off his cap when the King entered. On discovering his situation he apologised for his negligence in the most respectful manner; but his Majesty, with great complacency, entreated him to be covered, for he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour. The anecdote does not proceed to tell whether the High Constable was visited on this occasion by the spirits of his Jacobin sire and grandsire, the former of whom had suffered execution, and both lost their titles and estates in the cause of the Stuarts. It is impossible, however, to ascertain what might have been their conduct, could they have foreseen in addition that, in two more generations, their representative would have cemented his allegiance to the house of Hanover by marriage with a daughter of a sovereign of that family. Another

of his Majesty's sons-in-law, Sir Philip Sidney, is considered to have strong claims to the rank of a Peer as the representative of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester; his disapproval of the Ministers' plan of Reform in Parliament, is alleged as the reason of his creation being postponed. The title, if it should be conferred, will probably be Viscount Lisle, which was given to the first Sidney, Earl of Leicester, in commemoration of his descent from the early possessors of that title. An attempt has been made by the family to establish a claim to the ancient dignity, but has not gone further than to shew fair grounds for its renewal.* The other titles which might be appropriate are all engaged. The Marquess of Townshend is Earl of Leicester; his cousin is Viscount Sidney; and Viscount Strangford was a few years ago created Lord Penshurst. So highly has the honour of being descended from the Sidneys been esteemed, that all these parties have been anxious to divide the plume.†

On the 16th of June, five Baronies were announced: the Earl of Fingall to be Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks; the Earl of Sefton, to be Baron Sefton, of Croxteth, Lancashire; the Earl of Leitrim, Baron Clements, of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; Lord Kinnaird, Baron Rossie, of Rossie, co. Perth; and the Right Hon. James Welbore Ellis, Baron Dover, of Dover, in Kent.

The Earl of Leitrim and his Lady were marshalled at the Coronation as Lord and Lady Clements, and were the junior peer and peeress that performed homage. This arose from his Lordship not having proved his right to the Irish Earldom before the House of Lords, as required by the Act of Union, although he succeeded to the title in 1804. In the same way the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, was placed in his British Barony of 1815, instead of his Irish Viscounty of 1781.

* She was the wife of William Earl of Linlithgow and Calendar; and it is inadvertently stated in Debrett's Peerage, that, had it not been for the two attainders, the four Earldoms of Errol, Linlithgow, Calendar, and Kilmarnock, would have united in the person of Lord Boyd. This statement is incorrect, as the Earldoms of Linlithgow and Calendar were both limited to male heirs. See Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. i. p. 304, vol. ii. p. 129.

* See a "Report of Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle." By N. H. Nicolas, esq. 1829, 8vo.

† It should perhaps be mentioned that the Marquess Townshend, in adding his mother's de Saxon and de Saxon and de Saxon, the

Many of the Peers of Ireland, who had neither proved their titles nor had peerages of England or the United Kingdom, must have been excluded.

The title of Dover, conferred on the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has been held by four other families during the two last centuries. Henry Carey, the fourth Lord Hunsdon, and first Viscount Rochford, was created Earl of Dover in 1628: his son and successor, who was the last of the family, died in 1677. In 1685 Henry Jermyn, brother to Thomas Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, was created Lord Jermyn, of Dover; he died without issue in 1708. In the same year, James Duke of Queensberry was created Duke of Dover, which title expired with the son and successor in 1778. In 1788, Field-Marshal Sir Joseph Yorke, uncle to the present Earl of Hardwicke, was created Baron Dover; but the title again expired on his death four years after, and has not since been conferred. It is too good a title to be merged, as it must be, in that of Viscount Clifden. It is a remarkable circumstance that there are two families of Ellis now in the peerage, in each of which both father and son are members of the House of Lords,—Viscount Clifden and Lord Dover, Lord Seaford and Lord Howard de Walden.

We have now arrived at the Coronation Peers.

The Earl of Cassilis is advanced to be Marquess of Ailsa, a small island, the property of his Lordship, off the coast of the Barony of the United Kingdom of Ayr, and which first gave title in 1806, by which his Lordship was introduced into the House of Peers. His Lordship's younger son, the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, was the husband of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. He died on the 6th of last March; if now living, he would have attained the same rank (as a younger son of a Marquess), which since his death has been assigned to his widow, together with those of her brothers and sisters who were previously untitled.

The Earl of Breadalbane is created
1 of Ormelie and Marquess of
thane. His Lordship's honours
led *pari passu* with those
s of Ailsa, as he also was
of the United King-
title of Baron
s among the
ferred upon

the first Earl of Breadalbane in 1681. The Marquess of Breadalbane is one of the largest landed proprietors in Scotland; it is said he can ride fifty miles in one direction without leaving his own estates. His residence at Taymouth Castle is described, in the "Walk through the Highlands," in the Gentleman's Magazine for last March, p. 215.

Earl Grosvenor is created Marquess of Westminster, within the precincts of which he possesses such vast property. The title is quite new; Westminster being the site of the King's palace, could not in ancient times acknowledge any inferior Lord.

Lord George Cavendish, the uncle and heir presumptive to the Duke of Devonshire, is created Earl of Burlington, and Lord Cavendish, of Keighley, in Yorkshire. The title of Burlington would be sufficiently well known from its former illustrious possessors; but it has been further transmitted to vulgar fame by the magnificent mansion in Piccadilly, two adjacent streets, and (latterly) a public arcade or bazaar. It is derived from a town in Yorkshire, still populous, although a stranger would be puzzled to find the name in a modern map. It is a corruption of Bridlington; as Arlington is of Harlington, Pomfret of Pontefract, and other instances in the peerage book. Lord George Cavendish, who is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, is grandson of the last Earl of Burlington. That eminent nobleman, so celebrated for his taste in architecture, died in 1735, after the title, which was first conferred on his great-grandfather, Richard second Earl of Cork, in 1664, had existed about seventy years. The late member for the University of Cambridge, now elected for Devonshire in the place of his grandfather, assumes, as his grandfather's heir apparent, the title of Lord Cavendish, of Keighley.

Viscount Duncan is created Earl of Camperdown, the scene of his father's triumphs on the coast of Holland.

Viscount Anson is created Earl of Lichfield, a dignity which has been previously held by two names only. It was first intended for Lord Bernard Stuart, brother to James second Duke of Richmond, in memory of his gallant behaviour at the city of Lichfield in 1644-5, and he is in consequence called Earl of Lichfield by some

torians; but, being slain at the battle of Rowton Sept. 26, 1645, before the patent had passed the Great Seal, it was conferred immediately after on his nephew, Charles Lord d'Aubigny, who in 1660 became Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earldom of Lichfield having expired with that nobleman in 1672, it was two years after conferred on Sir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, of which family there were four Earls, the last dying in 1776.

The Marquess of Headfort is introduced into the House of Peers by the title of Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis or Kells, co. Meath, the town near which his mansion of Headfort is situated, and the borough which his ancestors were accustomed to represent in the Irish House of Commons. His Lordship, whilst Earl of Bective, sat in Parliament for the county of Meath until the death of his father in 1829.

The Earl of Meath becomes a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Chaworth, of Eaton-hall, co. Hereford. The Chaworths were ancient Barons by tenure, and Thomas de Chaworth received a writ of summons to Parliament from King Edward the First, although it was not continued to his posterity. Sir George Chaworth, a diplomatist, was created a Viscount of Ireland in 1627-8; and the heiress of the family was married to the fifth Earl of Meath, from which alliance the present Earl is descended in the fourth degree. The Earldom of Meath was conferred in 1627; and this is the first new title given to the family of Brabazon during the two last centuries.

The Scottish Earl of Dunmore is made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Dunmore, of Dunmore in the forest of Athole; the Irish Earl Ludlow by the title of Baron Ludlow; Lord Belhaven and Stenton as Baron Hamilton, of Wishaw, co. Lanark; and Lord Howden as Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, co. York.

The Hon. William Maule, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie, is created Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar. This is a revival of the title of a Scottish earldom conferred by King Charles the First on one of his most faithful attendants, Patrick Maule, who was created Earl of Panmure, Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, Aug. 3, 1646. These titles were forfeited by James the fourth Earl in the rebellion of 1715; but his

nephew William was in 1743 created a Peer of Ireland, by the titles of Earl of Panmure, of Forth, and Viscount Maule, of Whitchurch. He died in 1782, leaving no heir to his titles; but having settled his estates on his sister's son, George Earl of Dalhousie. After that nobleman's death, they devolved on his second son, who assumed the name and arms of Maule, and is now created Baron Panmure. He has been member for the county of Forfar during thirty-five years.

The Hon. George Cadogan, brother and heir-presumptive to Earl Cadogan, is created Baron Oakley, of Caversham, co. Oxford. The inferior titles of the first Earl of Cadogan were Viscount Caversham and Baron Cadogan of Oakley; the latter of which only devolved to his brother, and has descended to the present Earl; whose father, when created an Earl in 1800, chose the title of Chelsea for his Viscounty instead of Caversham.

Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. is created Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon, the ancient estate of his family from the reign of Edward the First.

Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. is advanced to the title of Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop; his ancestor Thomas Lawley, esq. having been cousin and heir to John Lord Wenlock, K.G., who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. He had been raised into consequence by his military talents, which he is recorded to have frequently transferred between the rival houses of Plantagenet; and was the only peer of his family.

Sir Edward Price Lloyd, Bart. who is created Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, is the husband of the second sister and co-heiress of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. who died on the 17th of April last. Sir Thomas S. Champneys, who married the eldest sister, has assumed the name of Mostyn before his own, but has no family. The third is the wife of Sir Robt. Williams Vaughan, Bart.

William Fitzhardi is created Baron St castle, co. Glo facts of Col well know dom of B the Ho ther' not

ley, by virtue of his tenure of Berkeley-castle, on which claim we believe their Lordships have not pronounced a decision. The Barons Segrave were feudal lords of Segrave in Leicestershire, from the reign of Henry the Second. In that of Edward the Third their representative married a Princess of the Blood Royal, Margaret, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas Earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward the First; and through their daughter and heir the title of Norfolk and the office of Earl Marshal descended to the Mowbrays. The two coheiresses of Mowbray were married to Howard and Berkeley; and on the 28th of June 1483, John Lord Howard, son of the elder, was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, and William Viscount Berkeley, son of the younger, received the Earldom of Nottingham, which had also belonged to the Mowbrays. After the battle of Bosworth, and the fall of the Duke of Norfolk, Henry the Seventh gave the baton of Earl Marshal to the Earl of Nottingham, whom he afterwards created Marquess of Berkeley; but as the Marquess had no children, and he disinherited his brother, that high office finally vested in the Howards. The Barony of Segrave has been generally enumerated both among the Norfolk and the Berkeley titles; but, in fact, it has been in abeyance ever since the death of Anne (Mowbray) Duchess of York, the betrothed wife of the murdered brother of King Edward the Fifth, and who appears to have died before the stripling Duke, as on his death in 1483, her inheritance and honours were divided as above stated.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester is created Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Donegal. His Lordship is nephew to the Marquess of Donegal, and son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglesey. Templemore is the parish in which the city of Londonderry is situated.

The last of the list dated Sept. 7, is William Lewis Hughes, esq. created Baron Dinorben, of Kenmell-park, co. Denbigh, late M.P. for Wallingford.

Under the date of Sept. 12, two additional Barons are announced: Lord Cloncurry to be Baron Cloncurry in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and Admiral Sir James Saumarez to be Lord de Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship is descended from an ancient family in that island.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

I TAKE up the painful task of recording another mutilation of that interesting but ill-fated structure, St. Saviour's Church. On this day the workmen commenced the removal of the roof and ceiling of the intire nave, in pursuance of a barbarous resolution of the vestry, which had been previously passed, authorizing the removal of the roof, and directing the nave to be laid open to the weather. If this is followed, as I fear it too certainly will be, with the destruction of the Lady Chapel, one of the finest and most perfect monastic churches in existence will be reduced to a pile of deformity, and its beauties will only be contemplated by the antiquary with the same feelings as those with which he would regard the torso of a beautiful statue. The proximity of one of the awkward lines of road which forms an approach to the New London Bridge, has greatly injured the view of St. Saviour's, but still if the four gables of the Lady Chapel were restored according to the design of the one which is nearly perfect, in preference to the depressed termination which Mr. Gwilt has made the finish of the choir, if this were done economically and unostentatiously, the church would still be one of the noblest ornaments of the metropolis, though buried in a hole, in common with St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Magnus's Church, by the eminently gifted designers of the London Bridge approaches. If, on the contrary, the nave is to be left to fall gradually into ruin, the Lady Chapel swept away, and shops or warehouses built on its site, how will posterity regret the barbarism which doomed so fine a structure as the remains of the Church will then prove it to have been, to destruction and ruin!

I am not aware whether any means are likely to be taken to stop the calamitous destruction of this building; the Diocesan has power to compel the parish to repair, and he has power to prevent any mutilation of the structure; let us hope this power will be exerted.

The nave has in part been used for public worship; the font is situated in it, and if it is allowed to fall to ruin, the Church must be curtailed of its accommodation. This is a sufficient reason to warrant the interference of any higher power. It may be urged

that the Lady Chapel has not equal claims, that it forms no part of the Church, and is an useless appendage to it. This however is not the fact; it has been long made a burial place for the wealthiest inhabitants of the parish; and is it to be endured that the remains of so many individuals whose relatives have purchased of the parish the right of sepulture there, are to be turned out of their resting places by the hands of labourers, in the same disgraceful manner as I have witnessed in two Churches, St. Michael's and St. Katherine's—a fate which even the bones of the unhappy suicide, who reposes in the cross road within a few yards of the Church, will not encounter, and that too when a few pounds would serve to preserve the old building, if sufficient funds cannot be raised to beautify it. When it is recollected that a very parsimonious outlay of public money preserved the great Hall of Elham-palace from untimely destruction; and, when it is considered that for the purposes of reparation only no very serious sum is required, the interference of authority will not and cannot, except by the factious, be considered as improper or arbitrary.

In former times a better feeling was prevalent in the parish. The Bishop's Chapel (now destroyed) when damaged by a fire, was repaired and raised from its ruins, and the Lady Chapel, after being let to a baker, was repurchased and substantially repaired by the parish; but these feelings seem to have been dissipated, and have certainly not given way to better. It appears to have been an object of emulation at that time to preserve the Church: now it seems a matter of perfect indifference whether it stands or falls.

Before I quit the subject of this Church, I am induced to notice the ancient altar-screen which was discovered here, and which, when perfect, vied with those at Winchester and St. Alban's. There is some mention made of a subscription to restore it to its pristine beauty, and I have good reason for saying that, if prudently set about, the expense would not be considerable. I have seen in the workshop of a very ingenious stone-mason* a canopy worked

in stone (as a pattern) for the restoration of one of the defaced niches of which this elegant relic is composed. The mouldings, leaves, and tracery, were excellently cut, in accordance with the very scanty remains of the old structure, and the restoration, even including the little figures which are attached as corbels to the pinnacles, is quite perfect. To restore the whole design to an equal state of perfection, is a task attended with little difficulty, and might be accomplished at an expense far from ruinous. This notice may therefore be the means of accomplishing two objects, it may aid the subscriptions, and it may bring into notice the work of a very ingenious mechanic. Mr. Wallace, the architect, who has restored the transept, is I understand exerting himself to effect the renovation of the altar screen in this style, and I heartily wish his endeavours may be crowned with success. E. L. C.

MR. URBAN,

15, Bedford-place,
Sept. 8.

IN page 109 it is observed, that Seneschal is derived from the German *Sein*, a house, *Schall*, an officer.*—I think the writer is mistaken. The German *Sein* is the possessive pronoun signifying 'his,' and I believe the German word signifying he and being is generally spelled the same way, though sometimes *segs*. *Schall* again only signifies sound, not an officer. *Schale* indeed is a cup or bowl, which led me to suppose that *Seneschal* might originally be a cupbearer; but I am now satisfied that the true derivation of the word is from *Gesinde*, signifying household or family, and *Schale* which now certainly means a *knave*, *rogue*, or *crafty person*, but which—like *knave* and *craft*—may have acquired a dishonourable meaning which did not originally belong to it, and probably implied one who was skilful in superintending the various crafts of the servants under him, including the crafts and mysteries of the tailors, butchers, cooks, &c., which agrees with the *Seneschal*'s early character of *negotians*, *maître d'hôtel*, and house steward. I think I have seen the Latin spelled **Seneschalem*."

WILLIAM HORTON LANE.

* M. Field, Mason, Finsbury-street, Commercial-road, London.

* We observe still the same in Jacob's *Lex. Technicæ*.

CLYDE L. BROWN

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



THE REV. JOHN GUTCHE, F.R.S. M.A.

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

Printed by J. G. & Co. 1840.

Printed by J. G. & Co.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN GUTCH, M.A. F.S.A.

With a Portrait.

ON the 1st of July died at Oxford, aged 86, the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. and F.S.A. sixty-two years Chaplain of All Souls' College in that University; Rector of St. Clement near that city, and of Kirkby Underwood in the diocese and county of Lincoln.

To the former benefice he was presented by the Lord Chancellor Loughborough in the year 1795; and to the latter by Dr. Thomas Thurlow, then Bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1786. He was also many years Chaplain of Corpus Christi College. He took his degree of M. A. June 8, 1771. Mr. Gutch was elected to the office of Registrar of the University, and also Registrar of the Courts, &c. of the Chancellor, in the year 1797, on the decease of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Foster. The former office is in the gift of the members of Convocation; to the latter he was presented by the then Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Portland. The duties of the important situation of Registrar of the University Mr. Gutch fulfilled until the year 1824, and there are few members who were presented to their degrees during the time he held the office, who will forget the urbanity and attention with which he officiated on those occasions. At the close of that year, having, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, expressed a wish to be relieved from its duties, a proposal to the following effect was unanimously passed in convocation:—"That in consideration of his long and faithful services to the University, an annuity of 200*l.* to commence on the 21st December next, be granted to the Rev. Mr. Gutch, on the resignation of the office of Registrar in the course of the present term." On the next day, after several degrees had been conferred, he resigned the office into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Gutch retained the office of Actuary or Registrar of the Chancellor's Court to the day of his decease.

The following may be recorded as an instance of the esteem in which he was held by his friends, the members of All Souls' College, where he entered

GENT. MAG. September, 1831.

as clerk on his first admission into the University. As senior Chaplain of the Society, it was his duty to preach before the members on three different festival days in the course of the year, and on Christmas Day 1819 he commenced his sermon as follows:

—"On the suggestion of one of my friends and well-wishers, I beg leave to preface my discourse on this holy and joyful season, by mentioning a circumstance relating to myself. But here, before this audience, I humbly trust it will not be imputed to any vanity or boasting of my abilities in the discharge of my duty as a humble preacher of the Word of God; but as I hope and intend it to be—a tribute of thanksgiving to the Almighty Preserver of my life. This, I may say with truth, is the *fiftieth* anniversary that I have had the honour and happiness of performing my official duty from this place; nay more, to speak the whole truth, as I make my appearance here at three seasons of the year, it is really the *one hundred and forty-eighth* time, without any intermission, by indisposition or otherwise, as far as my recollection will carry me. And having through God's Providence lately recovered from an alarming attack of illness, I beg leave thus publicly to return thanks to the Almighty for the preservation of my health during this long period; and at the same time to express my acknowledgment for the kind exertions of my friends in contributing their assistance for my comfort and welfare. And thus, having performed my vows of praise to the great God and Preserver of my life, and fulfilled my promise to my worthy friend, who first suggested the thought, but whose name I forbear at present to mention, because I observe he is at this moment one of my attentive auditors, I proceed with my discourse on this holy solemnity, and hope the season of the year and my late indisposition will be a sufficient apology for its brevity."—Shortly afterwards, his very kind and excellent friend the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, then Bishop of Oxford, and Warden of All Souls' College, communicated to him the unexpected and gratifying intelligence,

that a subscription had been set on foot by the then members of the Society and several others who had formerly belonged to it, to purchase and present to him a piece of plate, as a testimony of the regard in which he was held, and of his long and faithful services; which was accordingly done in the shape of a superb silver inkstand, elegantly chased and gilt, inscribed with the college arms, together with his own. That the same regard was continued to Mr. Gutch to the day of his decease by this Society, appears by the following quotation from a letter written by the Rev. Lewis Sneyd, the present Warden, addressed to a member of his family the morning after the melancholy event had taken place:—"I am aware I ought not to intrude upon you and the family at such a season of affliction, but I am unwilling that a single day should pass without my assuring you of the sincerity with which I lament the death of your venerable and respected father. The punctuality with which he performed the duties of his office as Chaplain, his amiable and gentlemanly manners, his kind and becoming deportment, endeared him to us all, and from the many years he had been a member of this College, we had become so accustomed to him as a friend and as a member of our Society, that I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of every one connected with it, as well as my own, when I say that his loss will be long felt and deplored in All Souls."

In 1781 Mr. Gutch published in two vols. 8vo, "*Collectanea Curiosa; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects; chiefly collected from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, given to the Bodleian Library by the late Bishop Tanner*;" and in 1786 he published, in 4to, the first volume of "*The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford, now first published from the original Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library; written by Anthony Wood; with a continuation to the present time*." This voluminous work was commenced at the suggestion of his warm friend Thomas Warton, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Poetry Professor, Camden's

Reader in Ancient History, &c. &c. and was afterwards followed at intervals by the publication of the "*Fasti Oxonienses, or a Commentary on the supreme Magistrates of the University, with a Continuation, and Additions and Corrections to each College and Hall, 1790*." And also in 1792, 1794, and 1796, by "*The Antiquities and Annals of the University*," in 3 vols. On the appearance of the second volume of the work containing the Fasti, it would seem, by the following preface, that Mr. Gutch had just lost his valuable friend Mr. Warton:

"The death of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Warton happening on the very moment of this publication, the editor hopes he shall not be accused of presumption in embracing the opportunity of acknowledging the honour of his friendship. By Mr. Warton's judgment of the work he was first induced to undertake it, by his friendly opinions encouraged in the prosecution of it, and by his kind admonitions assisted in its completion. He leaves it to abler hands to describe those various merits, the loss of which are powerfully felt and expressed in the affectionate regrets and respect of his friends and the public. To his friends he was endeared by his simple, open, and friendly manners, to this University by a long residence and many services, and to the public by the valuable additions which have been made by his talents to English poetry, antiquities, and criticism."

After the decease of his friend, Mr. Gutch met with every encouragement that he could desire to proceed in the completion of the work, from that celebrated antiquary Richard Gough, esq., the Hon. Daines Barrington, the Rev. John Price, keeper of the Bodleian Library, the Rev. Ralph Churton, Mr. Brian Richards, and other eminent antiquaries of the day, as well as from a numerous list of subscribers among the different colleges and their members, by whose assistance and liberality he was enabled to complete it. From Mr. Gutch's long residence in the University he had become known to most gentlemen engaged in antiquarian and topographical pursuits, and from the opportunities he enjoyed in the prosecution of his own studies in these branches of knowledge, he possessed peculiar advantages in facilitating similar inquiries and the researches of his friends, to whom he was ever as ready to lend his personal services, as he was to

extract and transcribe for them whatever they required from those vast stores of historical information, the libraries and archives of this celebrated University. Numerous are the testimonials in the hands of his family, acknowledging the services he had rendered to his friends and acquaintance; none of whom ever became such, without expressing the sense they entertained of the suavity of his manners, the courtesy of his conduct, and the sweetness and cheerfulness of his disposition. At the period of his decease he was the oldest resident member of the University, and till within a very few days of the close of a life of peculiar serenity and content, he enjoyed his usual good health and spirits, falling at last a victim to the influenza which has lately been so prevalent, and against the debilitating effects of which his great age did not enable him effectually to struggle. His surviving family will long deplore the loss of a most affectionate and indulgent parent, who was the pattern of a humble and sincere Christian.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

SINCE the insertion of my former article on the town of Castor in your *Miscellany* for September, 1829, I have collected a few further particulars relative to the same place, which you may perhaps consider of sufficient interest to merit preservation.

There are strong reasons for believing that Castor was a British town. At the bottom of a new road, called Navigation-lane, were several small tumuli, which bore the name of *Bean Hills*, an evident corruption of *Bealtine*, or hills of the sacred fire. They were undoubtedly of British construction, and were in existence five and twenty years ago, when I resided at Castor; but the subsequent inclosure of the moors may have subjected them to the operation of the plough, and their contents may have escaped investigation.

The town was laid out in its present regularity of form by the Romans, and was a post of some importance with that military people. It had a fortified castle of prodigious strength and extent; and a hollow way which still exists, went under the fortifications, affording a subterra-

neous passage, either for escape if hard pressed, or for the secret admission of troops or provisions; and formed an excellent outlet towards the south and west, for despatching scouts into the open country to watch the enemy's motions. A spring of fine water ran through the bottom of this vault, which had its rise within the limits of the fortress, and therefore it was impossible to cut off the supply. The garrison was manned with legionary troops, and had always within its walls a cohort of horse. The learned Stukeley says, "In nothing more that I have seen, did the Romans show their fine genius for choice of station like this at Castor. There is a narrow promontory juts forward to the west, being a rock full of springs, level at the top; and on this did they build their town. One may easily guess at the original Roman scheme upon which it was founded, and now in the main preserved. The whole town takes in three squares, at full three hundred feet each; two of which are allotted to the castle, the third in an area lying to the east before it, between it and the hills, which is still the market place. The streets are all set upon these squares and at right angles: at each end are two outlets going obliquely at the corners to the country round about; two above, two descending the hill, thus distributed; the north-east to the Humber mouth, south-east to Louth, north-west to Winterringham, south-west to Lincoln." *

The streets have been paved, and many houses were built with the materials taken from the ruins of the fortress; and it is said that the nave and aisles of the Church were also constructed from the same abundant source.

It is confidently believed by many of the inhabitants of Castor, that Hengist having obtained of Vortigern, as a reward for his successes against the Picts and Scots, permission to inclose as much land as he could encompass with a bull's hide, he selected this place for the experiment, and having cut his hide into small thongs, he acquired the town and lordship of Castor, and hence, they say, was derived the name of Thongcaster, which the town bears in old charters and

* Stukeley, *Lin. Cur.* p. 101.

testamentary writings. I have little faith in this tale of the bull's hide, for the town is not called by the name of Thongcaster in Domesday, nor in any of the early State records; and it appears to rest solely on the *ipse dixit* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, whose authority on many subjects is objectionable and unworthy of credit. His work may be a very pretty romance, but it must not be implicitly adopted as genuine history. At all events, which is more to our purpose, no such transaction between these two worthies ever took place at Castor in Lincolnshire. The situation was utterly unfavourable for Hengist's scheme of dominion; and the legend adds, that he and his Saxons took up their residence within the lands thus inclosed. At that period of his career, the ambitious Saxon was not numerously attended; and he anxiously waited for reinforcements from his German confederates; but Castor would not only be too far north, but too much inland for the purposes of secret communication with his friends at home. He therefore, with the wisest and most consummate policy, placed himself in the small island of Thanet on the coast of Kent, from which he jealously excluded the Britons, that his proceedings and designs might remain an impenetrable mystery. Stow informs us, with much greater probability, that the above transaction between Hengist and Vortigern took place at Thong Castle in Kent; and I should rather be of opinion, that the town under our consideration acquired the name of Thongcaster from the tenure of the *whip-thong* described in my former letter.

We have better authority for the decisive battle which was fought at Castor between Egbert and Wyclaff King of Mercia, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss. The engagement commenced in the moor, at the north end of the village of Nettleton, scarcely a mile from Castor. Egbert's army was encamped at a short distance from the spot which he had selected to give his adversary the meeting, and Wyclaff was in the fortress at Castor. The battle was severe, and Egbert pressed so closely on the flying enemy, that he succeeded in gaining possession of the town. The dead were buried on the field of battle; and I am informed by my friend

Thomas Hewson, esq. of Croydon in Surrey, who is now 78 years of age, that he recollects being told, when he was a boy at Castor School, that vestiges sufficient remained to indicate the situation of Egbert's camp, and explain the plan of the fight, which he took the trouble to investigate minutely in 1777. He says that the trenches might be traced amongst the furze and thorns with which this part of the moor had been covered from the Roman period till about twenty years ago, when it was inclosed and for the first time had a plough inserted in its bosom. There were also two large barrows, which had been raised over the bodies of the slain; and a third nearer to the town, which was called Sturting hill, (Sax. *Steighstan*, to set up,) and supposed to be haunted. These vestiges of antiquity have given way before the progress of agricultural improvement. But a most unequivocal token of this victory remains in an inscribed stone which was dug out of the Castle hill by some labourers in the year 1770; from which we learn that Egbert piously dedicated his spoils to God at the foot of the cross; and it is probable that from him might proceed the first regular endowment of the Church. This memorial is now in the Museum at Lincoln. It is a flat grey stone about a foot broad by two feet and a half long, and appears to have been intended to fix in a wall. The letters are uncouth, and the inscription considerably defaced.

The principal family in Castor, for many centuries after the settlement of property, was that of Houndon or Houndon, some of whose monuments are still in the church, though in a state of degradation. One, under an arch in the north wall is boarded up; another is partly hid under the floor of a pew; but the following description will be correct, as it was taken by the celebrated antiquary Gervase Holles of Grimsby in 1629:

"The north isle hath a quire built by the family of Houndon, as a bounde on the top, set as a finall, doeth shew, within it lyeth Sir John of Houndon. His effigies of stone in full proportion, and compleat armour; his handes closed and erected; at his head two angels supporting his pillow at either end.

"Almost over against this on a high built monument of stone, in full proportion,

lyeth the wife of the same Sir John Houndon, her hands closed and erected.

"A little below, without the partition, lyeth under an arch in the wall another of the same family, much more ancient, croasse legged, his helmet and gorget of mayle curiously wrought, as likewise upon his armes and legges, his sword hanging by his side upon a belt, and upon which lyeth a broad target; his surcoat large plaighted; a small fillet of gold also distinguisheth his helmet, by the browes and about the head, from the reste of the same worke, and mayle below. A hounde under his feete.

"Houndon bore for his arme, Gules, three cheverens Argent; in the dexter quarter a talbot's head coupéd, Argent."

The hamlet of Hundon is situate in a valley about a mile north of the town; the family mansion has dwindled into an insignificant farm-house. In the seventeenth century the property belonged to the Tronsdales, but now forms part of the estates of Lord Eardley.

GEO. OLIVER.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

YOUR Reviewer, in the notice which he has been pleased to take of the first Part of my History of Buckinghamshire, has spoken of the work in terms so flattering, that perhaps it may seem an indication of vanity or of fastidiousness in the author, to allude to your 34th page of the July Magazine, in regard to a passage in the above-mentioned volume, in which I am afraid that there has been a little misunderstanding respecting the ancient names which I have supposed to support a conjecture that the Conqueror's followers, after the Norman invasion, appropriated to themselves, or received from their victorious chief, the seats of their Anglo-Saxon predecessors amongst the rewards of their prowess. Having cited the name of *Cong-gaur* as well as *Eldburg* in corroboration of that notion, the Reviewer mentions the former as derived from the Norman French *Connil* and *Garrene*, and as signifying a rabbit-warren, which is presumed not to have been an appendage to Anglo-Saxon residences: but I should be sorry to have been supposed to have laid any stress upon the name in proof or in support of the opinion, that the places which had been most distinguished in the Anglo-Saxon times had been afterwards chosen by the Normans for their abode, if the origin of

their names had not been of more remote antiquity than those usurpers. In the instance alluded to, it was quite evident that not only the name popularly applied to the spot, even under all its changes, could not have been intended to signify a *rabbit warren*, whatsoever similitude of sound there may be in the words, but that even if such appendages had belonged to that æra, this particular site could not have been of such description, because it unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately happens, that the site of the place where were kept the hounds or dogs of the ancient Giffards Earls of Buckingham may be traced to this very point, and therefore it would be manifestly absurd to imagine that the kennel was situated in a rabbit warren: but I apprehend that as the place near Angle Way on the border of the Park of Crendon, (in which spot, on the summit of a very bold eminence conspicuous from a very great distance on every side, have been found numerous relics of antiquity, Roman if not British,) was denominated in the manner which I have related, the origin of the name may be regarded of much higher antiquity. Comparing it with the site of those eminences on which in the very earliest ages sacrifices were offered, which were devoted to religious ceremonies, and subsequently chosen as the foundation of those edifices which under a purer light were consecrated to the Deity, and in the immediate vicinity of which men of great eminence and dignity fixed their abode; I am disposed, but with great diffidence and submission, to hazard (but only to hazard) a conjecture, that *gaur*, and not the comparatively modern term *garrene*, was the origin of the latter part of the appellation or term employed; and that *Koning* is at least full as likely to have given rise to its prefix as the *Connil* of the Norman French. Hence, therefore, but merely as an *affair of conjecture*, (and only in that view did I venture to introduce even an allusion to it in a description, in which I would carefully avoid any ambiguity, and as carefully exclude all hypothetical conceits without ample grounds,) I took the liberty of mentioning the popular name given to the site of that which in my own mind (without intention of expressing it to the public,) I conjectured to have been the place or

tion of some great person, upon or contiguous to one of those eminences, which from the time of Noah's erection of an altar on Mount Ararat, if not before, to the days of Balak, and down to the happy period of the introduction of Christianity, were devoted to religious purposes; and under the shelter of whose sacred precincts kings and heroes, the mighty and the brave, have desired to repose their mortal remains; where also, consecrated by their reverence and esteem for departed worth, their survivors established their principal abodes; and adorning them with the most curious, valuable, or costly materials of their respective ages and countries, tempted the rapacity of their enemies and assailants, who in turn possessed themselves of their houses, altars, and domestic gods.

In all this, however, I may have been in error; but as truth and accuracy are the great objects of historical research, it will always afford me more satisfaction to be corrected, when I am mistaken or have been misled, than to persist in any opinion unsupported by facts and sound reasoning.

Your Reviewer will therefore, I hope, condescend to accept my thanks for the benefits which I promise myself from his criticism; as well as the proofs he has afforded of great candour and indulgence, of which I am quite aware that the work which he has examined is much in need.

Yours, &c. G. LIPSCOMB.

M. NIEBUHR'S HISTORY OF ROME.

THE bold hypotheses which M. Niebuhr* has advanced in his history of ancient Rome,† have certainly some claims to originality; but their authority is, to say the least, extremely questionable. The important characteristics of the work are (says the English Translator) that "it contains many new and original views, many profound and ingenious disquisitions, many bold and successful conjectures, boundless erudition, and occasional flights of eloquence."

Numberless pens, from the days of

* See a memoir of this distinguished Historian in part i. p. 373.

† Translated into English by F. A. Walters, esq. one of the Librarians of the British Museum.

Polybius to those of Niebuhr, have been wielded in illustration of the history of a people who once occupied so prominent a situation upon our globe. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a foreigner, and the contemporary of Livy, as all know, was the first of another nation who undertook to write of the antiquities of the Romans; and writing with the impartiality which we may suppose a Greek to have possessed, his recorded character of this enterprising people should pass for much. "Rome, even in her infancy," he remarks, "brought forth infinite examples of virtue, than which no city, either Greek or Barbarian, ever produced greater for piety, justice, habitual temperance, and military accomplishments." The suffrage of Dionysius is not by any means solitary. All ancient commentators have followed on the same side, and have furnished, of course, the text-books from whence the moderns draw their materials. From their various narratives, we therefore conclude, with the greatest certainty, that the Romans for many centuries, in their great national character, stood renowned, amongst all other nations, for bravery, patriotic thinking, magnanimity, and a concentration of all those endowments that Sir William Temple would sum up in his idea of "heroic virtue." The information given us, on these matters, by Polybius, Aulus Gellius, Appian, Livy, Dionysius, Florus, Dion. Cassius, Utopius, Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, Tacitus, Pliny, Herodian, Suetonius, and Diodorus Siculus, is, in its general drift and import, to be greatly depended upon; as there seems no reason to invalidate the testimony of persons living so much nearer to the times of which they treat. It would seem, however, that the hitherto accredited writers who have constituted our most established authorities on Roman affairs, are now to be tried before a new tribunal.

Are we to suppose that M. Niebuhr has discovered, amidst the recesses of Germany,—amidst the lore of antiquity still there preserved, inedited manuscripts and memorials which had escaped the penetration of Tacitus, or of Pliny, or of Cæsar? Whatever light M. Niebuhr has thrown upon Roman history for the benefit of posterity, his indefatigable research is, perhaps, his most prominent and praise-

worthy characteristic. His pretensions to research are high, but this is far from being a reason why the current credit of most of his predecessors should be impugned.

When an historian comes forward upon the public stage of literature, for the alleged object of the reformation of errors and the restoration of truth, his motives are respected, and his learning admitted to its due rank. M. Niebuhr's object, doubtless, so far as it tends to superinduce a right conception upon points connected with the manners, genius, and policy of a people so renowned as the Romans, is of paramount importance. But if he impugn the most accredited of his predecessors, of whom will he borrow materials?

In his introductory chapter, M. Niebuhr says, "it were a great thing if I might be able to dissipate for those who read me the cloud which hangs on this most excellent portion of ancient story, and to spread a clear light over it, so that the Romans shall stand before their eyes distinct, intelligible, and familiar as contemporaries, with all their institutions, and the vicissitudes of their destiny, living and moving."

Livy, in his preface, has remarked, "*Novi semper scriptores, aut in rebus certius aliquid allatueros, aut scribendi, arte rudem vetustatem superatueros, credunt.*" M. Niebuhr is chargeable with this ambition, or he would have seen that the Romans have long, already, stood "living and moving" before the reader of their history.

But our countryman, R. Hooke, be it observed, a century ago wrote a "Dissertation on the Credibility of the History of the first 500 years of Rome," in which learning is blended with some most judicious positions in an attempt to separate what is credible from what is manifestly fabulous. M. De Beaufort, in his "*Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Cinq premières Siecles de l'Histoire Romaine,*" has asserted that the annals of the first 500 years was selected from family memoirs. But Mr. Hooke has shown the contradictions into which those authors perpetually fall, who assert that there were no public or written annals in Rome, during this period. He says, likewise, with the greatest justice, "the fables which are found interspersed in the writings of the Roman historians, ought not to ruin

the credit of the history of the first ages of Rome as to the essentials of it."

The proneness which almost every nation of antiquity that has attained to eminence, has evinced to push the narratives connected with their first history into the marvellous, and the fact of their origin having, in a certain degree, traditionary legends mixed up with matter-of-fact, is acknowledged by all who have given attention to the nature and complexion of ancient history. This is plain; but it does not hence follow, that either Niebuhr is happy in his conception that Roman history needs that very extensive expurgation which he seems disposed to inflict upon it, or that he alone has, of all others, stumbled upon the *feliciter scribendi*, which will illuminate all posterity.

Bolingbroke, whose accurate judgment enabled him generally to take clear views of those subjects of which he had endeavoured to make himself master, although his occasionally flip-pant manner sorts ill with the historian,—Bolingbroke acknowledges that Livy had, in the early documents which were still extant among his countrymen, materials for his history. That these materials were *all* authentic, will not perhaps be readily asserted. All commentators have allowed that when Brennus and his followers burnt the old city, a multitude of records connected with the antiquities of their history, the first institutions of their government, and the sacred rites of their Augurs and Haruspices, must inevitably have perished. The loss of these was as irreparable, afterwards, when Rome attained a high state of letters and civilization, as the loss of so many of the books of Livy, treating, as Bolingbroke says, of a most interesting portion of the history of the Romans—their progress from liberty to slavery—must be to all succeeding generations. But it is still allowed that some escaped; and to imagine, on the other hand, that either Dionysius or Livy (who himself, in the first chapter of the sixth book of his history, warns his readers not to be too credulous of some marvellous tales which he nevertheless narrates) never, in their province of historians, exercised that of expurgators, is somewhat gratuitous. The act, likewise, of driving the nail (*clavem pangens*) into the wall of the temple, which

nually devolved upon the Prætor, in the early æras of Roman chronology, may have been a rude method of computing time; but, when we recollect the scrupulous and superstitious devotion with which the Romans kept these public ordinances, we have no reason to think it to have been a defective one. Bolingbroke certainly intimates that he does not consider all as authentic history in the four first ages of Rome. He quotes the passage of Antony the Rhetorician, to show that there is a wide difference between a person who merely chronicles naked facts, and the historian. But although the passage alluded to, "*Ab initio rerum Romanorum, usque ad P. Mucium pontificem maximum, res omnes singulorum anuorum mandabat literis pontifex maximus, efferebatque in album, et proponebat tabulam domi, potestas ut esset populo cognoscendi, iidemque etiam nunc annales maximi nominantur,*" may not speak of history properly so called, these records "*efferebant in album*" may assuredly form the basis upon which the future historian builds.

But there seems no satisfactory reason why the authority or the judgment of Dionysius, a writer of experience and intelligence, should labour under an attainder. He examined the sources of knowledge, then extant, as assiduously as any of the moderns can be supposed to do, and as he lived incomparably nearer to the time of which he treats, he had probably many collateral sources which no longer exist. He borrows his account of the first planting of Italy from Antiochus of Syracuse, who flourished a year or two after the burning of Rome, and who himself, in his turn, tells us that he extracted what was most credible and certain from the ancient histories, concerning the aborigines. His accounts of these people, first called *Cenotri*, from *Cenotrus* the son of *Lycæon*, who emigrated from Greece, and settled in Italy, are confirmed from the testimony of *Pherecydes* the Athenian, a still older authority, who speaks also of the *Pencetii*, the *Ausonians*, the *Tyrrhenians*, the *Pelaagi*, the *Morgetes*, and the *Siceli*. There may be some fabling in these narratives, but over the transactions of a period so excessively remote, it is impossible to imagine that a coherence and succinctness should impend similar to that

which covers the affairs of recent times.

M. Niebuhr will not pretend that any of the authorities from which he has collected his materials, are exceptions to this rule. Nor does there seem, on the other hand, any grounds for suspecting Hieronymus, Timæus, or Antigonus, of mis-statements, or of garrulous credulity in composing their histories—the channels through which Dionysius chiefly collected his information.

If traditionary legends, however, have, borrowing from the earliest annalists, been on some occasions mixed up with the first accounts of the infant colony, nothing, it is clear, but an illumination from heaven can ever hope, in this age of the world, to separate them from truth.

Romulus and Remus may not have been suckled by a wolf; but the code of laws instituted by the former, and his salutary regulations for the prosperity of the infant state (for we always suppose, until the contrary is shown, that there really existed such a man), are but little affected by the truth or falsehood of this ancient tradition.

With every respect, also, for M. Niebuhr, his method as a historian (for method on these occasions is always to be studied) is too desultory and diffuse. Critical and comparative examination, whether relating to laws or topography, are good, under certain cases; but a history should not be broken down into endless dissertations, sometimes upon points concerning which it does not much interest posterity to be informed. In perusing him (we have reference, of course, to his first volume,) the reader is bewildered and harassed with the rambling nature of his critical analysis. There is in history a condensation, a generalizing, and unity which distinguishes it from a series of dissertations, which however valuable when considered as the labours of the antiquary, have more the effect of oppressing the mind with a multiplicity of things, than of carrying the imagination forwards, and giving it a lucid view of its subject. Our countryman Hooke, it may be observed, has, in this respect, performed more to the satisfaction of his reader. Vigilant in the pursuit and detection of truth, he occasionally speaks as a moralist through the de-

tails of his narrative; for, however it has been said that a historian should stand on some pinnacle of eminence, aloof from the mortals concerning the transactions of whom he treats, yet he is not to dispossess himself of the feelings of a man; and there are seasons and opportunities, when the abstractions of the philosopher may be allowed to yield to the flow of moral sentiment.

If, therefore, in parting, it must be allowed that the learning and recondite research of M. Niebuhr will absolve him from the charge of having written a dull dry book, that excessive analysis in which he indulges might sometimes perhaps with convenience have been spared.

E. P.

MSS. AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

WE hasten to renew our acquaintance with the valuable Manuscripts at Hatfield House. Having in our former article taken a cursory view of the whole collection, as displayed by the arrangement of Mr. Stewart's excellent catalogue, we shall pursue our notices by selecting some of the most valuable or curious articles, which are worthy of more extended description, or productive of interesting facts.

Acta Apostolorum et Apocalypsis Joannis, versio duplex.—This is a large folio MS. on the finest vellum, and contains on the first leaf a beautiful miniature of St. Luke composing the Acts, but which from the features as well as the ornaments around the margin, and the robes of Royalty underneath the oriental costume, &c. there is little doubt is intended to be a portrait of Henry the Seventh. The only portrait of this monarch discovered by the indefatigable Strutt, and engraved in his *Regal Antiquities*, p. 97, is in point of size, drawing, and execution, evidently far inferior to this, which is in the very richest style of the art.

Y^e Dreame of y^e Pilgrimage of y^e Soule, translated out of Frensch into Englisch, wth som addicion, y^e yer of our Lord M iiii^e and prittene [1413].—A folio MS. on vellum adorned with many humorously designed illuminations, depicting the various incidents presumed to befall the soul in its progress after separation from the body. The volume appears to have belonged to Henry the Sixth, whose autograph

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occurs at the beginning and end, and was probably prepared for him by Dan Lydgate, the industrious rhyming monk of Bury, of whose productions there are several finely written and illuminated volumes in the British Museum. Lydgate translated the *Pilgrimage of the Soul* (a sort of prototype of the popular work by Bunyan); a manuscript copy of his version is described in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, art. 568, and it was printed by Caxton in 1483. The present volume was probably bestowed by King Henry on a godson, who has left the following inscription on the 94th page: "M. Harey Grymston, godson to King Harey the sexte, intendeth that y^e nexte of blode shall have it" (viz. the book). It seems from the autographs of William Roper, Sir John Smith, and Lord Burleigh, to have been successively in the possession of those eminent men.

A Booke conteyning the names of all the Incumbents and Stipendiary Priests of any late College, Chantry, or Service dissolved, having any Pencyon allotted and assigned unto them, together with the yerely extente of their Pencyons, being under xx lib. by the yere 17th Sep. anno III. R. R. Ed. (1549).—A folio of 130 pages. The total amount is 11,146*l.* 14*s.*; and the number of pensioners about 2,600.

"A Booke of Pluralityties of dyvers persons, anno 1575." The number of livings thus held was at this time 655, of incumbents 239, and the greatest number held by one person is 7, of which there are three instances. The total value, deducting the tenths, is 16,519*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* This document, and the preceding, would form very proper appendices to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* published by the Record Commissioners, and would be a valuable contribution to the resources of the topographer.

The offensive Passages in [Anthony Rudd] y^e Bp. of St. David's Sermon, which he preached at Richmond, April 9th, 1596.—Bishop Rudd's offence was very serious, no less than making allusions to "this 96 being her Majesties clinacterical year," to her old age, &c. and he was in consequence imprisoned. The Bishop's Petition, and a Letter beseeching Sir Robert Cecil's intercession, accompany this

paper. An illness of the Queen at this period gave, it appears, considerable alarm; see Strype's Annals, vol. iv. p. 237.

A shorte way to knowe what Edmund [Grindal] Abp. of Cant. ought to pay for first fruites of his See, and howe much he is overcharged by his late composition therefore, 20th May 1579.—The value of the See at this time is stated at 2,816*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* and that in Henry the Eighth's time it was 2,956*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* having been thus reduced by exchanges with that monarch.

Matters disclosed by R. Barways, Preste, ult. Martii, 1594.—This contains an analysis of a book which had been shown to Barways by R. Verstigan, and of which 4000 were already printed, entitled "News from Spain and Holland." Lord Burleigh was represented in it as the principal opposer of the Jesuitical seminaries at St. Omer's, &c. and his policy in so doing, and that of his government for the last twenty years, is attempted to be explained. A story of Sir Christopher Hatton is introduced, in which he is made to say in his deathbed "that the Lo. Treasurer had wroughte suche a clewe that it could not be undone but by breakinge."

The Examination of Tho. Arundell, Esq^r, before y^e Earl of Essex, the Lo. Ad^r, and me y^e Secretary, taken the 21 Ap^r. 1596.—This relates to Mr. Arundell (afterwards the first Lord Arundell of Wardour) being created a Count of the Roman Empire, without permission of her Ma^{ty}, and for which he suffered her displeasure. The paper is in Sir Robert Cecil's hand.

Estado de Engal^a. This is indorsed by Sir Robert Cecil "Writing left with y^e woman y^t kepte Mr. Tho. Arundell's house, y^e day and houre in which time he was examined by y^e E. of Essex, y^e Lo. Admiral, and y^e Secretary, 21 Ap^r. 1596. It is a Spanish description of England, especially of the Counties on the sea coast, of which it enumerates the harbours, their distances from London, and the names of the several towns on the road to the capital.

There are many papers relating to the Earl of Essex's conspiracy. They consist of the declarations and examinations of witnesses; names of the prisoners, their disposal, fines, &c.; declaration of what happened at St. Paul's Chain, on the conflict between

the conspirators and the Queen's troops under Sir John Levison; the declarations of Sir Charles Danvers, Sir Christopher Blount, Sir Gelly Merrick, and Mr. Cuff, with their examinations and confessions in their hands or signed by them.

The address of the Lord Keeper in y^e Star Chamber to the Judges and Justices of y^e Peace, June 14, 1600.—The latter are accused of idleness, and of repairing to towns and cities instead of living at their houses in the country. To their remissness is attributed the number of idlers who repair to the metropolis, and there "live by their wits and their swords," and are "discourers of State and Princes." The same complaints were of constant occurrence during the reign of James the First. The address then proceeds to narrate the particulars of the Earl of Essex's appointment to be Lord Deputy of Ireland, his conduct there, recall, examination, submission, &c. all which was intended to make public the true cause of the Earl's discontent, the unfortunate result of which had just been seen.

An Intelligence upon designs of the Arch traytor Tyrone, in the landinge of th' armies at Lough ffoyle, which plotte of persecution hee onlie fearith, with a Projecte of 3 places in Ulster to be seized upon by my Lord th' Earl Marshall for 3 stronge garri- sons there to be placed before th' ar- ryval of the flete into Lough foyle mentioned in the said projecte; and of the most singular and effectual uses of them all for a blowe by meanes of them to be given mediately upon their firste landinge, not onlie to the divertinge and distractinge but also a diminution of his maine forces, as the like he never had nor any thing neare it since the warres began.—Without date, but must refer to the Deputyship of Essex, who was Earl Marshal.

A Journal of the Earl of Essex's proceeding in Ireland from the 9th to 18th May 1599; and another from the 9th of May to the 3d August 1599.

The Examination of Andrew Rock, by the Earl of Ormonde and others, May 30, 1599.—Rock was a sea Captain, and was questioned on having conveyed letters from Fitz Thomas to the King of Spain. There are several letters of his in the Collection; a long one dated from the "Gayle of Kilkenny," to Sir R. Cecil, particularly re-

lates to the accusation above mentioned. Was this Captain Rock the real personage whose name has from time to time been used to distinguish the leaders of the Irish malcontents?

Subsequent to 1600 there is a paper called "Considerations touching y^e Queen's service in Ireland."—Among other things, this recommends a *temporary* toleration of Romanism—the sending over of clergymen, "who are vehement and zealous persuaders, and not scholasticall, to be resident in the principall townes—the contynuing and replenishing of the college begonne at Dublin—the placing of good men as byshops in the seas there—the taking care that versions of Bibles, catechisms, and other bookes of instruction be made into the Irish language, and the encouragement of an interchange of settlers between England and Ireland." Was this really 230 years ago? or may we not adopt much of the advice now?

Advertisement of the Overthrow of the Spaniards and the Surrender of Kinsall. Jan. 2, 1602.—An anecdote is here given of the Spanish general's opinion of Ireland, in which he says, "that he remembered a passage of Scripture, where the devil took Christ to a pinnacle of the temple, to shew him the whole world; but that he believed he kept that country out of sight, as being fit for none but himself."

Copy of the Communication made by the Earl of Bedford and Mr. Randolph, from Edinburgh, to the Council of England, March 27, 1566, touching the death of Rizzio.—By this it appears that the fugitive nobles were forced to join in this transaction as the condition of the King's (Darnley) befriending them—that Rizzio was not killed in the presence of the queen, but in going down stairs after leaving her chamber—and that no violence was offered to the queen, or intended. It also details a curious conversation between the Lord Ruthven, Mary, and Darnley, after Rizzio's removal, in which the latter complains of the queen's giving "David more companie of her bodie" than him; the conclusion of which is, that she "was content that he should lie with her that night." Some account is also given of David's wealth, which was considerable.

It is but fair to add another version

of this transaction, which may possibly be partial, though entitled "A trewe relation of the course Syr Anthony Standen hath held, from the year 1565, the tyme in whych he fyrst left the Court of England and entered into the service of those Princes of worthy memory, Henry and Mary, Kinge and Queene of Scotlande, father and mother of the present most gracious Sovereigne Lord the K.'s Majestie, until the 22d of Jan. 1603-4, the day of his comytment to the Tower."—This contains another account of the death of Rizzio, the loving behaviour of Darnley and Mary at that time, and the attempt of the former to prevent it, and the escape of their Majesties to Dunbar. It also narrates an interview Mary desired to have with the elder Standen shortly after the birth of James, when, among other things, she is represented to have said, "that the prince would be a libérale giver and an easye forgyver; her reason was, for that as soone as he came into this world he cast hys handes open."

Y^e Juge of y^e Admyraltie his Declaration toching y^e Jurisdiction of y^e Admirall's Corte.—The indorsation of this is apparently in the Earl of Lincoln's hand, and the paper itself is in that of Dr. D. Lewis; and, considering that his present Majesty, third son of George III. was Lord High Admiral of England, the following observation is remarkable: "that the Prince of the lands 3 sonne, if there were any suche, is alwaies lord admiral."

Relation of the Shipps, Galies, Galiasses, and other shippinge; seamen, infantry, horsemen, officers, and particular persons; artillery, armes, munitions, and other necessaries which is thought to be needful in case shalbe performed the Journey for Ingland, and the bastiments [provisions], with the prices that they may cost, the partes from whence both one and other is to be provided, and what all will amount unto, accompting the Army, and at what shalbe levied for the sayd enterprize to goe provided, payd, and bastised [victualled] for 8 months, as all is hereafter.—In a letter which accompanies this paper, addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, by Mr. Honneman an English merchant resident at Bayonne, it is described as "the first plott [i. e. plan] sett down to the King of Spayn by the Marquis of Santa Cruz for the invasion of F

land, which was in all points followed, except [that] they after concluded [that] only the Great Ships should serve the Warre and carriage both." The number of ships here proposed is 150, of hulls 40, and of small vessels 220, considerably exceeding the armament actually sent out. The original in Spanish, as well as the English translation, is in the collection.

Obligaciones de la Couronne de Portugal, 1581.—This is a scheme proposed by some of the adherents to Don Antonio to invest under certain conditions, the choice of a successor to him in 15 Electors, viz. the Ambassadors of England, France, and the States of the Low Countries, and 12 Portuguese Nobles, descendants of those who took arms in defence of Antonio.

Papers respecting the Great Carrack captured by Sir Walter Raleigh, called the *Madre de Dios*, 1592.—These consist of Letters from the commission appointed to examine into the state of the cargo, with depositions, inventories, &c. It is stated that the amount surreptitiously taken from the prize was 28,537*l.* 10*s.* and of diamonds, rubies, and pearls 4965. Some letters of Sir Walter Raleigh, on the distribution of the booty, were first published in the fourth (or supplemental) volume of Strype's Annals. The Earl of Cumberland appears to have taken the largest share.

Note of the Weeklie Payments to her Ma^{ties} Forces in the Lowe Countries, for two monethes beginning the 21 Mar. 1592-3 and ending 15 Maye 1593.—The number of soldiers in English pay was 400 horse and 4300 foot, and the amount of their pay including the general officers, during the period of this account, is 7499*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* By another document it appears that the "allowance for the entertynments of the L^o. Generall and other head officers in the Lowe Countries, pr. diem, is, for the E. of Leicester 10*l.* 14*s.* the E. of Essex 4*l.*

Payments for victualling of the Fleete, from the 5th Nov. 1596 to 28 Oct. 1597—amounting to 49,480*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Sums of money issued out of the Receipt of sundrie Privie Seales since the death of Lord Burghley L^o. Thras. from Aug. 1598 to Sep. 1601.—In addition to several warrants to pay "Irish Dettes," and "the Great Warrent for Ireland," one item of which

is 14,875*l.* the issue for that kingdom here mentioned amounts to 156,395*l.*

A consideration of divers things that do belong to the execution of that combination which the necessity of the present tyme doth require.—This relates to the preparation for the war in Ireland in 1593. The Clergy are here particularly pointed out, and "that the poorer sort may be spared, this consideration will be had, that none be dealt withall of lesse liability than 20*l.* yearly to live on *omnibus viis et modis*." That in Cities and the Countrey "none would be dealt withall, that is not worth 20*l.* a yeare land, leases or fees, or 100*l.* valew in goods."—"Note, that of all sortes of dwellers in the Contrey, the *Corumens* are of least liability." This has many alterations in the hand of Sir R. Cecil.

Expences of England in Tirone's Rebellion, from 1593 to 1602, as also for the Lowe Countries, and the subsidies granted during that time.—The total was 2,458,470*l.* the part furnished by subsidies having been only 1,562,224*l.*; and it is concluded that, as the last sum would not have been sufficient without "Treasure in deposit," previously to the wars, so it is *not unreasonable to demand subsidies in time of Peace.*

Privie Seales for Payments made furthe of the Receipte, this Michs. 1588.—This curious volume includes issues on several dormant privy-seals, extending from 1571 to 1589. The Public Expenditure is classed under the heads of Admiralty, Victualling, Ordinance, Works, Her Ma^{ties} Chamber, the Postes, Armory, Ambassadors, Pensions, Justices, Household, &c. Another volume for 1590, includes some charges of the preceeding and subsequent years.

Memoriall of Richard Cary to her Ma^{tie} touching the unequal mode of levying Subsidies, and the loss sustained by Government from the number of manors, farms, parsonages, copyholds, parcels of land, &c. vested in one person, Mar. 20, 1592.—The author's argument is, that whilst such properties remained each in the hands of a different individual, they separately yielded as much as they now did collectively; from which he shows the great loss to the state, as well as the hurtful consequences from depopulation, &c. By the indorsation it appears that the Queen appointed the

Earl of Essex, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert Cecil, "to speak with the party."

Proportion of a Diett of y^e Lo. Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer at Hertford.—The amount of the "Flesh-daie" is 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and of the Fish-daie 4*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* on which Lord Burleigh has set down some remarks that they are greater than the "firste booke" or estimate, which accompanies this. The paper is addressed to the Steward and Cook, and contains a note showing that "Bread, beare, servants," &c. are not included.

Intelligence from Spain, dated the Escorial, Sep. 10, 1596.—This curious paper is addressed to the Earl of Essex. It gives a particular account of an intended Invasion of England, and how such dangers may be prevented, "if it please you to relente a lytle in your hard proceedinge against Catholics." Several Englishmen in Spain are mentioned:—one North who had just come over with the most particular relation of all the ports, &c. in England, and of Dr. Stapleton being in great favour for having declared his intentions to defend the "Booke of the Succession." It alludes to the Scottish King's emissaries; and adds that Angus and Errol, "whose goode intentions and mynds without pre-judgement of theyre Prince and Country, I canne and wyll shew you testified with their own hands. It importeth to gain them; for you wyll have nede of al, as the world goeth."—A list of the King of Spain's English pensioners in 1574, is printed in Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. p. 374; and in the supplemental volume, pp. 273-282, is another account furnished by Anthony Copley a popish gentleman, in 1596, the same year as the above. In the same volume also, p. 250, is an extract from a book printed in 1595, called "The State of the English Fugitives under the King of Spain and his Ministers," in which the cruelties of the Duke of Alva are described as having extended to the Englishmen serving in his army, of whom several are named.

A compendious and brief declaration of the Peregrination and Journey of me Anthony Jenkinson, from the righte fanouse Cytye of London into the Lande of Persia under the Socyete of the Merchants Adventurers of

England, for discovery of Lands, Islands, &c. being enterprized the 14th May 1561.—The copy presented to the Queen. It has a few marginal notes by the indefatigable Lord Burleigh. Camden describes the author as "the first Englishman who adventured through the Caspian Sea to the country of the Bactrians." An extract from the narrative is printed in Purchas's "Pilgrims."

The Adventures of John Stanley, a poore Gentleman, 1592, wherein is given an "Accompt what I am of, where I lived, howe I spent my tyme for this fourteen yeers passed, which is from the tyme I dyscontynued from Scole, with prooffe of every thinge, howe I was taken prissonner, what I did for my enlargement, how I escaped from the Court of Spain, and which waye I came from them, what company I have ben in, where and when I arrived in Ingland—and this (under leave) I dare be bould to say that suche a stratagem hath nott ben made uppon the Kinge of Spaine in my tyme, nor noe Inglishman of my calling, and never in Spaine butt prissonner knowne that state better than myself; howe many loves it better than I, I have learned, some of them whose names and dwellings are wrytten in this booke.—This is a very interesting narrative, occupying sixty-four pages in folio, written principally in the author's hand. It bears not a few proofs, in the hand-writing of Sir R. Cecil, of his careful perusal, and the use made of it by the Privy Council to whom it was communicated.

"The unexpected Accidentes of my casuall Distiny discovered by Affliccyons happenyng in the lyffe of me John Danyell, Esquier.—The story of John Daniel, his tricks to extort money from the Countess of Essex on counterfeit letters of the unfortunate Earl, is narrated in Camden's *Elizabeth* 1601. This is written in his own hand whilst in prison, and was intended for publication. Besides the main object of this narrative, to give his own account of the transaction alluded to above, the author in his preface promises "dyvers collectyons dyscoveringe certayne abuses both in Courts of Equitye and Ecclesiasticall Causes."—This MS. occupies fifty very closely written pages. There are many letters of his among the Cecil Papers, which show him to have been a voluntary spy of the Court.

A quantity of papers touching the Grahames or Grames, from 1603 to 1607, by which it appears that that unfortunate tribe were transported to Holland, Ireland, &c. in bands of fifty and sixty, until they were almost rooted out of their own country. Before the union of the Crowns, this had been one of the most bold and formidable of the Border Clans.

A brief abstracte of the Accompte of the Corynthes for 2 years ending at Michaelmas 1606.—The net produce of the *furm* on the duties on Currants was, during this period, 2845*l*.

Compendium Recendorum Regiorum, in archivis Divi Regis Jacobi, &c. reposit. in ordinum digest. per Arthurum Agarde, 1610.—A folio volume, with a dedication to the first Earl of Salisbury. It appears from the preface that Agarde commenced this important undertaking under the directions of Lord Burleigh, in 1570, and that it had occupied him from that time to 1610, about 40 years. He describes his mode of proceeding, his obligations to Sir R. Cotton, and immediately preceding the body of the work are "Observations to preserve the Records, the Inconvenience of taking them out of the Treasury," &c. In 1634, Thomas Powell, having then possession of Agarde's papers from which this Compendium was composed, published them under the title of a "Repertorie of Recordes," &c. and that work, although probably not so complete as the author's perfected copy, was the acknowledged basis of Rymer's *Fœdera*. In the Report of the Committee of Public Records, 1800-1819, vol. i. p. 117, it appears that Dr. Clarke was ignorant of Agarde having furnished the accurate copy of his labours to Government, which is here described.

In a List of Deeds, Bonds, Treaties, &c. transferred by Sir R. Cecil to the keepers of the Queen's Exchequer, July 27th, 1602, there is mentioned "a Bull of Pope Clement VII. for King Henrie's marriage upon the Divorce of Queen Katherine." Did Henry ever receive this Bull? and, had he done so, would his dissent from the Church of Rome have been manifested? or would the Roman Catholic aspersions on the birth of Elizabeth have been well founded?

We cannot conclude our present extracts without repeating our warm ap-

probation of the plan and arrangement of Mr. Stewart's Catalogues. They combine a chronological arrangement with an intelligent regard to the classification of subjects; and afford, as we before stated, and as we have shown by our quotations, a very useful insight into the contents of the documents described. We hope the present example of the Marquis of Salisbury will be followed by such other descendants of English statesmen as have inherited, together with the titles and estates earned by their ancestors, the responsible trust of preserving important portions of the historical records of their country.

Indeed, we are happy to understand that the Marquis of Downshire, to whom has devolved the custody of the papers left by the Trumbulls, Secretaries of State, and statesmen through great part of the seventeenth century, has already placed the task of arranging that collection in the hands of Mr. John Martin.

There must be still many valuable stores of public papers in the muniment rooms of the nobility. We would anxiously press upon individuals so circumstanced, the honour they would reflect on themselves and families, and the benefits they would confer on history and literature, we may add the duty they owe their country, to follow the example of the noblemen we have named. Let them employ some gentleman who will as honourably respect the privacy of family matters, and as judiciously arrange and catalogue those to which the historian has a claim, as Mr. Stewart has done with the MSS. at Hatfield House. We should then suggest the propriety of a copy of the catalogue being deposited in the British Museum, in order that the possessors of the MSS. should not be troubled with unnecessary applications, and that authors should be spared the trouble of fruitless inquiries and loss of time, whilst, by the same arrangement, their attention will be drawn to such documents as may add a value to their works.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 9.

THE difference of temperature which is experienced by the inhabitants of a mountainous country, and those who reside in a less elevated region, has for a long time attracted the attention

of scientific men, yet the advantage which may be derived from a temperate climate thus attainable in tropics where it is at present dangerous for an European to remain, do not seem to have been taken sufficiently into consideration. In the route over the Alps to Italy, while the plain on top of Mount Cenis is one waste of snow, the traveller in descending on the Piedmontese side will shortly find himself in regions glowing with the rays of a summer sun. We are told by Addison, that even in a journey from Loretto to Rome, in six days travelling, he saw the several seasons of the year in their perfection.

In Spain, a climate which produces rice, the olive, and the sugar-cane, and in which all West India productions might be grown, the Sierra Nevada in Granada are above the level of perpetual snow almost three thousand feet.

Dr. E. Brown, the son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown, M.D. of Norwich, in his valuable travels in

the east of Europe, published more than a century and a half ago, paid particular attention to this subject. "While in Austria," says he, "The grass was burnt up, the Alps were green and pleasant. I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time have suffered as much inconvenience from the heat of the valley. One mile may make as much difference as ten leagues. In the hot countries of Arabia travellers complain of the cold in passing the hills. While it rains in the vallies, it snows on high mountains." The same traveller, after relating that in the summer of 1669 the Grand Seigneur passed two months on Mount Olympus in Thesaly, in order to avoid the heat, says that many of his retinue died in consequence of the cold.

Although in the West Indies the seats of the richer inhabitants are generally on the hills, it was not discovered till within the few last years that the climate of England might be found in Hindoostan. E. W.

MR. URBAN,

St. Servan, France, Aug. 30.

THE following notes are only part of a larger design, which imperative avocations prevented from being completed. The writer submits them, as they are, to your approval; and to such of your readers as detect any errors, he will be thankful, for accuracy's sake, to correct them.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,

Candidus imperti,—si non, his utere mecum.

"The proverb," as Hamlet says, "is somewhat musty."

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITANNY.

Ancient Division, *Gallia Lugdunensis tertia*.—Chief Towns, *Condivicum (Nantes)*, *Condate (Rennes)*, *Briocum (St. Brieux)*, *Diarorigium (Vannes)*, *Corisopitum (Quimper)*, *Vindilis Insula (Belle-Isle)*.—People, *Nannetes*, *Rhedones*, *Venetes*, *Osismii*, *Curiosolites*, *Diablintes*, *Corisipiti*.
Mediaeval appellation, *Armorica* (i. e. maritime). Welsh appellation *Llyddaw*, Lat. *Letavia*.

Ducal division.—*Capital*, Rennes.—*Dioceses*, Rennes, Nantes, Vannes, Quimper, St. Pol de Leon, St. Brieux and Treguier, Dol.—*University*, Nantes.—*Revolutionary division of Departments*, *Côtes-du-Nord* (six deputies), *Finistère* (do.), *Ille-et-Vilaine* (do.), *Loire-Inférieure* (do.), *Morbihan* (do.).—*Royal Court of Justice*, Rennes.—*Military Divisions*, 12th and 13th.—*Gendarmerie*, fifth legion.—*Academy*, Rennes.—*Extent*, 80 French leagues in length, and 40 in breadth.—*Population* in 1822, 2,418,765.—*Number of Electors* paying 300 francs taxes in 1820, 4,853.

Sea-ports, Brest, Morlaix, St. Malo, St. Servan, Nantes on the Loire, L'Orient, Vannes, Paimbœuf.

Commerce, Pilchards, oysters, tobacco in the environs of St. Malo. Newfoundland fishery. Salt (*Sel de Bretagne*). Horses.

Manufactures, Sails, cordage, butter (*beurre de la Prevallais*), linens and cottons. Cannon. Ships.

Geology. Granite, schiste, rock-crystal, slate, whiting, silver, iron, lead.—*Principal Mines*, Poullaouen, Huelgoat. There are a great number of forests.
Dioceses, Rennes, Nantes, Quimper, Vannes, St. Brieux, all suffragans to the archbishopric of Tours.
Protestant Consistorial Church, Nantes, with Bible, Missionary, and Religious Tract Societies.—*English Episcopal Chapel*, St. Servan.
Natural Curiosities. Marshes of Chateaufort and Dol.—S. Columban's lake at Sciey.—Volcanic hill of Poligné, famous for its whiting.—Cascade of St. Derbot.—Tide-wells at Penmark and Plougastel.
Navigable Rivers. Loire, Ille, Rance, Vilaine, Couesnon.
Antiquities. Stone-baths at Montfort.—Rocking-stone at Huelgoat.—Monumental stones at Loc-Mariaker, Tregon, St. Samson, Treguier, Camaret, Fongères, Rochefort, Quimperlé, Cuguen, Carnac, Rouvray, Champ Dolent, Mont Dol.
 Fanum Martis, and Monument of *Silicia* at Corseul.—Roman camp at Pordic near St. Brieux.—Ruins and tessellated work at Erqui.—Mont-Bellen at Carnac, supposed tomb of Belenus, an arch-druid.—Roman statue of Venus at Quinipilly.—Temple at Llanlef near Pontrieux.—Tumuli in the isle of Rhuis, at Limmerzel, and Languenan.
 Cathedral of Dol.—Church of La Noie near Montfort.—Steeple of Kreisker at St. Pol de Leon.—Church of St. Armel at Ploermel; and of Louvigné-du-desert (formerly belonging to the Templars).—Castle of La Hunaudaye.—Ruins of castles at Plessix, Balisson near Plancouët, and Le Guildo.—Mansion of Bois-la-Motte, at Trigavou.
 * Many ancient monuments and buildings were destroyed in the Revolution.—Monuments of recent erection.—Obelisk to commemorate the Combat des Trente, between Josselin and Ploermel.—Pillar at Quiberon in memory of the emigrants executed there.—Cenotaph of Latour-d'Auvergne at Carhaix.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

RENNES was formerly the capital of the duchy, and is now the principal place of the department of Ille and Vilaine. The palais erected for the parliament, was begun in 1618, by the architect Corbineau, and finished in 1654. The ceilings were painted by the Coypels, and Jouvenet.—Rennes was the residence of the family of Des Cartes, whose father was counsellor to the parliament.
 Rennes and Nantes are enumerated among the *bonnes villes*, whose mayors assist at the coronation of the Kings of France.
 Salvius, bishop of NANTES, attended the army of Charles Martel, at his memorable defeat of the Saracens, at Poitiers, in 731. Another bishop was Gilles de Beauveau, celebrated for his share in the *Unigenitus* controversy, and whose body the clergy refused to bury. It was a custom in the cathedral, to let fly a white pigeon on Whitsunday, as an emblem of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, and to throw about pieces of lighted tow, in imitation of the fiery tongues. This usage, which existed also at Lamballe, and elsewhere, was abolished at Nantes in 1581.
 The first almanac in Brittany is supposed to have been the one printed at Nantes in 1463.
 A house for Irish priests was established at Nantes in 1694, owing to the emigration of Catholics from Ireland, at the accession of William III.
 Nantes was the residence of Léonard, the celebrated pastoral poet, and of M. De Joux, an eminent Genevese divine, late minister of the Protestant Church there, who became a Catholic before his death.
 At MAILLEBAIE is a celebrated abbey of the order of La Trappe, with many English and Irish inmates.
 The privilege of fishing in the lake of Grandlieu, near Machecoul, formerly held by this remarkable tenure. The grantees were obliged every year, to dance a new dance, and to sing a new song to a new tune for the lord.
 The vassals of the lord of Videlon were bound to pare his nails on 6 mas and Whitsun eves. They were allowed to commute this service by the present of two new-born kittens, brought in by the lord's dogs, a basket of fresh grapes and a rooster.

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VIEW IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Showing the latter part of the Procession, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the three Princesses; 1. the Queen's Regalia; 2. the Queen; 3. the King's Regalia; 4. the Duke of Gloucester; 5. the Duke of Sussex; 6. the Duke of Cumberland; 7. the Bishops bearing the Bible, &c. 8. the King.

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Feudal usages were more common in Brittany than in any part of Europe. The gentry claimed the right of plundering travellers whom they found passing through their plantations. The rights of primogeniture were more strict, and the dependence of younger brothers more entire, in this province, than in any other.

The isle of SEIN, near the bay of Douarnenez, is the ancient *Sena*, the abode of Druidesses, who were consulted by inquirers from all parts of Gaul. It is also the reputed birth-place of the enchanter Merlin.

The affinity of the Bas-Breton dialect to the Welsh is still a subject of antiquarian research. How far the British emigrants changed the condition of the country is doubtful, but it is most probable that they selected it as a retreat, *because* their language was already spoken there.

The first missionary who preached the Gospel to the Armorican Bretons in their own tongue, was St. Corentin, a British exile of the 5th century.

Many of the romances of the Middle Ages are claimed by continental as well as insular Britain. The scene of the *Court Mantel* is laid at the castle of *Joyeuse Garde*, on the road from Brest to Landerneau. In real history the castle is called Goy-la-Forest.

St. Gildas de Rhuys, in the diocese of *Vannes*, was the abbey of the unfortunate Abelard. He describes the monks as indolent and depraved, and complains of his ignorance of the popular language.

The *rochet*, in ecclesiastical costume, derives its name from a Celtic word, which in Bas-Breton signifies *chemise*.

The first crusade, which produced a closer intercourse of nations, is regarded as the era of the deterioration of the Bas-Breton, which ceased from that period to be the language of the gentry.

The forest of Brecilian, where Merlin is supposed to be buried, and where the scenes of many romances are laid, is the present forest of Paimpont.

De Rancé, the reformer of the order of La Trappe, conscientiously refused the bishopric of St. Pol de Leon, because he was ignorant of the language of the diocese.

The *Tartuffe* of Moliere is founded on the adventures of a young Breton, who came to Paris as a tradesman, and became a hypocritical devotee. *Tartuffe* is a name peculiar to Lower Brittany.

Father Martin the Jesuit, and the abbé Tourmel, are mentioned as eloquent preachers among the Bas-Bretons in the 17th century. The latter was called *le Ciceron de la Basse-Bretagne*.

The chapel of Nôtre-Dame at BREST is called *Recouvrance*, from the vows addressed to the Virgin by seamen for the recovery of their property. The installation of the Mayor of Brest was accompanied at its first occurrence in 1749 by a curious ceremony. The Mayor took the oath of allegiance before the governor of the castle, who swore, on his part, to respect the liberties of the town, and in testimony of his sincerity opened a bird's cage, and set it free. Brest was visited by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1777.

The Princess Mary of Scotland landed at MORLAIX in 1548, on her way to the French Court, previous to her marriage with Francis II. As her guards passed over the bridge, some confusion took place, and a cry of treason was raised. The Seigneur de Rohan, who stood by the door of her carriage, exclaimed, *Jamais Breton ne fait trahison*, and the tumult ceased.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
THE following notices of recent alterations and improvements in the Metropolis may perhaps be acceptable to your readers. E.I.C.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT CHURCH,
LEADENHALL-STREET.

The tower has been cased with *compo*, and rendered uniform in appearance. GENT. MAG. September, 1831.

pearance.* Four pinnacles have been added to the angles, and a new lantern of an octagon form built; in a carpenter's Gothic taste it is true, but more in unison with the structure than the former one. The portico over the principal door has been removed, and some panneling in *compo* with

* The tower had previously been covered with this material, the bane of all antiquity.

shields of arms substituted, but the handsome bases of the columns attached to the jambs of the doorway, which were wantonly destroyed some few years ago, have not been restored. The windows on the clerestory had lost their mullions at some distant period, which have been now restored in stone, uniform in design with the aisles. In the interior, some few alterations for the better have been effected; the altar-screen of wainscot, of Corinthian architecture, has been entirely removed, and a new one with arched compartments in the Pointed style, occupies its place. The new screen is surmounted with a frieze of foliage interspersed with the monogram I. H. S. The handsome east window is now fully exposed; its lower mullions had been concealed by the former screen; they were disclosed some years since, when a part of the screen was removed, and the portion of window formerly concealed was glazed with painted glass; at the same time a painting on glass of St. Andrew, in the head of the arch, was removed, and the tracery it had displaced was restored. On the south side of the chancel an altar tomb and canopy of the sixteenth century, which was partly hid by wainscotting, has been brought to light.

Stow's monument, which had been tastelessly painted in colours, has been cleaned, and the material, which all the Surveys of London have set down as composition, appears to be a beautiful antique marble richly veined with light red; the face of the Antiquary has gained by the alteration an appearance of deep thought and intellect in the features, which the brush of the house painter had completely obscured.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

In the recent repair, the steeple has been lowered, and the taper and graceful pyramidal proportions reduced to the standard of the new Churches. Architects should be careful how they meddle with the works of Wren; their utmost efforts cannot improve them, but any carpenter can injure their matchless proportions.

ST. ANTHOLINE'S CHURCH.

In Watling-street, in an obscure part of the City, is this elegant and

graceful steeple, which for chasteness of form and delicacy of proportion, may vie with the works of the Pointed style. It was one of the finest specimens of Wren's steeples, and having in 1829 fallen out of the perpendicular, fourteen feet were taken down, and very accurately restored. The weathercock was set up on the 12th of August in that year. The Church was repaired at the same time; the whole expense being 2400*l*. The restoration was creditable to the united parishes. The works of Wren all display talent of the highest order, and ought to be preserved inviolate.

ST. BOTOLPH ALDERSGATE.

A portion of the east end has been laid into the street, by setting back the front wall, one corner of which would have protruded on the same line of street; a more architectural design than the former has been substituted in compo.

AUSTIN FRIARS CHURCH.

The nave of the Priory Church, which now serves for a Dutch congregation, is a specimen of the architecture of Edward III.'s reign. It was substantially built with stone, and, though black, was comely. In the worst possible taste which could be thought of, with reference to an ancient building, it has been covered with compo, by which means a spruce even surface has been given to the old walls, destroying every appearance of antiquity, and giving to a fine remnant of the monastic glories of London the appearance of a modern gimcrack. To complete the absurdity, the plasterer has set up over the principal window the date in Roman numerals, A.D. M.CCLIII. thereby misleading the public, who may thence conclude not only that the present structure was built at that date, but that the covering which conceals its ancient walls was also the work of the same period. If the walls had been scraped and cleaned, their appearance would have been mended. In addition, the plasterer has altered, to suit his own fancy, the splays of the buttresses on the north side of the Church, reducing them from five to four on the second story, and from four to two on the first; on the south side, the buttresses remain unaltered.



THE CORONATION.*

THE arrangements of the late Coronation were a compromise between economy and parade. Many things were omitted to satisfy the popular demand for the one, and others added to gratify the popular taste for the other. With a wish to coincide in all measures of just and honourable economy, we cannot, as Englishmen and admirers of the "good old times," resist some feelings of regret that we should have witnessed a Coronation when the noble Hall of Rufus has been left in its ordinary desolation, and our national hospitality proved to be so decayed that a King of England cannot be permitted to feast his nobles in his ancestral banqueting-house, not even for once in his reign. The ceremonies being confined to the Abbey on the present occasion, the walking procession of the several estates was omitted from want of space; and the gallant vision of rank, and beauty, and valour, passing in long array, was

lost to the spectators. Within the church, the immediate attendants on their Majesties and the Regalia were alone sufficient to occupy the extent of the nave. To those without the church, and in the line between the Hall and the Abbey, it was a poor exchange to see merely a train of gay equipages and beautiful horses; although, as a spectacle, the cavalcade was certainly magnificent, and, in its extended passage, afforded gratification to thousands. This "riding" to the Coronation is the more remarkable, as being a partial revival of one of the ancient ceremonies, on an occasion when other portions were for the first time omitted. At the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, for more than four centuries (and as high as the accounts extend), we find the ceremony preceded by a cavalcade through the City of London.† After having been omitted by King James the First, on account of the plague, this proces-

* The accompanying engravings are three out of four which were published in the *Observer* newspaper only two days after the ceremony took place; and, considering the haste in which they must have been produced, are wonderfully correct. Allowance must be made for the omission of several minor figures, which, if inserted, might perhaps have confused the principal personages: particularly the soldiers who lined the platform in the nave; the Gentlemen Pensioners within the choir; and the Dean and Prebendaries, and several of the attendant officers, near the altar. These engravings are striking proofs of the liberality and public spirit of the proprietor of the *Observer*; our opinion of which, it may be imagined, is not a little increased by his kindness in affording us the present gratuitous use of them. We were indebted to him for a similar favour at the period of the last Coronation; and beg to refer to our vol. xci. part ii. p. 105, for a view of the Abbey from the Altar, at the moment the crown was placed on the King's head, as the only important varieties on the present occasion consist in the presence of a Queen, and the musicians being placed near the ordinary organ of the Abbey at the entrance of the choir. The hangings around the area were very similar on both occasions.

† The historical collection of these ancient Processions, which has been recently published, under the title of "*London Pageants*," was reviewed in our last number, p. 145, and some extracts were given in our number for July, p. 19. One of the most pleasing narratives it contains is that of the procession made by the high-spirited and popular Elizabeth, in whose hearty English feelings no subsequent Monarch has so fully agreed as our present gracious Sovereign. Elizabeth, it is remarked, was so desirous to meet halfway the efforts made to do her honour, that she was ready to take part herself in the allegorical pageantry which was exhibited, and mixed in the dialogue of the fictitious characters who addressed her. The speech she made to the Lord Mayor and citizens must have rung in their ears and penetrated their hearts. Taking with both hands the purse they had presented, she said, "I thank my Lord Mayor, his brethren, and you all. And whereas your request is that I should continue your good Lady and Queen, be ye assured that I will be as good unto you as ever Queen was to her people. No will in me can lack; neither, do I trust, shall there lack any power. And persuade yourselves that, for the safety and weal of you all, I will not spare, if need be, to spend my blood. God thank you all!" "answer," remarks the chronicler, "of so noble-hearted a Princess, if it moved many shout and rejoicing, it is not to be marvelled at; since both the heartiness wonderful, and the words so jointly knit."

sion was added some months after as a "residue of the solemnities of the Coronation." By Charles the First it was first entirely omitted, on the same plea, but partly to save the expense (a war with France then pressing upon the resources of the Exchequer); at the coronation of Charles the Second it was revived with enthusiasm, but for the last time. The late procession from St. James's Palace, formed on a scale of trifling expense, was a happy method of gratifying the loyal feelings of a large portion of the community; and it may be taken as a desirable precedent for future occasions, although we trust not to the omission of the walking procession of Peers and Knights and Ladies fair, or of a suitable entertainment in the Royal Hall of our English Kings. It was well remarked in the *Atlas* newspaper, that "the sight of Westminster-hall, denuded of the grandeur which in all times has clothed it on such occasions, was melancholy and reproachful. The peers and rich commoners ought to have subscribed more largely to the encouragement of trade, the support of their sovereign's dignity, and the becoming splendour of the great national festivity." Even the editor of the *Times*, who would abridge a great part of the Coronation ritual as "compounded of the worst dregs of popery and feudalism," is in favour of a procession, in which he says there is "no harm, but much to put the people in good humour, were it for nothing but a train of graceful and lovely women sweeping past in the robes and ornaments which denote their station."

In recording the ceremonies of the Coronation, we shall describe, first the preparations and temporary erections, and then the proceedings of the day.

In consequence of the Abbey door being the place where their Majesties were first to alight from their carriages, it was found desirable to erect some retiring rooms on that spot. The design was supplied by Sidney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. architect to the Board of Works, and consisted of a tall pointed arch, between two gables each rising over a window composed of two wide lancet lights. Round the corner, on the north, was another gable and window, surmounted by the arms attributed to King Edward the Con-

fessor (and now appropriated to the City of Westminster), with his Crown, as it was engraved in our last Magazine. On the front were also three coats of the present Royal arms, with open crowns of gold.

These were tastefully designed by Mr. Willement, the author of "*Regal Heraldry*," and the whole was excellently painted in imitation of stone by Mr. Paris, the painter of the Coliseum. The archway opened immediately into a gallery or passage seventy feet long by nineteen wide, which was papered in imitation of stone, a high wainscoting of oak, and a ceiling in oak panels. High on the walls were painted the shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, Hanover, Brunswick, Luneberg, Saxony, the Crown of Charlemagne, and the conjoined Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. On the spandrels of the inner arch were beautifully painted two medallions, of angels with labels, inscribed *D'ne, saluum fac Argem*, and *Deus et Tutamen*. The apartment for the King was on the right, and that for the Queen on the left, each approached through a small antichamber. They were papered with a rich crimson paper, the ceilings were of azure blue, with gilt cornices, the carpets of crimson, and each room was suitably furnished with chairs, sofas, tables, and glasses.

Along the nave was extended a platform, twenty feet in width, covered with matting, and the centre with blue cloth. The side aisles were wholly filled with two galleries, supported on flat pointed arches, the fronts of which were exceedingly well coloured to harmonize with the general tint of the building. Seats were also erected in the vaultings, or nunneries, above the side aisles, and, as they projected in front of the arches (which had not been the case on any former occasion), they appeared suspended in mid-air. All these were let to the public, having been erected by individual speculators, on contract with the Dean and Chapter.

As it was determined to make use of the organ of the Abbey in its usual situation, (not, as on the last occasion, to place the music gallery over the altar,) it was considered desirable to raise the organ screen, in order that the performance of the vocal and instrumental musicians might not be lost in the vast open space. On the beautiful new stone screen which has been recently erected by Mr. Blore, the Abbey architect, was raised a wooden erection of about the same height, so as to inclose the music within the choir: and the front next the nave was painted to harmonise with the stone-work, being ornamented with niches containing statues of Edward the Confessor and Henry the Third, and a row of shields in colours.

From the choir all the stalls and reading-desks were removed, and the platform was continued down the centre, while five rows

of seats were raised on each side for the reception of the Judges, the Knights of the Bath, the Aldermen of London, and some of those who took part in the procession. Above these were two other galleries, one even with the organ-loft, and the other above, to which admission was given by tickets from the Earl Marshal. At the north-east corner was the box of the Lord Great Chamberlain.

An ascent of seven steps led from the Choir to the Theatre, which is the name given to the space in the centre of the church, at the intersection of the choir and transepts. In the middle of this space were placed the thrones, the King's elevated on five steps and the Queen's on three, covered with cloth of gold. In the transepts, the first ten benches on the north were apportioned to Peeresses, and the first ten on the south to Peers; those behind were allotted to the holders of Peers and Peeresses' tickets; on each side were galleries, and under the great windows galleries were raised aloft, which were approached from the vaultings, much more accommodation being thus provided than on any previous occasion. The number of privileged seats was calculated at 5300. The Peers who attended were each allowed three tickets, and others were distributed to the Privy Councillors, Knights of the Bath, &c. in various proportions.

The Area (the space between the Theatre and the Altar, in which the coronation took place,) was furnished very much as on the last occasion. It was wholly hung with purple and gold silk, the pulpit and a bench for the Bishops being placed on the north side, and on the south a recessed box, hung with crimson, and crowned with a gilt cornice, for the Princesses, (with whom were the two young Princes of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge), and towards the altar a table for the regalia. In the centre stood the coronation chairs; near the south-west pillar, opposite the pulpit, were a chair and faldstool for the Queen's use in the early part of the ceremonies; and at the altar a chair and faldstool for the Archbishop. Above the altar (where the organ was placed at the coronation of George the Fourth) was the gallery for the House of Commons, of which four hundred and ten members were present, the Speaker, with his emblems of office, being seated in a state chair in the centre. The House met at half after-eight, and repaired to the Abbey at nine, in the order in which the counties were drawn by lot from the glasses. Three-fourths of the members were dressed in military uniforms, and there were at least four in the Highland costume. Above the Princesses, on the south, was the King's own gallery; and opposite to it, on the north, was the gallery for the Foreign Ministers.

The Coronation of King William IV. took place on the 8th of September, which was the seventieth anniversary of his father's wedding-day.

The Abbey, from the earliest dawn, presented the bustle incident to the approaching ceremony. Labourers, dressed in scarlet jackets and white trowsers, were employed to complete the necessary arrangements. The Pages of the Earl Marshal, about forty in number, were in attendance to conduct the privileged visitors to their seats. They were gentlemen who volunteered their services; and were attired in a fancy costume, provided at their own expence, consisting of dark blue frock-coats, white breeches and stockings, a crimson silk sash, and a small squash hat, adorned with black ostrich feathers. The form of the hat was by no means becoming, and would have been far better supplied by a flat velvet cap, of the period of Henry VIII. Each was provided with a gold staff, bearing the arms of the Earl Marshal. The Heralds were also in attendance, to marshal the procession and precede it. Companies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards lined the platform on each side the nave. The company began to arrive at five o'clock; among the earliest was Lord Chief Justice Tenterden.

Soon after five o'clock a royal salute was fired by a detachment of artillery stationed in the Green Park; and about six the whole of the household troops arrived in St. James's Park, and were thence distributed along the line of procession; some of the bands remaining to amuse the crowds in the Park. Along the whole line of route scaffolds and galleries were occasionally erected over the areas and open spaces; in Parliament-street they were placed before nearly every house. The churchyard of St. Margaret's and the open spaces opposite were entirely covered; but no speculator was found sufficiently bold to build upon the garden in Parliament Square, on which so much money was lost on the former Coronation; except that some very lofty and commanding seats were erected on the scaffolding raised to place the intended statue of Mr. Canning.

Besides the line of the Royal procession, there were three distinct routes for the different doors of the Abbey. That for the Peers and others going to the west door, began at Grosvenor-place and approached by Tothill-street; that for Poet's Corner began at Knightsbridge, and approached by Millbank; that for the north door began at the Haymarket, and approached by King-street. The members of the House of Commons were permitted to take their ordinary route by Parliament-street, but were set down at the door of Westminster Hall. A covered platform was erected for their accommodation across the street to Poet's Corner. The car-

riages were all moved off to distinct places of rendezvous; and the strong barriers which were erected at every avenue of approach, by preventing a confluence of carriages near the line of the royal procession, enabled a vast number of spectators on foot to witness it with little difficulty. The state carriages of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Mayor of London, with their attendants, each

formed a minor procession; and the equipages of Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, formed in themselves a splendid show.

The carriages, horsemen, and attendants destined to form the street procession, met at Constitution Hill, and at half-after ten o'clock the cavalcade moved forward in the following order:

A Squadron of Life Guards.

The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Edward Thynne, Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lieut.-Col. Edmund Currey. In the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Isabella Thynne.

The two carriages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, each drawn by six horses, with the proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Villiers and Colonel Sir James Henry Reynett, K. C. H. In the second, her Royal Highness, attended by Lady Elizabeth Murray.

The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, drawn by six horses, with his proper escort of Life Guards, in which were his Royal Highness, attended by Lord John Spencer Churchill, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Hutchinson, and Capt. the Hon. Edward Gore.

The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Encombe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B. and Lieut.-Gen. John Slade. And in the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Sophia Lennox.

The King's Barge-Master, and the King's forty-eight Watermen.

THE CARRIAGES OF THEIR MAJESTIES, each drawn by six horses, and attended by four Grooms on foot.

The first, conveying Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson, Gentleman-usher of the Privy-chamber, Capt. Henry Murray, and Col. Adolphus Cottin, Gentlemen-ushers quarterly waiters to the Queen; and John Bott, Esq. Secretary to the Keeper of the Privy-purse.

The second, the Hon. Fred. Byng and Lieut.-Col. W. C. Master, Gentlemen-ushers of the Privy-chamber to the King; Thomas Ramsden, Esq. Gentleman-usher daily waiter, and John Strachan, Esq. Gentleman-usher quarterly waiter, to his Majesty.

The third, Major-Gen. James Macdonell, Principal Equerry to the Queen; George V. Mundy, Esq. and Hon. Charles Grimstone, Pages of Honour to the Queen; and Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, Esq. Page of Honour to the King.

The fourth, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R. N. Groom of the Robes; Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B. Groom of the Bed-chamber; Adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K. C. B. Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King; and the Hon. Adolphus-Edward-Paget Graves, and William-Henry-Hervey Bathurst, Esq. Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

The fifth, Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard, K. C. B. Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal to the King; Lord Viscount Villetort, acting Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty; Lord James O'Brien, Lord of the Bed-chamber; and Arthur-William-Fitzroy Somerset, Esq. Page of Honour to his Majesty.

The sixth, Lady William Russell and Lady Caroline Wood, Women of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty; the Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Comptroller to his Majesty's Household; and the Earl of Belfast, G. C. H. the King's Vice-Chamberlain.

The seventh, the Hon. Miss Mitchell and the Hon. Miss Sneyd, Maids of Honour; the Right Hon. Sir Wm.-Henry Fremantle, G. C. H. Treasurer of the King's Household; and Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wheatley, K. C. H. Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-purse.

The eighth, the Hon. Miss Eden and the Hon. Miss Boyle, Maids of Honour; Earl Amherst, Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting; and Sir George Seymour, K. C. H. Master of the Robes.

The ninth, attended by six Grooms, conveying the Hon. Miss Hope Johnstone and the Hon. Miss Olivia de Ros, Maids of Honour; the Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole; and Earl Howe, G. C. H. Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

The tenth, also attended by six Grooms, conveying the Marchioness of Westminster of the Bed-chamber; the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Steward of the Household; and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Robes.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

His Majesty's Equerries and Aides-de-Camp, on horseback, two and two (each attended by a Groom, and the King's two Yeomen Riders on either side), viz. : Sir Philip Sidney, K. C. H., and Sir Augustus d'Este, K. C. H., Equerries to his Majesty ; Major-Gen. Sir George Quentin, K. C. H., Equerry of the Crown-stable ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. First and Principal Aide-de-Camp ; and the following Aides-de-Camp, viz. Colonels Sir Charles W. Thornton, K. C. H. ; Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, Bart. ; Edward Gibba ; Sir C. Broke Vere, K. C. B. ; the Hon. Hercules Pakenham ; J. T. Jones ; Sir George Scovell, K. C. B. ; Robert-Henry Dick ; Neil Douglas ; Thomas Downman ; Wm. K. Elphinstone ; Frederick W. Trench ; T. W. Brotherton ; William Wemyss ; George Browne ; Thomas Wood ; and John Le Couteur.

The Deputy Adjutant-general, Major-Gen. John Gardiner ; the Deputy Quartermaster-general, Major-Gen. Sir Richard D. Jackson, K. C. B. ; and the Deputy Adjutant-general of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B.

The Quartermaster-general, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir James W. Gordon, Bart. K. C. B. ; the Adjutant-general, Major-Gen. John Macdonald ; and Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B. Military Secretary to the General commanding in Chief.

The Master of his Majesty's Buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson, on horseback, attended by two Grooms.

Six of his Majesty's horses, with rich trappings, each horse led by two Grooms.

George Head, Esq. Deputy Knight Marshal.

Marshalmen in ranks of four.

The Exons and Clerk of the Cheque of the Yeomen of the Guard, viz. Henry Cipriani, Esq. ; T. H. Curteis, Esq. ; Charles Hancock, Esq. ; John Hancock, Esq. ; and R. F. Fitzherbert, Esq.

One hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.

The Lieutenant and Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, John Gill, Esq. and William Conyngham Burton, Esq. on horseback.

Twelve Footmen, four and four.

The STATE COACH, drawn by eight horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel and two Footmen at each door, and the horses on either side by four Grooms ; the Gold Stick, Gen. Lord Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Marquess of Clanricarde, riding on either side, attended by two Grooms each ; conveying

HIS MAJESTY THE KING and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

attended by the Duchess of Gordon, in the absence of the Duchess-downager of Leeds, Mistress of the Robes, and the Countess Brownlow, Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

The Procession, which was under the orders of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty, assisted by Ralph W. Spearman, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Stables, and the other Officers of the Master of the Horse's Department, proceeded by the route of Pall-mall, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, and arrived at the great west entrance of Westminster Abbey at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

The Great Officers of State, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia (all in their respective robes of estate), and the Bishops who were to support their Majesties, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem-chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before ten o'clock ; where the Regalia, having been previously laid on the table, were delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the Noblemen by whom the same were severally to be borne. The Dean and Prebendaries of

were in the Nave, in readiness before the Offi-

ties at the clock, they ers of State

and the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, and repaired to their Robing-chambers without the west entrance. The Ladies of her Majesty's Household, the Officers of the Royal Household, and of the respective Households of the Princes and Princesses, as well as others who had formed part of the Royal State in the proceeding from St. James's Palace, and to whom duties had not been assigned in the solemnity, passed immediately to the places prepared for them within the Choir.

Their Majesties, having been robed, advanced up the Nave into the Choir ; the Choristers of the Chapel Royal, of Westminster, and of St. Paul's, in the orchestra, under the direction of Sir George Smart, Kut. Organist of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, sang the anthem, "*I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord,*" &c.

PROCEEDING FROM THE ABBEY DOOR INTO THE CHOIR.

Pursuivants of Arms, in their tabards,

Blanch Lyon Extr., G. H. Rogers Harrison, Gent. Rouge Croix, Robert Laurie, Gent.
 Portcullis, James Pulman, Esq. Rouge Dragon, Francis Townsend, Gent.

Heralds of Arms, in their tabards and Collars of SS.

Arundel Extr. Walter Aston Blount, Esq. Norfolk Extr. William Woods, Esq.
 Lancaster, Geo.-Fred. Beltz, Esq. York, Chas.-Geo. Young, Esq.
 Windsor, Francis Martin, Esq. Somerset, Jas. Cathrow Disney, Esq.
 Richmond, Joseph Hawker, Esq. Chester, Geo.-Martin Leake, Esq.

Kings of Arms in their tabards and Collars of SS., bearing their Crowns :

Norroy, Edmund Lodge, Esq. Clarenceux, Ralph Bigland, Esq.
 Prebendaries of Westminster, viz. Lord John Thynne, Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D.
 George Holcombe, D.D., James Webber, D.D. Dean of Ripon and Sub-Dean of
 Westminster, Joseph Allen, D.D., and Thomas Causton, D.D.

The Dean of Westminster, John Ireland, D.D.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household,
 Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor. Right Hon. Sir Wm. H. Fremantle, G.C.H.
 bearing the crimson bag with the medals.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, The Lord Steward of the Household,
 the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. ; the Earl of Shaftesbury ;
 his coronet carried by a Page, (in the absence

and attended by an Officer of the Jewel-office, of the
 Thos. B. Mash, Esq. bearing a cushion, with two Marquess of Wellesley, K. G. ;)
 Ruby Rings, and the Sword for the Offering. his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Privy Seal, The Lord President of the Council,
 Lord Durham ; Marquess of Lansdowne ;
 his coronet carried by a Page. his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunket ;

attended by his Purse-bearer ; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brongham and Vaux ;

attended by his Purse-bearer ; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, William Howley, D.D., in his rochet, with his
 cap in his hand ; attended by two Gentlemen.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, in a robe of estate of purple velvet,
 wearing a circlet of gold on her head ; her train borne by Lady Elizabeth Murray,
 assisted by Col. Sir James-Henry Reynett ; and her coronet by Lord Viscount Villiers.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND, in a like robe and circlet ;

her train borne by Lady Sophia Lennox, assisted by Sir Colquhoun Grant ;

and her coronet by Lord Viscount Encombe.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, in a like robe and circlet ;

her train borne by Lady Isabella Thynne, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Edmund Currey ;

and her coronet by Lord Viscount Deerburch.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain,

Lord Viscount Valletort, in the absence of the Hon. William Ashley.

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA, viz.

The Ivory Rod with the The Lord Chamberlain The Sceptre with the
 Dove, of her Majesty's Household, Cross, borne
 borne by Earl Cawdor ; Earl Howe ; by the Earl of Jersey ;
 their coronets each carried by a Page.

Two Serjeants Her Majesty's Crown, Two Serjeants
 at borne by the Duke of Beaufort, K. G. ;
 Arms. his Grace's coronet carried by a Page.

THE QUEEN,

The Bishop in her Royal Robes, with her Circle of Gold ; The Bishop
 of her Majesty's Train of Chichester,
 Winchester, borne by the Duchess of Gordon, Robert James
 Charles Richard in the absence of the dowager Duchess of Leeds, Carr, D.D.
 Sumner, D.D. Mistress of the Robes, assisted by
 six Daughters of Earls, viz. :

Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

Lady Teresa Fox-Strangways.

Lady Mary Priham.

Lady Theodosia Brasazon.

Lady Sophia Cust.

Lady Georgiana Grey.

On each side of her Majesty walked five Gentlemen Pensioners.



1831.]

The Coronation Procession within the Abbey.

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Ladies of the Bedchamber in Waiting, viz. :
 Countess Brownlow. Marchioness of Westmeath.
 Maids of Honour, viz. : Hon. Miss Eden, Hon. Miss Bagot, Hon. Miss de Ros,
 Hon. Miss C. Boyle, Hon. Miss Seymour, and Hon. Miss Mitchell.
 Women of the Bedchamber, viz. :
 Lady Caroline Wood. Lady William Russell.

THE KING'S REGALIA, viz.
 St. Edward's Staff, The Golden Spurs, The Sceptre with the Cross,
 borne by the borne by the borne by the
 Duke of Grafton; Marquess of Hastings; Duke of St. Albans;
 their coronets each carried by a Page.

The Third Sword, Curtana, The Second Sword,
 borne by the borne by the borne by the
 Marquess of Cleveland; Marquess of Salisbury; Marquess of Downshire;
 their coronets each carried by a Page.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Garter Principal King of Arms,
 Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Kut. K.S.A. Sir George Nayler, Kut. K.H., C.T.S.
 his crown borne by a Page.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Marquess of Cholmondeley;
 his coronet borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in his robes of estate, carrying his baton
 as Field-Marshal; his coronet borne by Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.,
 his train by Lord Edward Thynne.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, in like robes; his coronet carried by Lieut.-
 Gen. Sir William Hutchinson, Kut.; his train by Lord John Spencer Churchill.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in like robes, carrying his baton; his
 coronet borne by Lieut.-Gen. John Slade; his train by Lord Ernest Bruce.

The High Constable of Ireland, The High Constable of Scotland,
 the Duke of Leinster; the Earl of Erroll;
 his coronet borne by a Page. his coronet borne by a Page.

The Earl Marshal of England, The Sword of State, The Lord High Constable of England,
 the Duke of Norfolk, of State, the Duke of Wellington, K.G.;
 with his staff; attended borne by Earl Grey, with his staff, and his
 by two Pages. K.G.: his coronet carried by a Page. baton as Field-Marshal;
 attended by two Pages.

The Sceptre with the Dove, St. Edward's Crown, The Orb,
 borne by the borne by the borne by the
 Duke of Richmond, K.G.; Lord High Steward, the Duke of Somerset;
 his coronet carried his staff and his coronet his coronet carried
 by a Page. carried by two Pages.

The Patina, The Bible, The Chalice,
 borne by borne by borne by
 the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford,
 George Murray, D.D. Henry Philpotts, D.D. Hon. Richard Bagot, D.D.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, THE KING, The Archbishop of York,
 George-Henry Law, D.D. in his Royal crimson Robes, and Edward Harcourt, D.C.L.
 his Majesty's train borne by in the absence of the Bishop of Durham.

the Marquess of Worcester, the Earl of Euston,
 the Earl of Kerry, the Marquess of Titchfield, the Marquess of Douro,
 assisted by the Master of the Robes, Capt. Sir Geo. Seymour, K.C.H.;
 and followed by the Groom of the Robes, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N.

On each side walked ten Gentlemen Pensioners,* those on the King's right hand headed by
 their Lieutenant, H. B. Hinrich, esq., and those on his Majesty's left hand by their
 Standard-bearer, Sir George-Bartholomew Pocock, Kut.

Groom of the Stole, Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting, Master of the Horse,
 Marquess of Winchester; Gen. Lord Visc. Combermere, G.C.B.; Earl of Albemarle;
 their coronets each borne by a Page.

* Instead of wearing the costume of the time of Henry the Eighth, adopted at the former coronation, the Gentlemen Pensioners were attired in the full-dress uniform of officers of the Guards, with cocked hat and feathers.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,
Marquess of Clanricarde;
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners, Lord Foley;
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Archer-Guard of Scotland, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Master of his Majesty's Buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson;
his coronet borne by a Page.

Two Lords of the Bedchamber, viz. Earl Amherst, and the Earl of Denbigh;
each attended by a Page to bear his coronet.

The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, K.C.H.
Exons of the Yeomen Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen Exons of the Yeomen
of the Guard, of the Guard, of the Guard,
Henry Cipriani, esq. Robert F. Fitzherbert, esq. Charles Hancock, esq.
Thos. Horseley Curteis, esq. John Hancock, esq.

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

[The Knights of the several Orders wore their respective collars.]

The Prebendaries, entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed over it to their station on the south side of the altar, beyond the King's chair.—The Vice-Chamberlain, Comptroller, and Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, passed to the seats provided for them.—The Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar thereof.—The Princesses and the Attendants of their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Officers of Arms to their box on the south side of the area.

The Queen, preceded by her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, and the Noblemen bearing her Regalia, and attended as before mentioned, ascended the theatre, and passed on the north side of her throne, to the chair of state provided for her Majesty on the east side of the theatre, below her throne, and stood by the said chair until his Majesty's arrival.—The Serjeants at Arms went to their places, near the theatre.—The Gentlemen Pensioners, who guarded their Majesties, remained at the foot of the steps ascending the theatre: the Yeomen of the Guard stood on the outside of the entrance to the choir.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats, as Peers, by the Officers of Arms.—The High Constables of Scotland and Ireland were also conducted to their places, as Peers.

The King, ascending the theatre, passed, on the south side of his throne, to his chair of state on the east side of the theatre, opposite to the altar; and their Majesties, after their private devotions, took their respective seats; the Bishops, their Supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the four Swords on his Majesty's right hand; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing his Majesty's Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Garter, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair, and the Trainbearers behind his Majesty.—The Gold Stick, the Master of the Horse, the

Groom of the Stole, the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Archer Guard of Scotland, passed to their seats, as Peers.—The Queen's Officers, the Noblemen who bore her Majesty's Regalia, her Supporters, Trainbearers and Assistants, stood near her Majesty; her Lord Chamberlain on the right hand; her Vice-Chamberlain on the left; and the Ladies-Attendants behind her Majesty's chair.

THE RECOGNITION.

Upon the conclusion of the anthem, his Majesty, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, and preceded by Garter, repaired to the east side of the theatre, where the Archbishop made the Recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre, his Majesty turning towards the people on the side at which the Recognition was made: the people replied to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God Save King William the Fourth;" and, at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

His Majesty then took his seat; and the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina were carried to and placed upon the altar by the Bishops who had borne them.—Two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid two cushions on the same, for their Majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.—The Archbishop of Canterbury put on his cope; and the Bishops who were to read the litany were also vested in their copes.

THE OFFERING.

The King, attended by his Supporters, and the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia and the four Swords, going before his Majesty, passed to the altar. Then the Queen, supported and preceded by the Noblemen bearing her Majesty's Regalia as before, went also to the altar. His Majesty, uncovered and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall or altar-cloth of

gold, which was delivered by an officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain, by his Grace to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the King, his Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, by whom it was put into the oblation-basin.

The Queen, kneeling on the left hand of his Majesty, made her offering, namely, a pall of gold, with the like ceremony. Their Majesties continued to kneel; and the prayer, "*O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place,*" was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer, their Majesties rose. The King was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area; and her Majesty to the chair on the left hand of the King. The Regalia, except the Swords, were delivered, by the several Noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, who laid them on the altar; the Great Officers, and the Noblemen who had borne the Regalia, going to their respective places.

The litany was then read by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Bishop of Lincoln, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool covered with blue velvet, placed above the steps of the Theatre, in the middle of its east side. Then was read the beginning of the communion service, the Bishop of Llandaff reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of Bristol the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London; his text was from 1 Peter, ii. 18, "Submit yourself to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake," a passage which had just been read in the Epistle. During the sermon his Majesty wore his cap of state of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and sat in his chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; his Supporters, the Deputy Great Chamberlain, and the Noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him. Her Majesty sat in her chair on the left hand of his Majesty, supported and attended as before. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair, on the north side of the altar, Garter standing near him. The Dean took his seat on the south side of the altar. The Bishops sat on their benches along the north side of the area. The Prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of the area, east of the King's chair, and near the altar.

THE OATH.

The sermon being ended, the Archbishop of Canterbury, advancing to the King, administered the Coronation Oath. The King arose from his chair of state, and, attended

by his Supporters and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, went uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion laid on the steps, and placing his hand on the Holy Gospels, his Majesty took the Oath, and added thereto his Royal sign manual, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household holding a silver standish for that purpose, delivered to him by an officer of the Jewel-office.

The King returned to his chair, when the hymn was sung, (the Archbishop reading the first line,) "*Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,*" &c.

THE ANOINTING.

Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the Anointing, "*O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets,*" &c. At the conclusion of this prayer, the choirs sang the anthem, "*Zadock the Priest,*" &c. During this, the King was disrobed of his crimson robes by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who delivered them to the Master of the Robes; and his Majesty took off his cap of state, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain delivering the same to the Lord Chamberlain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes by the Groom of the Robes, the cap by the officer of the Jewel office. His Majesty then took his seat in King Edward's Chair, covered with cloth of gold, and placed in front of the altar, when four Knights of the Garter, viz. the Dukes of Leeds and Dorset, the Marquess Camden, and the Marquess of Exeter, summoned by Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, who had received the same from an officer of the Wardrobe; and the Dean of Westminster stood near holding the Ampulla, containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the Anointing Spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "*Be thou anointed,*" &c.

The King then kneeling, the Archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the Benediction. The Knights of the Garter returned the pall to the Lord Chamberlain (which was by him re-delivered to the officer of the Wardrobe), and repaired to their seats.

THE SPURS.

After this, the Dean took the Spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touched his Majesty's heels therewith, and returned them to the Dean, by whom they were laid upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

Earl Grey then delivered the Sword of State to the Lord Chamberlain, and, in lieu

thereof, received from his Grace another Sword in a scabbard of purple velvet (presented to his Grace by an officer of the Jewel-office), which his Lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who laid it on the altar, and said the prayer, "*Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King William,*" &c.

The Archbishop then took the Sword from off the altar, and, assisted by other Bishops, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying, "*Receive this kingly Sword,*" &c. and "*With this Sword do Justice,*" &c.

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

The King, rising, went to the altar, where his Majesty offered the Sword in the scabbard (delivering it to the Archbishop), and then retired to his chair: the Sword was then redeemed by Earl Grey, who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity, having first drawn it out of the scabbard, and delivered the latter to an officer of the Wardrobe.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE.

The King then standing, his Majesty was invested by the Dean with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of cloth of gold, delivered to him by the officers of the Wardrobe; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps.

THE ORB.

The King then sitting down, the Archbishop, having received the Orb from the Dean, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying, "*Receive this imperial Rote and Orb,*" &c. His Majesty then returned the Orb to the Dean, who laid it upon the altar.

THE RING.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, then receiving from the officer of the Jewel office the Ruby Ring, delivered the same to the Archbishop, who put it on the fourth finger of the King's right hand, saying "*Receive this Ring,*" &c.

THE SCEPTRES.

The Dean thereupon brought from the altar the two Sceptres with the Cross and Dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop. In the meantime, the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worktop, presented to the King a Glove, for his Majesty's right hand, embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his Majesty put on. The Archbishop then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross into his Majesty's right hand, saying, "*Receive the Royal Sceptre,*" &c.; and then the Sceptre with the Dove into his left hand, saying, "*Receive the Rod of Equity,*" &c. The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worktop, supported his Majesty's right arm, and held the Sceptre as occasion required.

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it, saying the prayer, "*O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy,*" &c. Then the Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, came from the altar, the Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown, which the Archbishop took and placed on his Majesty's head; while the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried "*God save the King,*" &c.: the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal. The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "*Be strong, and of a good courage,*" &c. The choirs then sang the anthem, "*The King shall rejoice in thy strength,*" &c. As soon as the King was crowned, the Princes of the Blood Royal and the other Peers put on their coronets; the Bishops their caps; and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the Bishops, presented it to the King, saying, "*Our Gracious King,*" &c. The King then returned the Bible to the Archbishop, who gave it to the Dean, and it was by him replaced on the altar. The Archbishop then pronounced the Benedictions, the Bishops and the Peers answering each Benediction with a loud Amen. The Archbishop then turning to the people, said, "*And the same Lord God Almighty grant,*" &c. *Te Deum* was thereupon sung, during which time the King removed to the chair on which his Majesty first sat on the east side of the throne.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

Te Deum being ended, the King ascended the theatre, and was enthroned by the Bishops and Peers; the Archbishop pronouncing the Exhortation, "*Stand firm, and hold fast,*" &c.

THE HOMAGE.

His Majesty, seated on his throne, then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Duke of Norfolk, to hold the same on his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on his left hand, during the Homage. The Archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the King, and, for himself and the fifteen other Lords Spiritual then present, pronounced the words of Homage, they kneeling around him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed his Majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the Lords Spiritual did the same, and retired. The like ceremony was then performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and the two other Princes of the Blood Royal.

then present; by Bernard-Edward Duke of Norfolk and fifteen other Dukes; by Charles-Ingollesby Marquess of Winchester and seventeen other Marquesses; by John Earl of Shrewsbury and sixty other Earls; by Henry Viscount Hereford and nine other Viscounts; and by Henry-William Lord de Ros and fifty-seven other Barons.* During the ceremony, the choir sang an anthem, and the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household threw about the Medals of the Coronation.†

THE ANOINTING, CROWNING, AND EN-
THRONING OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen having reposed herself in her chair on the south side of the altar, during the Coronation and Inthronization of his Majesty, arose as soon as the anthem was ended, and, being supported as before, went to the altar, attended by her Trainbearer and Ladies-assistants; and her Majesty knelt whilst the Archbishop said the prayer of consecration. Her Majesty then rose and went to the Chair, at which she was to be anointed and crowned, and which was placed on the left of King Edward's Chair, somewhat nearer to the altar; and standing there, the Countess Brownlow took off her Majesty's circle of gold, and delivered it to her Lord Chamberlain. The Queen then knelt down; and the Duchesses of Richmond, Montrose, and Northumberland, and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, having been summoned by Garter, severally left their places and repaired to the area, where, holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her Majesty, the Archbishop poured the consecrated oil upon her head, saying, "*In the name of the Father,*" &c. Then the Archbishop received, from the officer of the Jewel-office, the Queen's Ring, and put the same on the fourth finger of her Majesty's right hand, saying, "*Receive this Ring,*" &c. The Archbishop thereupon took the Crown from the altar, and reverently set it on the Queen's head, saying, "*Receive the Crown,*" &c. Her Majesty being crowned, the three Princesses of the Blood Royal and all the dowager Peeresses and Peeresses present put on their coronets. They were in number seven Duchesses, thirteen Marchionesses, twenty-nine Countesses, five Viscountesses, and thirty-one Baronesses.

Then the Archbishop placed the Sceptre with the Cross in her Majesty's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove in her

left, and offered up the prayer, "*O Lord, the Giver of all perfection,*" &c. The Queen, being thus anointed and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, the choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus. At the commencement of the chorus, the Queen arose, and, supported as before, ascended the theatre (reverently bowing to his Majesty as she passed the throne) and was conducted to her own throne on the left hand of that of the King, where her Majesty reposed until the conclusion of the chorus.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After the Chorus, the two Bishops, who had read the Epistle and Gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the Patina and the Chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the Bread upon the Patina, and the Wine in the Chalice. Their Majesties then descended from their thrones, and went to the altar, where the King, taking off his Crown, delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain to hold, and the Sceptres to the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond. Then the Bishops delivered the Patina and Chalice into the King's hands; and his Majesty delivered them to the Archbishop, who reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fair linen cloth. The Queen also taking off her Crown, delivered it to her Lord Chamberlain to hold, and the Sceptres to those Noblemen who had previously borne them. Their Majesties then went to their chairs, on the south side of the area. When the Archbishop and the Dean had communicated, their Majesties received the Sacrament, the Archbishop administering the Bread, and the Dean of Westminster the Cup. The King and Queen then put on their Crowns, and, taking the Sceptres in their hands as before, repaired again to their Thrones, supported and attended as before. The Archbishop then read the Communion Service, and pronounced the blessing; and, at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

After which, his Majesty, attended as before, the Four Swords being carried before him, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar, into St. Edward's Chapel; and the Noblemen, who had carried the Regalia, received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by the altar into the Chapel. The Queen, at the same time, descending from her throne, went into the

* The names of all the Peers and Peeresses present are recorded in the London Gazette. The whole number of Peers of the three kingdoms is about 510; of whom only 166, or not quite a third, were present. Many of the Peers of Ireland are not legally entitled to their privileges, from not having proved their right before the House of Lords.

† Obverse, a profile of the King; reverse, a profile of the Queen; modelled by Chantrey, and engraved by Wyon. The tickets of admission were not the same beautiful works of art as at the coronation of George the Fourth.

same chapel at the door on north side of the altar. Their Majesties being in the Chapel, the King, standing before the altar, delivered the Sceptre with the Dove, which his Majesty had borne in his left hand, to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar. His Majesty was then disrobed of his Royal robe of state, or Dalmatic Robe, and arrayed in his Royal robe of purple velvet by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop then placed the Orb in his Majesty's left hand. The Noblemen, who had carried the Gold Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, delivered the same to the Dean, to be by him deposited on the altar. Whilst their Majesties were in St. Edward's Chapel, the Officers of Arms arranged the returning procession, which moved at the moment when the King and Queen left the Chapel.

Their Majesties, and the Princes and Princesses, then proceeded out of the Choir, and to the west door of the Abbey, attended as before; their Majesties wearing their Crowns; the King bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb; and the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove: their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses wearing their coronets; and the Princes, who were Field-Marsbals, carrying their batons. The Four Swords were borne before the King, in the same order as before. The Dean and Prebendaries, and the Bishops, who had carried the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, remained in the Choir. The Noblemen who had severally carried the Crowns, the Orb, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, walked in the same places as before; those Noblemen who had staves and batons carrying the same; all Peers wearing their coronets; and the Archbishops, and the Bishops supporting their Majesties, wearing their caps; and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

On the arrival of their Majesties on the platform without the west entrance, Garter proclaimed his Majesty's Style, as follows:—"THE MOST HIGH, MOST MIGHTY, AND MOST EXCELLENT MONARCH, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH: KING OF HANOVER, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND OF LUNENBURGH."

The Swords and the Regalia were received, in the Robing-chambers, by the officers of the Jewel-office appointed for that purpose. The ceremonies were concluded at about three o'clock, when their Majesties, and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, returned to St. James's Palace with the same state as in their proceeding to the Abbey.

As the economy of the age did not allow his Majesty to give his Peers the usual Co-

ronation dinner in Westminster Hall, he privately entertained a large party at St. James's, including the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Devonshire, Buccleuch, Gordon, Dorset, Leinster, and Wellington; the Duchess of Gordon; the Marquesses of Winchester, Exeter, Camden, and Cholmondeley; the Marchioness of Winchester; the Earls of Denbigh, Albemarle, Belfast, Brownlow, Howe, Anherst, Cawdor, and Munster; the Countess of Anherst; Lords Frederick, Adolphus, and Augustus Fitzclarence; Viscounts Combermere and Villetort; Lady Georgiana Bathurst; Sir Augustus d'Este, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Robert Otway, Sir W. H. Freeman, Sir Fred. Watson, Sir Benj. Stephenson, Rt. Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope.

Earl Grey gave a dinner to a numerous party of Peers; Lord Palmerston to the whole of the Foreign Ministers; Lord Althorp to the Governor of the Bank, the Chairman of the several financial boards, and many members of the House of Commons; and the Lord Mayor to the Aldermen and a numerous party.

Throughout the metropolis the day was kept as a general holiday. All business was suspended, and the shops closed. The new entrance to St. James's Park from Carlton Terrace was opened for the first time. At about five o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Graham ascended from the Green Park in their balloon, which was visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis for a full hour. They descended safely at Heringgate Hall, Essex, twenty-three miles from London.

In the evening the metropolis was universally illuminated, and all the Government Offices were particularly splendid. A very grand discharge of fire-works in Hyde Park lasted from nine to eleven o'clock. Vauxhall and all the summer theatres were opened gratuitously to the public.

Accounts from all parts of the country describe the processions, feasting, and illuminations in every provincial town; and in several cases the day was chosen for transactions of greater importance and utility. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester* laid the first stone of a new church at St. Leonard's, near Hastings.

* The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria remained in retirement in the Isle of Wight. This gave rise to some angry remarks; but the determination is stated to have been occasioned only by the delicate state of health of the Princess Victoria.

CORONATION OF RICHARD III.

IN our last number was inserted "the Order of the Coronation of Richard the Second," that being the earliest of which a full description has been preserved. The following account of the Coronation of the third Richard has been recently published for the first time in the fourth number of "*Excerpta Historica*." The orthography is here so far modified as to suit the general reader, who will be rewarded by the occurrence of some very remarkable incidents.

The King and Queen came out of the White Hall* to Westminster Hall unto the King's Bench upon red cloth; and from the King's Bench, also upon red cloth, they went barefoot in procession with the Lords spiritual and temporal. The order of the procession was as follows. First went the trumpets and clarions; then the Serjeants at Arms and Heralds; and then a company of priests attendant on the Cross, namely, Priests with grey amices, Abbats and Bishops with mitres on their heads, and crosiers in their hands, and the Bishop of Rochester bearing the Cross before the Cardinal (Archbishop Bourchier). The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless sword naked; the Lord Stanley the mass; the Earl of Kent the second sword on the King's right hand, and the Lord Lovell the third sword on his left; the Duke of Suffolk the King's sceptre; the Earl of Lincoln the cross with the ball; the Earl of Surrey the fourth sword in its scabbard; and the Duke of Norfolk the King's Crown betwixt his hands. Then followed the King, in his robes of purple velvet, between the Bishops of Bath and Durham, and a cloth of state held over his head by the Cinque Ports; the Duke of Buckingham, with a white staff in his hand, bearing the King's train. Then came Earls and Barons. The Earl of Huntingdon bore the Queen's sceptre; the Viscount Lisle the rod with the dove; and the Earl of Wiltshire the Queen's crown. The Queen walked between the Bishops of Exeter and Norwich, having on her head a circlet of gold with many precious stones, and a cloth of state borne over, with a bell of gold at each corner, my Lady of Richmond

bearing her train. My Lady of Suffolk went alone in state, having a circlet of gold on her head; after her came the Duchess of Norfolk, with other ladies to the number of twenty; and lastly Knights and Esquires, with many tipstaves.

When the King had arrived at St. Edward's shrine, he was placed in his seat of state; and anon came forth before his Highness both priests and clerks, singing Latin and prick-song, and doing the full Royal service ordained for the occasion. At the anointing, strange to say, "the King and Queen put off their robes, and there stood all naked from the middle upwards, and anon the Bishop anointed both the King and the Queen." Then the King took the cross with the ball in his right hand, and the sceptre in his left, and the priests and clerks sung *Te Deum* with great royalty. The Cardinal then prepared to read mass, and the King and Queen went to their seats of state, where two Bishops came and knelt before the King, and then rose and kissed him,* and so stood by his side, one on his right hand and the other on his left; and the Lords bearing the regalia came and stood about him, the Duke of Buckingham on his right hand, the Duke of Norfolk on his left, and the Earl of Surrey before him, holding a sword upright all the time of mass. The Bishops of Exeter and Norwich stood by the Queen; the Duchess of Suffolk sat on her right hand, and my Lady of Richmond on her left, and the Duchess of Norfolk and other ladies knelt behind her. The King and Queen sat still until the *pax* was given, and when that was done, went to the high altar, and there kneeled down, and anon the Cardinal turned round with the holy sacrament in his hand and divided it between them both, and there they received the good Lord, and were houseuled both.

When mass was done, the King went up to St. Edward's shrine, and offered up Saint Edward's crown and many other reliques. That done, the Lords set his own crown on his head, and the company departed homewards, every lord in his degree as they went.

They then proceeded to the high dais in Westminster Hall, and as soon as they came there the King and Queen retired to their chamber, the clothes of state being still left in the

* A room in the Palace of Westminster, afterwards used as the House of Lords.

hall. Whilst the King was in his chamber, the Duke of Norfolk came riding into the hall, on a horse trapped down to the ground with cloth of gold, and removed from the hall all people except the King's servants; and the Duke of Buckingham, calling to him the Marshal of the Hall and other officers, directed them how the King would have his lords sit at four boards in the hall. At four o'clock the King and Queen came to the high dais, and there they sat down to their dinner, the King sitting in the midst of the board, and the Queen on the left hand, near the board's end: on the right hand of the Queen stood my Lady of Nottingham, and on the left hand the Lady of Surrey, holding the cloth of state over her head when she either eat or drank; and on the right hand of the King sat the Bishop of Durham in the Cardinal's room. And anon the Lords and Ladies removed down into the Hall, and all the Ladies stood at the boards where they were assigned to sit: the Lord Chancellor and other Bishops were placed at another board; the Master of the Rolls, the King's Chaplain,* and the Mayor of London, at the Earls' board; and at the Barons' board the Chief Judges of England, the Sergeants of the coif, the Chief Barons of the Exchequer, and other worshipful men of the law. The first course was conducted in by the Duke of Norfolk as Marshal of England, Sir Thomas Percy the Comptroller, Sir William Hampton the Treasurer, Lord Lovell the Chamberlain, Lord Surrey the Steward, with a white staff in his hand, and Mr. Fywater the Sewer, and the king was served on dishes of gold and silver, all covered; Lord Audley was carver to the King all the dinner time, and Lord Scroop of Upsal Cupbearer; and so my Lord Lovell was standing before the King all the dinner time, and two Squires lying under the board at the King's feet. After the King the Queen was served, and then the Bishop of Durham, all three with covered dishes. My Lady of Suffolk was served in her state by herself alone, and my Lady of Norfolk and my Lady of Richmond sitting at another mess, and then all the other ladies, sitting at a board all upon one side, and no man with them except

* "*Chapelyyn*" in orig. the singular number—probably his Confessor, or Dean of the Chapel.

their carvers, who knelt before them. And anon every man retired down into the hall, and were placed according to their rank.

At the second course came riding into the hall Sir Robert Dymoke, the King's Champion, his horse trapped with white and red silk, and himself in white armour, and the Heralds of Arms standing upon a stage among all the company. The Champion then rode up before the King, and there demanded before all the people, whether there were any man who would assert against King Richard the Third why he should not pretend to the Crown. For a while all the people were in peace; and, when he had finished his challenge, all the hall with one voice cried, "King Richard." One of the Lords then brought the Champion a covered cup full of red wine, which he took, and, having uncovered, drank thereof; and, when he had done, he cast out the wine and covered the cup again, and, having made his obeisance to the King, turned round his horse, and rode through the hall with the cup in his hand, which he had for his labour. Then came down before the King all his Heralds of Arms, in number eighteen; four of them wore crowns, and one of these four spoke certain words (doubtless Garter proclaiming the King's style*), which said, all the others cried a *Larges*; and this they repeated three times in the hall, and then returned to their standing.

As to the third Course, the evening was so far spent that nothing further could be served except wafers and hypocras. And when this was done, there were brought into the hall great lights of wax, torches, and torchets; and the Lords began to rise from their boards, and went up to the King making their obeisance. Then the King and Queen arose and went to their chambers, and every man and woman departed and went their ways.

The document concludes with a list of the three Dukes, nine Earls, two Viscounts, twenty-one Lords, and seventy Knights, who were present at this Coronation, besides the seventeen Knights of the Bath then created.

* This passage shows pretty plainly that the Chronicler was not himself one of the fraternity of Heralds, to whom we are so frequently indebted for our knowledge of ancient ceremonials.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of English Dramatic Poetry to the time of Shakspeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration. By J. Payne Collier, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo.

MR. HINDS,* in allusion to the "Ancient Religious Mysteries," says, that histrionic representations being the first rude mode by which men would probably express themselves, to records so preserved may be assigned an earlier date than to hieroglyphic symbols, or to the simplest monuments. These religious mysteries were practised by all the early nations; and imitations, called also mysteries, were got up by charlatans, and were accompanied by such gross indecencies, that Cicero makes the term *mysterium* synonymous with *abominatio*. In the popularity of these dramatic *abominations*, we look for the origin of the coarseness and indelicacy of our mediæval dramas, and the unconsciousness of impropriety among our ancestors, who beheld Adam and Eve on the stage in *puris naturalibus*, for custom extinguishes modesty. A law of Theodosius, and previous attempts, proscribed these abominable *mysteries*; and in the century preceding his æra, Gregory of Nazianzum, a poet as well as orator and theologian, in imitation, he says, of Euripides, composed plays from Scripture. The use of the term *mysteries* for such plays, is of uncertain origin. Admitting with Mr. Collier (ii. 125) the French use of the term *mystery* for a drama, there must have been a cause for such an appropriation. Parkhurst † says, that St. Paul uses the term "mystery of godliness" in reference to the famous Eleusinian rites; and it may be that the word was partly alienated to plays, in allusion to the popular abuses which we have mentioned. We agree fully with Mr. Collier (ii. 123), that the term is not ancient in England; and we assume that the Latin word *ludus* was substituted by Fitzstephen, Matthew Paris, and other early chroniclers, because the Anglo-Saxons had no other

term for histrionic representations, than *Plega, play*; a word still of most indefinite application. As to the term *miracle-plays*, it seems to us to be taken from the subjects; but we do not agree with Mr. Collier, where he says (ii. 124),

"The compound term of *miracle-play* seemed to me best adapted, according to the old authorities, to express briefly the origin and nature of the representation."

Neither the thing which forms the subject or the word *mystery* are of English origin; and when we find in Scripture, that *mystery* does not signify any thing *secret and incomprehensible*, but (in the words of Parkhurst) "*a spiritual truth, couched under an external representation or similitude*," the word is very properly applied to dramatic representations, and is better than *miracle-play*, because the latter limits the drama to only a part of the extensive subject. There were *mysteries*, as those of Adam, Noah, &c. &c. which had no reference to *miracles*, only to *histories*.

Mr. Collier says (ii. 126),

"If *miracle-plays* had their origin in Constantinople, they would soon find their way into Italy, and from thence may have been dispersed over the rest of Europe;"

and he admits that the *miracle-play* of St. Katharine acted at Dunstable early in the twelfth century, was composed by a Norman monk, who was also a member of the University of Paris.—ii. 127.

Now Boileau says, that the pilgrims who, for the representation of the *Passion*, opened the first theatre at Paris, brought thither from Italy the taste and first idea of the drama. It appears to us that this play of St. Katharine, and others similar, only grew out of the dramatic representations of the *Passion*, *Resurrection*, &c. performed at the due seasons in churches, and some of these we can trace to the time of Zosimus, who filled the papal chair anno 416, when Theodosius was Emperor. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum* we should probably find the germs of all these innovations. It is certain too, that in the 4th century Pagan sports and spectacles still exist-

* *Rise and Early Progress of Christianity*, i. 20.

† *Lexic.* 446.

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ed.* When obscurity attaches to the origin of a thing, we are often inclined to ascribe the obscurity to remoteness of origin. In the century mentioned, fictitious writings upon Scriptural subjects were innumerable.† Some further remarks may be made. A grandeur of character has been often observed in the savages of America, which is not found in the barbarous invaders of the Roman empire. Alaric resembled a Dey of Algiers, not an Alexander, and his followers ruffians, not Homer's heroes, because they had no feelings above sense. But the replies of the Scythians to Cyrus and Alexander exhibit elevation of sentiment—intellectual dignity. A feeling of this desideratum in the manners of the Middle Age caused chivalry to be supported, but that applied only to the higher ranks. The manners and understanding of their inferiors had not a more lofty elevation than that which good hounds may be said to possess; for their gratifications were wholly sensual, and their manners, under the tyranny of feudality and superstition, canine and dependant. There might be some fortunate menials, who were honoured with a collar, perhaps made parlour dogs, but the majority were kenneled, or kicked about in the kitchen; the best of them, as to intellect, being only valued for low humour, in the character of clowns and fools. Now the drama is at all times a test of public taste and intellect, because nobody will patronize what they do not feel and enjoy. The plays of Terence, which for intellectual merit are admired in the present day, were popular; but could they have been so, unless a Roman audience had been sufficiently refined? It was for want of such elevated intellectuality that literature in the Middle Ages so degenerated. Could such barbarians have relished a play of Sophocles? In the year 1286 the *spectacles* of the French were limited *aux fêtes, moitié burlesques, moitié religieuses*, &c. and an old Chronicle of Milan says, *histriones* used to sing of Roland and Oliver, (whence by the way, our Rowland for an Oliver,) and, upon conclusion of the song, buffoons and mimes used to play upon the harp, *et decuti corporis*

motu se circumvolvebant, i. e. gracefully.‡

Mr. Collier thinks that *histrion* probably implied all sorts of performers. Ducange says, "*Histriones prepositi meretricum* in Glossis antiq. iidem forte qui lenones," and this passage explains why they were refused Christian burial, and were otherwise civilly disgraced. We shall not translate the definition, and have given the original word *histriones*, on account of Mr. Collier's observation.

There is no labour which an English Antiquary will grudge in elucidation of the ancient manners of his own country. He will follow, like a mole, the worms of record; but unfortunately there is not a custom of the country which is indigenous, and every lexicographer knows that the root must be acquired, before the word can be defined. Dramas have as foreign an origin as tea and sugar. Harlequin is only Mercury, and in the vases of Greece we see every character known upon the stage; but unfortunately there are among them no Druids or early Britons, Anglo-Saxons, or Normans. Our aborigines were savages; and we have no barbarians in the plays of Sophocles, Euripides, Æschylus, Aristophanes, or Menander. Our early dramas were mere puppet shows performed by living machines. Such are our deductions; and, reserving specification of certain curious matters to a future article, we shall finish this with a passage of general history relating to Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex. In vol. i. p. 338, it is said, from a MS. diary,

"April 4. Dr. Parry told me the Countess Kildare assured him that the Queene caused the ring wherewith shee was wedded to the crowne, to be cutt from her finger some six weekes before hir death; but wore a ring which the E. of Essex gave her, unto the day of hir death."

In a manuscript History of Bristol in our possession, copied from one older, is the following entry, under the year 1600. We will not say that it is not taken from some printed work, only if it be so, that it is unknown to us.

"1600. This year ye Earle of Essex, after he had been some time in prison, was without her Majesty's knowledge or con-

* Spanheim, p. 491, ed. Wright.

† Id. 317—319.

‡ Nouveaux Mémoires sur l'Italie par deux gentilshommes Suédois, iii. 334.

sent, beheaded privily in the Tower by y^e means of S^r Rob^t Cacill, Rawly, and severall others of his adversaries; but when y^e Queen heard of Essex's death, she presently took it so grievously, that she kept her bed for a space, and was never well after; but as it was supposed it cost her Majesty her life. She was most grievously offended with them that caused the Earle to be put to death, saying to them, 'You had best take away my life also;' and to shew her love to y^e Earle, and her sorrow for his death, she wore black mourning."

Keynsham, the seat of the Haringtons, is near Bristol, and there is a paragraph in the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," which shows that the melancholy of the Queen in her latter days was by her contemporaries ascribed to the death of Essex. We need only allude to the copious collection of accounts concerning her last sickness, to be found in Mr. Nichols's *Progresses*.

(To be continued.)

Raglan Tour. A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Raglan Castle, with cursory Sketches of Abergavenny and Crickhowell. By the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 66.

MR. FOSBROKE states in his Preface, that Topography is heavy reading; and he might have added that modern Literature requires all works to be made as entertaining as possible. He had previously published a cheap volume entitled "*The Tourist's Grammar, or Rules relating to the Scenery and Antiquities incident to Travellers*," compiled from the great writers on the Picturesque," with the professed object of relieving the dry catalogue matter of local works. Now certainly there is no reason why topographers should not be paysagists as well as statisticians; why they should not promote public good by making people enjoy the beauties of their vicinity, as well as the profits. The importance of such a taste implies contingent consequences far too extensive for a notice like this. A land proprietor may be induced to improve in all manner of ways a residence in which he delights; his habits may be more and more derusticated, for that implies grossness, his manners elevated, and the proceeds of his property augmented, because it is the natural result of an interest taken in a thing, to ameliorate it as much as possible. There

are some things especially hostile to rural residence, one is, no good roads; another is, a lapse into sensuality and coarseness for want of society; and the other *ennui*. To avoid these, a pursuit and refined taste are essential, because people in the present times cannot live as Squire Western did; although we know that, if a country gentleman does not sport, he is very likely to ruin his constitution for want of exercise. In towns and cities people lounge during whole mornings for news and gossiping,—of course are incessant ambulators: but for a great part of the year sporting objects alone will stimulate a country gentleman to wade through mud and dirt. It has been said, that against rainy days there should be provided a billiard-table, a hand-organ set to quadrille tunes (for the young people in the evening), and a library of good novels. Certainly rural residence does require all possible innocent amusements, and the study of landscape-gardening is a most appropriate one. The "*Tourist's Grammar*," and the present work, written as an exemplification of Mr. Fosbroke's plan, both tend to facilitate this study. Raglan, a palatial castle of the fifteenth century (the ancient seat of the Somerset), was a good subject for selection, because it is most beautifully laid out;* and, as Mr. Fosbroke says, does not, like ruins in general, "convey a feeling of solitude, melancholy, or desolation. It is not a palace for owls, a paradise for snakes, or a churchyard for ghosts. It is an oriental fancy scene,—a Claude, not a Salvator picture,—a Vauxhall of ruins. Oberon, Ariel, Titania, and all that sprightly tribe, the lovely children of Fancy and Innocence, are the only inhabitants which a poetical imagination can justly appropriate to it."

Raglan consists of three courts, including the outer vallum. The latter, i. e. first court, is "composed of a double towered gateway in the centre; the half-shell of the keep, and an angular hexagonal tower. Thus the back-ground is building; the intervening space in front, lawn and shrubbery; and the *tout ensemble*, a drop-scene at a theatre, over a superb groupe."—p. 12.

* By Mr. Wyatt of Troy-House, the Duke of Beaufort's steward.

This scene is well represented by a tasteful frontispiece.

The second court is a square, entirely of buildings, and Mr. Fosbroke says of this,

"Though it is the worst of the three, because *inter alia* it is wholly inclosed, and no power upon earth can prevent a square being heavy and formal, manage and decorate it how you will, it has claim to this particular kind of notice, viz. on two sides for the triumph of ivy, in overcoming bad circumstances; in the other two for architectural grandeur, jewels in old settings."—p. 16.

The most beautiful of all is the third court, and Mr. Fosbroke thus enthusiastically but truly says,

"Here the vivacity of Raglan is dancing, not in Bacchanalian romps—not in the jumps of Fawns and Satyrs, but in the delicate steps of the Graces and Hours, moving to the lyre of Apollo, around the goddess of Beauty, enthroned and smiling. Without further poetical somnambulism, it is a perfect shrubbery scene, which cannot be surpassed. It is connected in sentiment and imagination with the splendour of the family rank, the Plantagenets of old England, where appear all the signs of the times, grand staircases, up which stalked stately barons and proud dames; and carved fire-places, where esquires uncased knights of their armour, and the gorgeousness of chivalry displayed its domestic magnificence in silks, velvets, and plumes; in Orientalism, not Gallicism of taste; in manly gowns and beards, not effeminate coats and shorn chins; when men did not assimilate fighting cocks, or dancing dogs; when, as in Grecian statues, they exhibited the natural grace of the human form by a close fit of polished steel, or royalised it by the majesty of flowing robes. It is not possible to give a picturesque character in detail of this very beautiful court. It is the groupe which constitutes the perfection of the whole by a felicitous combination of accidents."—p. 17.

Heaviness is further relieved by some lively poetry. We shall give a specimen, which may excite a smile.

"Yes (said a lively poetical person), if ever there was a place fitted for lovers to breathe roses, and talk pine-apples, it is Raglan. I was once there, when a young couple were billing and cooing in the distance. Now it has been noted that the courtship of two middle-aged or elderly people can never be made the subject of a novel, because there is a wide difference between turtle doves and barn-door fowls. If, therefore, we take young people for the chief actors, they must be made to do as persons of their age are always sure to do,

viz. commence flirtation, with the hopes of marrying. Elephant Johnson, who seems to have thought that there was no difference between a lover and a Lord Chancellor, says that wooing and marrying ought to form the base of plays and romances, because all people have been in love once; and it therefore becomes a matter in which a general interest can be taken. So 'strike the harp to Bragela.' Here are the lines which I wrote about this Cupid and Psyche scene,

Come, look on me, beloved one,
And I will look on thee;
Arise, arise, my morning sun,
And pour thy beams on me.

There's happiness in tell-tale eyes,
That is to hope allied;
Ah! let me now from them surmise
You mean to be my bride.

Then look me, girl, a kind reply,—
Why do those eyes so shine?
Why put you on that smile so sly?—
You mean, 'I know you're mine.'

'Queen of your happiness, as now,
I must be when a wife'—
Yes, by your darling self, I vow,
You shall be so through life.

That precious blessing, woman's love,
Is tutelary away;
Angels below, like those above,
They guard us on our way.

Now mark me, love, I further pray,
This look conveys a kiss,—
Soul of my soul, now fix the day,
When I shall be in bliss.

You blush,—look down,—but do not
speak,—

Why not?—I've won papa,—
You smile, but still art dumb,—I'll seek
The time then from mama.

"I never saw this ignited young couple again; but I have heard that fortune made them man and wife,—a double-barrelled gun: a better fate than mine, for of me she made a log, I was only burned for charcoal."

The ancient history of the manor, the several styles of architecture, and an interesting account of the Marquis of Worcester, who first discovered the elasticity of steam as a mechanical power, form distinct articles. The church has one particular curiosity.

"Over the arch of the chancel, beneath the cornice of the ceiling, is a board, perforated in scroll work, and hollow underneath, forming the top of a long narrow box, and seemingly extending around the cornice of the vaulting. Tradition says that it was constructed upon acoustic principles, for improving sound; and it is certain that the wooden ceilings of churches were constructed upon such principles."

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by J. W. Croker, Esq. M.P.

(Continued from p. 144.)

WE resume our extracts from this interesting publication; confining ourselves, however, to such anecdotes as have not appeared in previous editions, but which the industry of Mr. Croker has enabled him to incorporate.

It is related by Boswell that on the 2d of May 1778, he and Johnson dined with a numerous company at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, when the doctor attacked Boswell with such rudeness at some imaginary offence, that the latter shunned his society for a considerable time afterwards; Boswell has omitted to inform us of the particular nature of the offence, but attributes it to Johnson's ill-humour, resulting from the company's paying less attention to him than he was in the habit of receiving. Lord Wellesley, however, has communicated to Mr. Croker the following account of the cause of this quarrel, which probably Boswell's mortified pride would not permit him to do.

"Boswell, one day at Sir Joshua's table, chose to pronounce a high-flown panegyric on the wits of Queen Anne's reign, and exclaimed, 'How delightful it must have been to have lived in the society of Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke! We have no such society in our days.' SIR JOSHUA. 'I think, Mr. Boswell, you might be satisfied with your great friend's conversation.' JOHNSON. 'Nay, Sir, Boswell is right: every man wishes for preferment, and if Boswell had lived in those days, he would have obtained promotion.' SIR JOSHUA. 'How so, Sir?' JOHNSON. 'Sir, he would have had a high place in the Dunciad!' This anecdote Lord Wellesley heard from Mr. Thomas Sydenham, who received it from Mr. Knight, on the authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds himself."

Boswell would have found some difficulty in reconciling this anecdote with his own assertion in vindication of Johnson's politeness, that he "had been often in his company, and never once heard him say a severe thing to any one; when he did say a severe thing, it was generally extorted by ignorance pretending to knowledge, or by extreme vanity or affectation."

Johnson's affection for his wife is well known. According to his opinion she possessed every virtue under heaven; and he frequently lamented her death in fervid strains of almost papal devotion.

"Garrick told Mr. Thrale, however, that she was a little painted puppet, of no value at all, and quite disguised with affectation, full of odd airs of rural elegance; and he made out some comical scenes, by mimicking her in a dialogue he pretended to have overheard. Dr. Johnson told Mrs. Piozzi that her hair was eminently beautiful, quite blonde like that of a baby; but that she fretted about the colour, and was always desirous to dye it black, which he very judiciously hindered her from doing. A picture found of her at Lichfield was very pretty, and her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Porter, said it was like. The intelligence Mrs. Piozzi gained of her from Mr. Levett, was only perpetual illness and perpetual opium.*"

The following characteristic sketch of Garrick, the pupil and friend of Johnson, is given on the authority of Miss Hawkins:

"At Hampton, and in its neighbourhood, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick took the rank of the noblesse—every thing was in good taste, and his establishment distinguished—he drove four horses when going to town.' She adds the following description of his personal appearance: 'I see him now in a dark blue coat, the button-holes bound with gold, a small cocked hat laced with gold, his waistcoat very open, and his countenance never at rest, and indeed, seldom his person; for, in the relaxation of the country, he gave way to all his natural volatility, and with my father was perfectly at ease, sometimes sitting on a table, and then, if he saw my brothers at a distance on the lawn, shooting off like an arrow out of a bow in a spirited chase of them round the garden. I remember—when my father, having me in his hand, met him on the common, riding his pretty pony—his moving my compassion by lamenting the misery of being summoned to town in hot weather (I think August) to play before the King of Denmark. I thought him sincere, and his case pitiable, till my father assured me that he was in reality very well pleased, and that what he groaned at as labour, was an honour paid to his talents. The natural expression of his countenance was far from placidity. I confess I was afraid of him; more so than I was of Johnson, whom I knew not to be, nor could suppose he ever would be thought to be, an extraordinary man. Garrick had a frown and spoke impetuously. Johnson was slow and kind in his way to children."

Dr. Johnson's opinion of Painting.

"For painting he certainly had no taste, no acquired taste, for his sight was worse

* Levett did not know Mrs. Johnson till the year 1746, when she was fifty-seven or eight years of age, and in very ill health.

even than his hearing.* He even to Mrs. Piozzi professed such scorn of it, as to say that he should sit very quietly in a room hung round with pictures of the greatest masters, and never feel the slightest disposition to turn them, if their backs were outermost, unless it might be for the sake of telling Sir Joshua that he had turned them. In one instance, however, he admitted that painting required a considerable exercise of mind; yet even on that occasion he betrayed what Mrs. Thrale calls his 'scorn of the art.' Sir Joshua Reynolds mentioned some picture as excellent. 'It has often grieved me, Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'to see so much mind as the science of painting requires, laid out upon such perishable materials: why do not you oftener make use of copper? I could wish your superiority in the art you profess to be preserved in stuff more durable than canvas.' Sir Joshua urged the difficulty of procuring a plate large enough for historical subjects, and was going to raise farther observations: 'What foppish obstacles are these!' exclaimed on a sudden Dr. Johnson: 'here is Thrale has a thousand ton of copper; you may paint it all round if you will, I suppose; it will serve him to brew in afterward: will it not, Sir?†' Talking with some persons about allegorical painting, he said, 'I had rather see the portrait of a dog that I know, than all the allegorical paintings they can show me in the world.‡'

His love of late hours.

"Dr. Johnson, as Mrs. Piozzi relates, loved late hours extremely, or more properly hated early ones. Nothing was more terrifying to him than the idea of retiring to bed, which he never would call going to rest, or suffer another to call so. 'I lie down,' said he, 'that my acquaintance may sleep; but I lie down to endure oppressive misery, and soon rise again to pass the night in anxiety and pain.' By this pathetic manner, which no one ever possessed in so eminent a degree, he used to shock that lady from quitting his company, till she hurt her own health not a little by sitting up with him when she was herself far from well."

"Indeed, he has been known to say, 'Whoever thinks of going to bed before twelve o'clock is a scoundrel.' Having nothing in particular to do himself, and having none of his time appropriated, he was a troublesome guest to persons who had much to do. He rose too as unwillingly as he went to bed."§

The Doctor's gulosity.

"Johnson's notions about eating were nothing less than delicate; a leg of pork

boiled till it dropped from the bone, a veal pie with plums and sugar, or the outside cut of a salt buttock of beef, were his favourite dainties: with regard to drink, his liking was for the strongest, as it was not the flavour, but the effect he sought for, and professed to desire; and when Mrs. Piozzi first knew him, he used to pour capillaire into his port wine. For the last twelve years, however, he left off all fermented liquors. To make himself some amends indeed, he took his chocolate liberally, pouring in large quantities of cream, or even melted butter; and was so fond of fruit, that though he would eat seven or eight large peaches of a morning before breakfast began, and treated them with proportionate attention after dinner again, yet he has been heard to protest, that he never had quite as much as he wished of wall-fruit, except once in his life, and that was when he and the Thrales were all together at Ombersley, the seat of Lord Sandys; and yet when his Irish friend Grierson, hearing him enumerate the qualities necessary to the formation of a poet, began a comical parody upon his ornamented harangue in praise of a cook, concluding with this observation, that he who dressed a good dinner was a more excellent and more useful member of society than he who wrote a good poem. 'And in this opinion,' said Dr. Johnson, in reply, 'all the dogs in the town will join you.'||

"Mrs. Piozzi also relates that he used often to say in her hearing, perhaps for her edification, 'that wherever the dinner is ill got up there is poverty, or there is avarice, or there is stupidity, in short, the family is somehow grossly wrong: for,' continued he, 'a man seldom thinks with more earnestness of any thing than he does of his dinner; and if he cannot get that well dressed, he should be suspected of inaccuracy in other things.' One day, when he was speaking upon the subject, Mrs. Piozzi asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 'So often,' replied he, 'that at last she called to me, when about to say grace, and said, 'Nay, hold, Mr. Johnson, and do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner which in a few minutes you will pronounce not eatable.'"

Johnson's opinion of Lord Kaimes's writings.

"Johnson thought very well of Lord Kaimes's *Elements of Criticism*; of others of his writings he thought very indifferently, and laughed much at his opinion that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much valour and virtue were exhibited in it. 'A fire,' says Johnson, 'might as well be thought a good thing: there is the bravery and address of the firemen in extinguishing

* Reynolds's Recollections.

† Mrs. Piozzi's Anecd. § Hawkins.

§ Hawkins.

|| Piozzi.

it; there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and properties of the poor sufferers; yet,' says he, 'after all this, who can say a fire is a good thing?'*†

His prejudices against Scotland.

"When his friend Mr. Strahan, a native of Scotland, at his return from the Hebrides asked him, with a firm tone of voice, what he thought of his country? 'That is a very vile country, to be sure, Sir;' returned for answer Dr. Johnson. 'Well, Sir!' replies the other somewhat mortified, 'God made it.' 'Certainly he did,' answers Dr. Johnson again; 'but we must always remember that he made it for Scotchmen, and comparisons are odious, Mr. Strahan; but God made hell.'‡

Few men had perhaps been more inveterate students than Dr. Johnson. "There is no royal road to learning," was a common saying with him; yet we here find him rather deprecating close application to study, and recommending desultory reading for the acquisition of knowledge. But it is certainly true that his sentiments of one day do not always accord with those of another.

"'I would never,' said he, 'desire a young man to neglect his business for the purpose of pursuing his studies, because it is unreasonable; I would only desire him to read at those hours when he would otherwise be unemployed. I will not promise that he will be a Bentley; but if he be a lad of any parts, he will certainly make a sensible man.'‡

"Dr. Johnson had never, by his own account, been a close student, and used to advise young people never to be without a book in their pocket, to be read at by-times when they had nothing else to do. 'It has been by that means,' said he one day to a boy at Mr. Thrall's, 'that all my knowledge has been gained, except what I have picked up by running about the world with my wits ready to observe, and my tongue ready to talk. A man is seldom in a humour to unlock his book-case, set his desk in order, and betake himself to serious study; but a retentive memory will do something, and a fellow shall have strange credit given him, if he can but recollect striking passages from different books, keep the authors separate in his head, and bring his stock of knowledge artfully into play: how else,' added he, 'do the gamblers manage when they play for more money than they are worth?'§

The Sunday Library; or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day; being a Se-

* Hawkins.

† Piozzi.

‡ Hawkins.

§ Piozzi.

lection of Sermons from eminent Divines of the Church of England, chiefly within the last half century, with occasional biographical sketches and notes. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. &c. Vol. IV.

WE are inclined to value highly this volume (though all are meritorious) because it contains a Sermon by Bishop Huntingford on False Philosophy, which exhibits most beautiful ratiocination. We shall add no more, because we should deem it a wrong to our readers not to give a fine specimen upon an abstruse point: and our limits are bounded.

Doing evil that good may come; or, the end justifies the means.

"If it be an allowed maxim that men may do evil for the production of some good, then it will not be improbable (because the case has happened) that some persons under the delusion of this principle, may, with a view to some imaginary good, not only refuse you justice, but proceed to treat you with the grossest injustice—may first plunder your property, and then deprive you of life, though on your part no offence hath been committed against either law or equity. Where then would be that security of rights, which from society you are encouraged to expect, and warranted in demanding.

"Again, the basis of civil society is mutual confidence. But what man of common prudence will commit either his property or his person to the care of another, who holds himself at liberty to betray his trust, and even destroy his friend, provided he doth but intend to appropriate the spoils to some good purpose.

"Thus, then, this principle goes to the dissolution of all society; and if so, must be rejected, as not compatible or reconcilable with that state for which man is intended; and in which, when duly constituted, he finds the greater portion of happiness."

"But in vindication of this perverse paradox, the public good of society has been pretended. It would however be difficult, nay even impossible, to show that it can be for the public good of society to defeat the very cause and counteract the very ends for which all society is instituted; both which evils this paradox completely works by banishing confidence, and by violating at pleasure the rights of the society existing.

"But its advocate then pleads the good of posterity. Whose posterity? By the sudden death of those whom this maxim may have taken off, he has done his utmost that they shall have no posterity; that they may do evil to produce good, he has taught them to rob and destroy each other, as he has robbed and destroyed the men of his own generation. For what was once in itself lawful, must always be lawful; if robbery and assassination be lawful to the maintainers

of this principle, they will be lawful to his children. And thus by precedent he establishes a maxim, which pursued to its consequences would tend to the utter extinction of all society."

"Seen, then, in these points of view, the paradox of doing evil, 'that good may come of it,' is of all others the most mischievous that ever entered the mind of man."
—15-17.

Action upon the iniquitous principle reprobated, was common among the ancients; witness the following passage of Livy: "*Eam [concordiam civium] per aqua, per iniqua reconciliandam civitati esse?*" (p. 41, ed. Elzevir.) From what we know of Italian subtlety, we are inclined to think that it was a favourite maxim of Roman policy.

The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. By M. de Bourrienne, his private Secretary. 3 vols. 16mo.

IF a successful General has an unlimited command of men, he will not cease to go to war, and if a successful banker has an unlimited command of money, he will not cease to speculate. Defeat as a consequence of presumption in the former case, and bankruptcy in the latter, are events in the usual course of things. Napoleon ultimately did not trade, but gambled. He was a master in the arts of war and policy; but the cash, the physical resources of France, were exhausted, as to the supply of soldiers, and, in the end of his career, he only shuffled. He existed as a monarch only by victory; and victory was in the end impossible, because his living ammunition was expended. Let us state only an evident fact. Before the capture of Paris in 1814, he had only *one* army to oppose to *two*, those of Schwartzburg and Blucher. Bills were drawn upon him to an amount which he could not answer, and whoever says that he was beat up to 1814, by any other means than that of actually overpowering him by physical necessity, contradicts the only test of truth, History. The Russian expedition was his first commission of an act of bankruptcy, and he never recovered it. It was an indiscretion, a speculation, which he could not repair. Fatalism, Fortune, &c. are silly pretences in his case. These notions are only sound *under inexplicable contingencies*. But *is it an unaccountable thing, that*

Sheriff Wellington sold him up after he had made his last effort to *raise the wind*? But he was a great man, a wonderful man, and so forth; yes, and what is a great and wonderful man, reduced to irretrievable distress, but a pyramid of Egypt broken into small stones,—a thing to talk about?

Moreover, victories are gained, generally speaking, by the inferiority of the enemy—if barbarians through tactics, if otherwise through accidents. The English alone were capable of contending with him in battle, and did so successfully. They picketed him upon the island of Saint Helena; and, in a political view, as to prevention of mischief, acted rightly; but whether petty annoyance of him was not a meanness unbecoming the national character, must be left to those who do not think it sufficient to enrage a lion, without torturing him by insult. We come now to the work before us.

M. de Bourrienne has booked, like a short-hand writer, in the manner of Boswell, all that Buonaparte said or did in matters of business. He was a most restless creature, eternally, like a job-making lawyer, plotting or doing mischief. He had no idea of retiring with a fortune, and then living at his ease. The nations of Europe were to him only carrion carcases, whither himself, an eagle, attended by ravens, hawks, magpies, &c. could repair to feed: and all his study was how to make living kingdoms carcases, whereon he and they could feast. Now the natural history of human birds of prey, is however a most instructive and entertaining study, because it extends knowledge of the world, promotes wisdom, and occupies the mind. But we must declaim no longer. Monsr. de Bourrienne's book, as to matter, is wholly composed of consecutive details, and like Boswell's before mentioned, shows us the man, completely, as to his public life, and therefore well suits such a study. We certainly have not libelled him by our similitude; for we are told (i. 31) that Buonaparte laughed loudly while he was describing the death of an officer, literally severed in two by a bomb-shell.

The Legion of Honour was founded to ingratiate the noblesse (ii. 88); and was, with other conciliating measures, a preparatory step for obtaining the empire. So much for him. Josephine had a presentiment, that such an exal-

tation would lead to a divorce. At least her apprehensions (ii. 116) vindicate such an inference; but, if she suffered from that event, it was only as a French-woman may be supposed capable of suffering.

When Napoleon sent her a message, announcing his prospect of a son and heir, she bitterly complained of his indelicacy and cruelty. But notwithstanding her grief,

"such was still Josephine's passion for dress, that after having wept for a quarter of an hour, she would dry her tears to give audience to milliners and jewellers. The sight of a new hat would call forth all Josephine's feminine love of finery. One day, I remember, that taking advantage of the momentary serenity occasioned by an ample display of sparkling gewgaws, I congratulated her upon the happy influence they exercised over her spirits, when she said, 'My dear friend, I ought indeed to be indifferent to all this; but it is a habit.' Josephine might have added, that it was also an occupation; for it would be no exaggeration to say, that if the time she wasted in tears and at her toilet, had been subtracted from her life, its duration would have been considerably shortened."—iii. 219.

It does not appear from the portraits that she had any pretensions to beauty; and it is an understood thing, that although pretty women may dress plainly, other women ought to decorate themselves with adscititious ornaments. We have before spoken of the book; and have only to add, that it contains interesting portraits and cuts.

Narrative of the Ashantee War, with a View of the present state of the Colony of Sierra Leone. By Major Ricketts, late of the Royal African Colonial Corps. 8vo. Map and Plates.

IF Dr. Johnson, when he wrote his pamphlet on the Falkland Islands, had been desirous of detailing the misery and wretchedness of an African campaign, he could not have selected a more apposite example than the narrative now before us. Indeed, before such an event had taken place, in looking over those pages so justly celebrated in our English literature, we could not divest ourselves of that incredulity which forbids us to believe that so much misery could really exist in nature. Our prejudice also in favour of military glory, and the feeling of humanity itself, both concurred to

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bias our judgment, and urged us to charge the learned Doctor with visionary exaggeration, rather than be persuaded of the truth and reality of his observations. Accustomed from our infancy to admire the deeds of valour, we looked with some sort of respect, or sometimes with envy on those brave men who have devoted their lives to the defence of their respective empires. Ignorant of the hardships of a campaign, we considered war little more than a splendid game,—a proclamation, an army, a battle, and a triumph. Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they lie upon the bed of honour, they resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and filled with their country's glory smile even in death. But the life of a modern soldier, says Johnson, now much to our purpose, is ill represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perish during the course of a campaign, a very small part ever feels the stroke of an enemy; the rest languish in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction, victims of hunger and cold, pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of helpless misery, and are at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance. By incommensurable encampments and unwholesome stations, by want of food, and by exposure to the inclemency of the severest weather, where courage is useless, and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away.

The present work is a sad illustration of this terrible truth. Our author was one of the actors in these sanguinary campaigns. A witness of the deplorable disasters on the African coast, a spectator and actor in almost every scene, he presents the reader with no fictitious narrative, artfully arranged and heightened by false colouring; but from him we learn that he daily recorded the events that passed around him, and that he now simply endeavours to communicate the impression which he then felt.

The Narrative commences with the

appointment of Sir Charles MacCarthy to the government of the western coast of Africa, in the month of March 1822. His arrival was joyfully hailed by all the inhabitants of that colony.

"On the morning of the 27th of March he landed from the *Iphigenia* at Dixcove, where he was received by a numerous body of the inhabitants, who, as soon as the proclamation was read and explained to them, expressed their joy and satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations. His Excellency then returned to the frigate, and reached Cape Coast roads on the next morning, and on landing was received by thousands of the natives, who were anxious to witness the change of Government so long expected. On the 29th the new charter and proclamation were read, the ships of war decorated with flags, and the guns of the castle fired a royal salute, accompanied with great rejoicing among all the castes of the people. On the morning of the 30th, his Excellency re-embarked, and dropped down to Annaboe and landed, but returned in the evening to proceed to Accra, where he arrived on the 2nd of April, and remained till the 11th, when he embarked and returned to Cape Coast Castle. He sailed for Sierra Leone about the 12th of May, leaving particular instructions to cultivate and cherish a good understanding with the natives around, and to impress on their minds that Great Britain had no other object but to encourage their commerce and industry. Sir Charles, with the impression that he should at his next visit find the country in the full enjoyment of peace, was with the most bitter feelings of disappointment informed, in November following, that the Chief of the Ashantees, after receiving by his messengers the usual presents, had, in breach of the treaties entered into with Mr. Bowdich, and afterwards with Mr. Dupuis, and in defiance of the established usages of the country during peace, without any application whatever to Major Clis-holm, the commandant of the Gold Coast, employed his agents to kidnap a mulatto man (a serjeant in the Royal African Colonial Corps), who was on duty at Annaboe; the unfortunate man was carried prisoner to Donquat in the Fantee Country, fifteen miles at the back of Annaboe fort, and there detained in irons. On the 2d of February, it was ascertained that a son of the late King had been sent down by Osai from Coomassie, with one of his executioners, to put the serjeant to death, and to send the jaw-bone, the skull, and one of the arms of the victim to him."

The Governor of course thought it his duty to notice such an atrocious act, and he immediately prepared to march with a sufficient body of troops

to punish the barbarians; he was received every where on his journey with the warmest regard by the inhabitants of the villages, who showed their hospitality by bringing large quantities of palm wine, and by swearing mutual friendship and support on his Excellency's sword, after their custom. They sung songs in his praise, at the same time clapping their hands, whilst others swept the street as he passed through their respective villages. But these scenes of affection and hospitality were soon to be succeeded by the din of war.

"About two o'clock the enemy, who were said to be considerably more than ten thousand men, instead of being divided, as it was reported, were collected together, armed with muskets, and having a large description of knives stuck in their girdles. They were heard advancing through the woods with horns blowing and drums beating; and when they came within half a mile of our party they halted, when Sir Charles ordered the band of the Royal African Corps, which had accompanied him, to play 'God save the King,' and the bugles to sound, he having heard through some channel in which he placed confidence, that the greater part of the Ashantees only wanted an opportunity to come over to him. The Ashantees played in return, which was alternately repeated several times, and then a dead silence ensued, interrupted only by the fire of our men at the enemy, who had by this time lined the opposite bank of the river, which was here about sixty feet wide; having marched in different divisions of Indian file through the woods with their horns, sounding the names or calls of their different chiefs, a black man who had been at Coomassie was able to name every Ashantee chief with the army by the sound of their respective horns. The action now commenced on both sides with determined vigour, and lasted till nearly dark. It was reported about four o'clock that our troops had expended their ammunition, consisting of twenty rounds of ball cartridges, besides leaden slugs which were contained in small bags, suspended by a sling round the men's necks, and loose powder contained in small kegs, carried also by the men themselves. Application was made to Mr. Brandon, who arrived in the middle of the action, for a fresh supply of ammunition, he having received his Excellency's orders to have forty rounds of ball cartridges packed in kegs for each man, ready to be issued, but Mr. Brandon said that it was not yet arrived, and that he had only a barrel of powder and one of ball with him, which were immediately issued. He had left Assamacou with about forty natives carrying ammuni-

tion, and was in advance of them when the engagement commenced. The enemy perceiving that our fire had slackened, attempted to cross the river, which at this time had become fordable, and succeeded. They had dispatched a considerable force to encompass our flanks, in order to prevent our retreat, and now rushed in all directions on our gallant little force, who still defended themselves with their bayonets, until they were completely overpowered by their myriads, who instantly beheaded nearly every one of those who unfortunately fell into their remorseless hands. A small brass piece, which had arrived during the engagement, was about this time unloosed, and the muzzle raised, whilst Mr. De Graft, a man of colour, went round and obtained some powder from the King of Diakera, with which and some loose musket balls that had been left in a keg, it was loaded and fired in the direction of the enemy, in hopes to impede in some measure their advance; but they immediately afterwards rushed forward, and killed and wounded two men. The Brigade Major, who had been wounded, finding that his Excellency had left the King of Diakera, followed in the direction which he understood he had taken, and shortly after observed him in a trench in advance. He recognised him by his feathers. Soon after some musketry was fired in front, and there was a general rush back of those who were with him, after which no more was seen of him. It appeared by Mr. Williams's statement that he left the field of action in company with Sir Charles Mac Carthy, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell, and, after proceeding a short distance along the track to Assamacou, they were suddenly attacked by a post of the enemy, who fired, and broke one of Sir Charles's arms, and that he immediately after received another wound in the chest and fell. They then removed him under a tree, where they all remained awaiting their fate, which they perceived to be inevitable. Immediately after Mr. Williams received a ball in his thigh, which rendered him senseless; previous, however, to his falling, he saw Ensign Wetherell, who appeared also to have been wounded, lying close to Sir Charles, cutting with his sword at the enemy, as they were tearing the clothes off his friend and patron. Mr. Williams, upon recovering his senses, perceived that some Ashantees were attempting to cut his head off, and had already inflicted one gash on the back of his neck; luckily, however, at this crisis an Ashantee of authority came up, and recognizing Mr. Williams, from whom he had received some kindness in the African Company's time, withheld the hand of the savage; and he then saw the headless trunks of Sir Charles Mac Carthy, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell. During his captivity he was lodged under a thatched shed in the day time, and locked up at night in the

same room with the heads of Sir Charles, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell, which, owing to some peculiar process, were in a perfect state of preservation. Sir Charles Mac Carthy's presented nearly the same appearance as when he was alive. It was said that Mr. Jones, a merchant and captain of the Militia, fell into their hands alive, and because he had received five wounds, he was sacrificed to the fetish. It seems that every person, whether Ashantee or prisoner, who may be so unlucky as to receive that number of wounds in one action, is considered as belonging to the fetish."

Such was the disastrous result of this action, which appears to have been commenced without sufficient caution. The enemy now became more bold and daring, and threatened to drive the English into the sea, and he advanced with his whole army towards Cape Coast Castle. In the mean while the English and their allies made every preparation to give them a warm reception.

A sanguinary battle subsequently ensued,* which for ever disabled the enemy, and at the same time restored peace and tranquillity to the exhausted inhabitants of those regions who had suffered much during these long and disastrous campaigns. Such was the result of this important victory that it will, in all probability, for ever deter these people from visiting the country again, in a hostile manner. In fact, the King of Ashantee in the month of April of the present year, sent a son and nephew as hostages to be educated at Cape Coast Castle, accompanied with six hundred ounces of gold, to be lodged there as a security for his future good conduct towards the British, Dutch, and Danes.

The "Narrative" is followed by a brief view of the present state of the colony of Sierra Leone, which has engrossed so much of late of the public attention, on account of the deplorable loss of human life, as well as it being in the centre of the slave trade, for the extinction of which abominable and inhuman traffic, it seems to have been hitherto retained by this country.

Sierra Leone is a peninsula, and so named by the Portuguese, from the roaring of the thunder through the vallies on the approach and termination of the rainy season, resembling that of a lion. The scenery upon

* See our vol. xcvi. ii. pp. 457, 550.

drawing near the colony from the sea, is picturesque, and the verdure of the woods is delightful. On landing at Freetown, the capital, a stranger is not a little surprised to behold a place so far superior to what he had been induced to expect, but on the approach of the rainy season his wonder begins to cease. The Hermitan is a harsh easterly wind, which dries up all vegetation, and continues for several days with such terrible effect, that the flooring of the houses, and the window shutters, shrink and separate more than an inch asunder, the glass is broken, and the furniture is warped; but at the approach of the rains, the open seams gradually close again. The next day after the first shower of rain, the force of vegetation is so great, that the grass and weeds may literally be seen to grow. At intervals during the day in the rainy season, the action of an intensely hot sun on the earth, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, produces a disagreeable sickening smell, which is probably one of the causes of fever that prevails at this period of the year. The havoc which this dreadful disease has made among the Europeans is too well known to be insisted upon here.

Concerning the liberated Africans we find some interesting particulars, from which it appears that all the efforts of the English to put a stop to this traffic in human flesh are rendered abortive by the conduct of those unprincipled nations who find it to their interest still to persevere in their nefarious designs for the capture and slavery of their fellow men.

"The Portuguese and Spaniards impress on the minds of the slaves that the English are anxious to destroy them; in consequence of which the poor creatures are, just after capture, much dejected; but, as they are generally immediately released from their confinement, and every possible attention paid to them, they soon become cheerful, and, although totally unacquainted with one another's language, shortly become familiarized by signs or motions; and, when anchored in Freetown harbour, awaiting their adjudication, their countrymen located in the colony visit them; and, from being acquainted with the approaching delivery, they indulge in merriment and pleasure. Should there be any disease among the slaves on board the ships, they are landed as soon as the necessary legal forms are gone through. Many of these poor creatures arrive in such a deplorable state from want and

disease, that it is difficult to preserve their lives. It is really shocking to humanity to see a cargo of children arrive sometimes mere skeletons, in a complete state of exhaustion. The small-pox and measles often break out on board the slave vessels, as well as the ophthalmia. Slaves are purchased from the natives on an average of about 4*l.* each, and are paid for in gunpowder, arms, tobacco, ardent spirits, &c. Those taken in the latitude of Sierra Leone might reach Fernando Po in 15 or 20 days."

The volume is embellished with a map and plates, but independently of decorations, it is highly deserving of a place on the shelf of the politician and the historian.

Few Words on many Subjects, grave and light, in Law, Politics, Religion, Language, and Miscellanies. By a Recluse. 16mo. pp. 294.

THIS is the work of an author who thinks with excellent abstract reason, and that is highly auxiliary to intellectual improvement. Nevertheless, however true it is, that what is right now must ever be so, opinions are subject to circumstances, and even the most palpable wisdom may be dangerous. We adduce these premises, as one reason for not being more diffuse in regard to the book before us. The most untenable and preposterous notions are now successfully circulated as aphorisms, because they are upheld by mob outcry. Distinctly from religion or politics, it is the miserable characteristic of the times, that reason and good sense are on the wane. Theory and change are the ruling principles of the day, and "leaping before looking" the dominant propensity. We can recommend the perusal of this work, because we respect reason, but say no more, because, when hurricanes are in action, we must wait till they have ceased, to judge of the results.

Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems. By Walter Savage Landor, Esq.

THE poetry of Mr. Landor has but a feeble chance for popularity in times like these; it belongs to better days, and is addressed to readers of another stamp than the present. Strength of mind and power of diction are not the characteristics of modern poetry, but they are essentially the pervading spirit of Mr. Landor's. There is more of true poetic feeling, more of the di-

vine afflatus in some half-dozen pages of the work we are noticing, than would be found in as many volumes which are yet upon our table, and which each prolific month adds to the stores of mediocrity; these are, nine out of ten, but efforts of memory united to an ingenious disposition of the plunder,—so ingenious, that the thieves may be likened to gypsies, who so disguise the children they steal that their own fathers do not know them. In Mr. Landor's volume, though much is heavy and not a little is tedious, there is in all its beauties the impress of originality, a fine tone of moral feeling, and of exalted sentiment. It will be a scandal to our literature if it do not find a permanent place ultimately among our standard poetry, but the cawing and twittering of small and great birds must subside ere the song of the nightingale can find

"fit audience tho' few."

It is not our intention to dissect and to analyse the multifarious contents of this volume; and if it shall be objected that our praise is too general, we shall presently put to silence all gainsayers, by extracting passages which would have made the immortality, we dare not say the fortune, of a dozen poets fifty years ago, and compared with which there is but little in modern poetry that has higher claim to excellence.

PRAYERS PERSONIFIED.

Swifter than light are they, and every face,
Tho' different, glows with beauty; at the throne
Of Mercy, when clouds shut it from man—
They fall bare-bosomed, and indignant Jove
Drops, at the soothing sweetness of their voice,
The thunder from his hand.

MORNING.

Now to Aurora borne by dappled steeds,
The sacred gate of orient pearl and gold,
Smitten with Lucifer's light silver wand,
Expanded slow to strains of harmony.

NIGHT.

And now the chariot of the Sun descends;
The waves rush hurried from his foaming steeds,
Smoke issues from their nostrils at the gate,
Which when they enter, with huge golden bar
Atlas and Calpa close across the sea.

FEARS.

Pears, like the need— Pole,
T—

CHAROBA BATHING.

— Long she linger'd at the brink,
Often she sighed, and naked as she was,
Sat down, and leaning on the couch's edge,
On the soft inward pillow of her arm,
Rested her burning cheek; she moved her eyes;
She blushed; and blushing plunged into the wave.

— When love
Scatters its brilliant form, and passes on
To some fresh object in its natural course,
Widely and openly and wanderingly,
'Tis better! narrow it, and it pours its gloom
In one fierce cataract that stuns the soul.

Mountain and Seas, ye are not separation;
Death, thou dividest but unitest too,
In everlasting peace and faith secure.
Confiding Love, where is thy resting place?

What pliancy, what tenderness, what life!
Oh, for the smiles of those who smile so seldom,
The love of those who know no other love!

VIOLENCE.

The violent choose but cannot change their end;
Violence by man or nature must be theirs.

Wickedness and woe
Oft in their drear communion taste together
Hope and Repentance.

Much fruit is shaken down in civil storms,
And shall not orderly and loyal hands
Gather it up?

CRIMES NOT SOLITARY.

'Tis not their own crimes only men commit,
They harrow them into another's breast,
And they shall reap the bitter growth with pain.

These amidst innumerable others attest the classic strength with which Mr. Landor's lyre is strung, and the depth and purity of the tone to which it is pitched. With a short extract from one of the minor poems we conclude our panegyric:

"It is and ever was my wish and way,
To let all flowers live freely, and all die
Whene'er their genius bids their souls depart,
Among their kindred, in their native place.
I never pluck the rose; the violet's head
Hath shaken with my breath upon its bank,
And not reproached me; the ever sacred cup
Of the pure lily hath between my hands
Felt safe, unsoil'd, nor lost one grain of gold."

It has not escaped our observation, that Mr. Landor has adopted a mode of spelling which seems 'very like' affectation, not that we consider our 'well of English' altogether

filed; but when we consider with what little success Mr. L. has attempted to improve our orthography heretofore, we think he might have spared us, to use a Shakspearian phrase, 'these strange dishes.'

Oxford; a Poem. By Robert Montgomery. 2d Edition.

WE have hitherto expressed our opinion of Mr. Montgomery in terms of high commendation, and we have purposely abstained from noticing his present volume, because we could neither join the 'hue and cry' which the critics with few exceptions have raised against him, nor conscientiously set up our own opinion to stem, or at least to attempt to stem, the torrent of invective by which he has been overborne. Though it would be no hard task to select the best lines of the present poem in vindication of a partial judgment, we are constrained to admit that the selection of the worst lines might almost justify the severity with which he has been handled. The truth is, 'Oxford' is a failure. We suspect that the subject was not the choice of Mr. Montgomery, but that he has reversed the relative positions of the poet and the artist, and lent himself to the illustration of the plates, which *affect* to do this office for the poem. Mr. M.'s reputation could not afford this; he has rashly, we think, ushered an immature and hasty production into the world, on the strength of his name and talents, forgetting that his best production was but the promise of 'good things to come,' the blossom and not the fruit of the tree of literary immortality.

We will not pursue the subject further, than by protesting first against the merciless, we had almost said savage, ferocity with which Mr. M.'s 'Oxford' has in some instances been treated; and secondly, we would recommend Mr. Montgomery not to throw down these 'bones of contention' for the critics to snarl and quarrel over, but to remember what he has already done, and to fix his eye steadily on the goal of his ambition, on those immortal heights where the great Masters of the Divine Art are beyond the shafts of malice, and the storms of criticism, and enjoy the fame for which the 'pure spirits' toiled, and for which they were contented

to endure the misfortune of having fallen on evil days and the neglect of contemporaries, and knowing the capricious nature of popularity, would with dignified patience commit their claims to posterity. We have the second edition of Mr. Montgomery's poem before us, not, we are persuaded, to contradict our opinions, but to convince him how much may be effected by a previous reputation, and to teach him not lightly to hazard it.

On Diluted Chlorine in the early stages of Pulmonary Consumption. By M. Gannal. Translated by W. H. Potter, M.R.I. 8vo.
On Pulmonary Consumption, its Prevention and Remedy. By John Murray, F.S.A. F.L.S. F.H.S. F.G.S. 12mo.

MR. MURRAY'S and M. Gannal's popularly written little volumes may be read with considerable instruction, of which there is much need, especially among the higher classes, after the recent strange and humiliating exhibitions of public delusion and extravagant violations of common sense.

The number of deaths from consumption has increased of late years from 40 to 60,000 annually in this island. One fourth part of the deaths in the bills of mortality are to be referred to it. It is almost invariably fatal, not one in many hundreds surviving.

The following statements of Mr. Murray are deserving of attention:

"Though cures have been boasted of, it is almost universally admitted by the most eminent physicians, that those cases are of a very doubtful character, and it is very questionable whether a case of pulmonary consumption has yet been cured."—p. 18.

"Change of climate has been most relied on, but it is generally that of a forlorn hope."—p. 19.

"The marshy country is now abandoned, and it is suspected that consumption is even more general there than elsewhere."—p. 20.

"The less frequency of consumption on the Continent has been attributed to the greater prevalence of hæmorrhoidal discharges."—ib.

"Warm baths have been resorted to. Patients in the Vallais, according to Dr. Tissot, pass the greater part of their time in the water. At Baden, Dr. Macard has seen invalids sit four or five hours in the bath; six hours at a time in the warm baths in Silesia, are deemed sufficient, and the patients sit up to the chin,"—p. 23.

"The most recent plans and proposals we have heard of, are those of Dr. Myddleton, of Exeter, who employs mixed powders in a box, the chief ingredients of which we understood to be *hemlock*; a circular brush, having a rotatory motion, as in the blooming of cucumbers, &c. by turning a winch volatilizes or temporarily suspends these powders in the atmosphere; this is done with a view to *encrust* the lungs. We have heard of no instance of cure; on the contrary, we understood that one of his patients died while we were in that city, and were also told that he had lost his own daughter by pulmonary consumption."—p. 23.

"Females of the Society of Friends are less frequently, *ceteris paribus*, the victims of pulmonary disease than others." p. 44. [It is supposed on account of the uniformity of their dress. Rev.]

"The specific climate which may suit one individual, may not prove sanative to another."—p. 62. [A fact daily confirmed by observation. Rev.]

"Dr. Cottereau of Paris, has invented a machine for inhaling chlorine in pulmonary consumption, and one case after another has been submitted to the attention of the Institute." [He has also published a small volume, which is translated into English. Rev.]

"It is now twelve years since we experienced the benefit of chlorine in our own person in pulmonary disease. We might easily adduce, from innumerable sources, conclusive proofs that the first idea of curing pulmonary disease by means of aerial chlorine, originated with us."—Introd. pp. vii. viii.

Mr. M. has been

"In the hope of finding some substitute for chlorine, that might be equally effective, and not so irritating to the lungs. In the vapour of nitric acid, or red fuming nitrous acid, we have discovered what we were in quest of."—p. x.

Mr. M. also gives internally the chlorate of potassa in doses of four to eight grains, two or three times a day. (p. 138.) His remarks (pp. 24, 105,) plans of using these agents, and cases from p. 128, to 138, are very interesting, *though withal we are men of little faith.*

These are all the *newest* fashions of treatment, except one, which is but too notorious, Mr. St. John Long's vegetable simples, applied to human simples,—God help ye, simple ones!

"We know nothing of Mr. St. John Long's empirical practice, which has been severely criticized and ridiculed. The *lobelia inflata* is, however, said to be the remedy. This plant is stated in the 'Flora Americana,' to be common among the woods on the continent of North America."—p. 24.

It is now a fashionable remedy for spasmodic asthma.

There is nothing extraordinary in Mr. Long's career, and his twelve thousand per annum out of the pockets of the GREAT DELUDED, to those who have seen much of the fashionable world, and breathed the flat and shallow atmosphere of intellect that surrounds it. There is nothing irrational in the principle of Mr. Long's inhaling and inflicting plan. Certainly not. Only it has been tried by fifty others before him, and always failed. Myddleton, Murray, Cottereau, Scudamore, and others, have been trying it. But what is curious, if a number of scientific men start a project, and a quack adopt and imitate it, the quack is invariably run after in preference, because it is no advantage, we suppose, to try the same method under men of education and judgment. Dr. Saunders of Edinburgh discovered the *Rev.* Dr. Stewart's system of treating consumption, but the reverend physician was sent for 300 miles at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* per mile; Saunders was never heard of. Mr. White of Bath discovered stricture of the rectum, and wrote an excellent treatise on it, but instead of going to Mr. White, the great and rich went to a person who took up Mr. White's practice, and applied it to cases of *every* description, and who, after making an immense fortune, wrote upon the subject a heap of unintelligible, ungrammatical jargon and verbiage, which proved that he knew little or nothing at all about it. A man living in a village near Liverpool, about twelve years ago, discovered that all diseases were to be cured, by cutting out a piece of integument on the breast. The rich came to him from all quarters to be operated upon. The operator at last died, and the village from being a thriving place during his career, has sunk into poverty.

So much for the GREAT DELUDED, and their mighty enchanters, the surgeon-painters, surgeon-divines, and surgeon-rectum-doctors, of this brilliant age of the "march of humbug!"

As to prejudices, we have none. After having examined the morbid anatomy of consumption in three museums, containing 2 to 3000 preparations each of all kinds, after having seen the disease in four or five of the largest hospitals in Europe, we look upon the speculation as something like alchemy, or the search for the philosopher's stone.

The Law of Election in the Ancient Cities and Towns of Ireland, traced from Original Records. By William Lynch, Esq. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 90.

MR. LYNCH has written this book with the intention of informing us, that the old constitution of this country has been repeatedly sent to the hospital to be physicked, bled and blistered, and has never yet been dismissed incurable; nay, that it possesses the property ascribed in mythology to the Heathen Deities, of perpetual juvenility.

With regard to the Borough part, the veins of the constitution, he adds, that the transfusion of blood, not from young boroughs to old ones, but from old boroughs to young ones, is the Reform or Medean secret, which renovates the aged Eson. For our parts, we give no opinions concerning such changes, until we know how they work. The object of the book before us being thus stated, we allege that records (and Mr. Lynch has given us a valuable selection) will certainly show formulæ, and to a certain extent the facts, relative to the places which returned members; but to ascertain the real bearing of a case, it is not sufficient to know the deeds relating to it, we should also know the depositions of the witnesses, and the conduct of the parties. We know that in the fifteenth century, there were sheriffs who were fined 100*l.* for making false returns, and that undersheriffs would not stipulate to make returns according to the number of votes, unless the high sheriffs permitted them so to do; that the members for cities and towns were mostly the recorders; and that at the Lancastrian Parliament of 1459, members were pointed out by the king, under privy seals, and therefore returned as such by the sheriff, without regard to the number of votes, and that an act of indemnity was afterwards passed in consequence. These facts show (and Mr. Lynch's is a party book) that there never was a period when great abuses did not obtain, but the contrary, which might even be assumed from the bare writs and returns. The fact is, that there never is, was, or can be a representation, purely indicative of the opinion of the people, unless there is previously a subdivision of property, which cannot be acted upon by influence;

but such a state of things is always subject to the violence of conflicting parties. However, we must come to certain points.

Mr. Lynch contends (p. 65) that:

"The writs of summons [in Ireland] bear internal evidence that the term '*Communitas*,' in whatever acceptation some may be now willing to take it, was not restricted to any particular or select class of persons, within cities and towns. In these writs the officers are ordered to cause to be elected, with the assent of the community of the county, two knights, and with the assent of the community of the city or town, two citizens or burgesses."

In short he contends that the right of voting was anciently in all the inhabitants at large of cities or towns.

Now we know that copyholders is but a modern term for *tenants in villenage*, and we know that villains and serfs were inhabitants of various places, and that at this day they have no power of voting for counties, nor do we think, that (except in cases below stated) any other than *free burgesses* had any right of voting for towns. If so, what becomes of Mr. Lynch's position concerning a vested right in all the inhabitants?

Dr. Brady, in his Glossary, says that *communitas* had no such acceptation as that given by Mr. Lynch. He says, that *anciently* the *Barons* only, and tenants in capite, or military men, were the *community* of the kingdom, and those only meant, taken and reputed as such in our most ancient historians and records. See Cowel, v. *communitas*.

It is very true that Mr. Lynch vindicates, in p. 53, his position of universal suffrage, by a statute (of Ireland) of 33 Hen. VIII., wherein it is enacted, "that citizens and burgesses should be returned to Parliament by the greater number of inhabitants of the said towns." But the question with us is, whether in several instances any persons were permitted to reside in these towns, who were *not* freemen; and his subsequent quotations concerning Galway, &c. bear us out, we think, in that suspicion. We are however not disposed to deny, that in towns not incorporated, the inhabitants at large (as potwallopers at Taunton) might return the members, or that they might do so by specific regulations, in certain corporate towns also, but we do not think, that even

with these admissions, his case of universal suffrage every where is satisfactorily established.

The necessary Operation of the Corn Laws in driving Capital from the Cultivation of the Soil, &c. &c. By Alexander Mundell, Esq. 8vo. pp. 52.

MR. MUNDELL says (p. 52), that the operation of the Corn Laws passed in and since 1815, has been to drive capital from the cultivation of the soil, &c. &c. Now as the year 1815 was that in which war prices terminated, and those of peace commenced, we are inclined to ascribe this alienation of capital from the land, not to any operation of the Corn Laws, but to the diminished profit of cultivation. Mr. Mundell, to use a proverb, "puts the saddle upon the wrong horse." Corn Laws have been in existence long before and during the whole period to which his inquiry extends; and taking the simple fact, that the withdrawal of the capital occasioned a larger importation of grain, we see in this not the operation of Corn Laws, but the diminution of home production. The very documents used by Mr. Mundell himself to vindicate his most extraordinary (as we think) sophism, are, we also think, conclusive on our side. During the ten years of 1805—1815, the war period, there passed 1466 enclosure bills. From 1820 to 1830, ten years of peace, only 387. Of course, there has not existed an equal inducement to break up new soil, because the demand and profit have been less.—From 1805 to 1815, the total imports of all sorts of grain, even during the war-demand, were only 20,230,852 quarters. From hence we infer that the high war-prices occasioned an augmented domestic production, which enabled the quantum of imports stated to be sufficient. On the ten years of peace, 1820—1830, the total of imports amounts to 56,375,456, which vast increase of importation we conceive (except so far as the population is now greater) to have grown out of a diminished home production. We further find from Mr. Mundell (p. 45) that it is only since 1815, that the burthen arising from the Poor Rates has been so heavy. This we again ascribe to the decreased demand for

labour; for why otherwise should the burthen have commenced in a particular period, the first year of peace?

There is a bearing in this question about Corn Laws, which we believe has not been hitherto considered. It is the difference in the value of money between this and the exporting country. They have on their side dearness of money, and cheapness of commodities; we the converse state of things. We cannot afford to give them an equal quantity of goods for theirs, because our cost of raising or manufacturing them is twice as much as theirs. But they will take the return in money. This is worth twice as much to them as it is to us. If we give them only 3s. 6d. a bushel for wheat, it is of as much value to them as 7s. to us. Whether we give them money or goods, they derive a cent. per cent. profit (and we possibly a cent. per cent. loss) through the inequality in the value of money and the cost of production.

M. Chatenvieux, an experienced continental agriculturist, admits the absolute necessity of Corn Laws in England; and most certainly the landlord has as equitable a claim to demand such a protection, as the manufacturer has for prohibitory duties on foreign imports; for let us mark the possible, nay probable, mischief to both parties, under uninfluenced prices. The agriculturist has no machinery to make a capital of 500*l.* produce as much as 1000*l.* He can gain nothing but by absolute necessities. His market, though certain, is limited (beer, the consumption of the vulgar, excepted) to eating only. In the house expenses, under a state of civilization, the bills of the butcher and baker and cheesemonger, are inconsiderable, compared with those of the grocer, or other luxury tradesmen. All who depend upon custom in the former vocations, *must* include the poor, because the poor *must* eat and drink. But the poor would require less wages, if provisions were cheaper. Admitted. But there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. A. gives 30,000*l.* for an estate of 1000*l.* per annum, at 30 years purchase. You reduce his rents from the 1000*l.* per annum to 500*l.* per annum. He is then able only to sell or leave by will 15,000*l.* capital, instead of 30,000*l.*

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and of course the luxury consumption of him and his dependents is diminished accordingly. So many more customers fail; and you at length find the error of your system, because you impoverish the consuming landlords and tenants, and substitute paupers, who have nothing to spend but as customers, at *your* cost, with *your* money. The landlords ultimately cannot support the poor. You have ruined the agricultural property one full half, in the value of capital, and thrown thousands of acres out of cultivation,—you cannot let your houses in country towns at all, and they fall into ruin,—the agricultural interest is not able to buy anything of you,—civilization withers,—trade fails,—all sellers and no buyers is a system which destroys itself; and for the sake of saving sixpence a week in bread, and a shilling in butcher's meat, you are a ruined man, surrounded with rebellious poor. The fact has actually occurred in certain manufacturing villages. The farms cannot be let; nor the poor rates be paid.* It is not that manufactures do not greatly contribute to national benefit; they support civilization. They are, nevertheless, expensive indulgences; and to spend, we must get. Would it be possible, by pinching economy, to accumulate a larger national capital than by production?

Mr. Mundell (p. 51) recommends "a drawback upon exportation, commensurate with a duty upon importation." We entertain, concerning bounties and drawbacks, the same opinions as Adam Smith. But we willingly admit, that things worked best when England was an exporting country.

We are perfectly aware of the pretended risk to which capital, vested in agriculture, is *said* by some political economists to be exposed through Corn Laws.† Now this position is met by Chatenivieux‡ with the following common sense:

"The farmer who is bound to provide a given sum per annum for rent, &c. has no expectation of making his payment, but from sources which are necessarily contingent; since they depend on the rate of the markets and the goodness of the seasons. It may, therefore, be possible that an im-

moderate importation of corn may ruin the farmer, because he has to make up a fixed sum out of contingencies. Is a country in every part open to commerce, and possessed, as in England, of immense capital, and the most extensive means of conveyance, it is clear that in speculating upon the importation of corn, it could command the price, and have such an influence on agriculture as to ruin the farmer. THE LAW WHICH FIXES THE PRICE, BELOW WHICH THE IMPORTATION OF CORN IS PROHIBITED, IS THEREFORE A JUDICIOUS LAW IN THE SITUATION OF ENGLAND.

We shall conclude this article with the following paragraph from Mr. Jones's elaborate Essay on Rents, p. 312:

"It is the evident interest of the non-agriculturists, that whatever changes take place in foreign demand, the home market should be prosperous, because it is their largest market; and that it should not vary, because such variation must affect their own prosperity. If the unchecked career of the farmers is essentially connected with the prosperous fortunes, both of the landed proprietors and of the non-agricultural classes, it must obviously be closely connected with the prosperous fortune of the nation; and no plan of legislation can be sound and wise, which does not cautiously avoid any measures likely to destroy either the means or the spirit of the agricultural capitalists. Now considering how many interests are bound up in the results of wise and cautious legislation, whenever the interests of the agricultural capitalists are concerned, it is singularly unlucky that such a question as that of the Corn Laws should exist; it being admitted that in the present financial situation of the country, Corn Laws of some description must exist."

In short, if the Corn trade be thrown open, landlords beyond number would reside abroad for cheapness' sake, and farmers sell their stock and emigrate to the United States. Immense capital would be transported to other countries, and what remained would be only half its present value. Poor rates and taxes could not be paid, &c. &c. &c.

Specimens of Macaronic Poetry. 8vo. pp. 56.

OF this clever Essay on Macaronic Poetry, and with most of the specimens contained in the present publication, our readers have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, by their appearance in our vol. c. pt. ii. They are here reprinted with an appropriate introduction.

* In one the poor rates are 27s. in the pound.—Rev.

† See Essays on Political Economy.

Macaronic Poetry (so named from *Macaroni* the paste) consists of a mixture of Latin, Italian, French, English, or other words in metre. Collier, in his Historical Dictionary, makes it an invention of Theophilus Folingi, who lived about the year 1520. But, says our author:

"The first writer in the Macaronic style, of whom we have any account, was Typhis Odaxius, or rather Tifi degli Odasi, who composed about the end of the fifteenth century, '*Carmen Macaronicum de Patavinis quibusdam arte magicâ delusis*,' 4to, without place or date, catchwords or signatures, *Libellus longè rarissimus*. There were several editions, of which all are equally rare."—p. xi.

Of the British Macaronic writers, the earliest mentioned by our author is Skelton, Poet Laureat about the end of the fifteenth century. Mr. Collier,* however, has published extracts from a poem, partly English partly Latin, on the dissoluteness of Manners, temp. Hen. VI. preserved in the Harleian collection; and we are inclined to think that much earlier specimens might be found. These poems, precisely speaking, do not however include a Latinization of English words, as do those of succeeding æras. Concerning these our author says, "that the earliest regular British Macaronic poem was written by Drummond the poet, who was born in 1585, and died in 1649; (p. xxi.) but this is dubious, for there are a few Macaronicisms in a poem at the end of Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi., being an account of a fight between the Scholars and Townsmen at Oxford, 10 Feb. 1354.

We think, by the way, that these poems served Butler *vice colis* when he wrote his excellent Hudibras, for many of them have great wit. Our modern *most regular* Macaronic writer was, however, Dr. Geddes, who was born in 1737, and died in 1802. The chief of his poems was an Epistle, descriptive of a meeting of Dissenters at the London Tavern in 1790 to procure a repeal of the Test Act, of which some specimens were given in our vol. c. pt. ii. p. 423.

Here we must stop. The book abounds with instances of wit and humour in the best taste, and indica-

tive of high classical merit. Whole poems of extreme rarity are reprinted; and there is no doubt that this Fasciculus will be numbered among our most curious works.

The Nature and true Value of Church Property examined, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, in June 1831. By William Rowe Lyall, A.M. Archdeacon of Colchester, &c. 8vo. pp. 35.

WE are among those, who deem it a felicity to have moral relatives, friends, and neighbours; and we know, that without an established church, a nation *must* be demoralized: but as the worthy Archdeacon says, we shall be reminded of the United States. We know of no objection (except the want of an adequate provision, a fair portion for the inferior clergy,) which the Archdeacon does not most satisfactorily combat; among them this of America.

Mr. Bristed, the [American] author of the work called *America and her resources*, says:

"Full three millions of our people [that is more than one third of the men population of the United States] are altogether destitute of Christian ordinances, and before half a century shall have elapsed, our federative republic will number within its bosom more than twenty millions of unbaptized infidels."—p. 15.

Dr. Mason, another American, speaking of the Western portion of the Union, says,

"Sanctuary they have none: they lose by degrees their anxiety for the institutions of Christ, their Sabbaths are Pagan, their children grow up in ignorance, vice, and unbelief; their land, which smiles around them like a garden of Eden, presents one unbroken scene of desolation."—p. 16.

Upon these premises the Archdeacon observes:

"It is a notorious fact, that with the exception of that large and rapidly increasing body of religionists in America, who have retained the doctrines and the liturgy of the English Episcopal Church, the number of Orthodox Christians in the United States instead of increasing is becoming every day less; the Presbyterian and Independent congregations falling off into open Socinianism, and the other denominations being chiefly distinguished by the different shapes in which the extravagance of their opinions displays itself."—p. 16.

* Annals of the Stage, i. 25.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that let a man possess an income to any amount whatever, it *must* be dispersed among the people, and that no different allotment can possibly have any other effect, than change in the mode of expenditure. Now it is not even common sense, to commit an act of atrocious FELONY, for no advantage whatever. Atrocious FELONY we repeat, for out of the 12,000 benefices of England, nearly nine thousand (8619) are private property. The rest, belonging to the Crown, Bishops, and Deans and Chapters, are 3381,* and if these were sold at fourteen years purchase (the usual price of tithes), the sum obtained would be little more than a third of the money necessary to indemnify the private-property patrons. The other two thirds must therefore be paid out of the public purse, to remove an expense, which is now borne only by land-owners—for, says the Archdeacon, concerning the expense:

"Expense to whom I would ask. Not to the poor, that is not pretended. Not to the householders in our large towns, for they contribute nothing to the support of the clergy, except in the shape of fees for services actually performed. Not to the farmer, for he is quite aware, that what he pays in tithes is subtracted from his rent, and would be added to it were there no church to be maintained. Not to the land-owner, for if the tithes were done away to-morrow, he cannot be so ignorant, as to suppose that they would be made a present of to him. Not to the State, for the tithes never belonged to the State.—p. 17.

The real annual value of parochial benefices in England and Wales is stated by Dr. Cove, &c. to be 2,031,000*l.* and the average value, taking the number at 12,000, only 175*l.* a year. Now suppose government sequestered the benefices, and proposed instead to allow each clergyman 150*l.* a year, the number of clergy being 15,000. The sum required would be 2,250,000*l.*; therefore more than the present cost. But Government could not do this, without indemnifying the 8619 private patrons, either by purchase of their advowsons, or by giving up to them the tithes. If they did the former, they would have the interest of a considerable loan to pay; if the latter, a loss

of all the proceeds of the said 8619 benefices, i. e. taking the average annual value at 175*l.*, a loss of 1,508,325*l.* *per ann.* If they sequestered the 3381 public, episcopal, or corporate benefices, the proceeds of these, (omitting any provision at all for Church duty) at the average before mentioned of 175*l.* a year, they would only be 591,675*l.*; leaving *then* nearly a million *per annum* to be made up by the public. Well therefore does the Archdeacon say:

"It is by no means easy to understand by what process of reasoning the community at large, that is to say, those who possess no land, and who therefore pay nothing to the church, should join in promoting such an object: the *immediate* consequence of which would be to charge themselves with an expense from which, both in law and justice, they are now exempt; and the *ultimate* effects to shut the door against their own children from one path of advancement in life, which is now open to them and to all." —p. 22.

It is moreover known and admitted, that to live at all, *every* person, man, woman, or child, ought to have 9*l.* *per annum*. The amount of our national income is, according to Dr. Hamilton, (p. 116) 270 millions, out of which the clergy receive two millions—remainder is 268. Take 27 millions as the amount of our population, and divide 268 by 27, the quotient is 9*l.* odd. But still there is distress and discontent. The cause lies in habits of luxury, and the Commercial spirit. Take the proof from Franklin's Essays. He says:

"In Switzerland, and in other countries where there is not a greater sum expended in subsistence than ought to be consumed, is a proof of the influence of manners on States. Scotland, where the necessaries of life are dear or dearer than in London, yet where the people of all ranks marry, is a further proof.

"The 'Commercial spirit' tends to destroy as well as support a government. It perfects the mechanical in preference to the liberal arts; softens and enervates the manners; destroys steady virtue and unbending integrity; for it is through Commerce that every thing whatever has its price. If Commerce and the Arts soften manners, their inseparable companions are Luxury and corruption. Disinterestedness and Commerce can only be united by means of Education."

Now the clergy preach up the antidotes, and so check the poisons. In

* We take Dr. Yates's data, given by our author, p. 19.

the moral results, they produce more advantage to the nation, than they receive from it. These moral habits produce the savings, which form and augment the aggregate of national wealth. Thousands, however, hate lords and parsons, most of them moral and respectable people. But even these ought to think, that it is foolish to cut off the nose to be revenged of the face; and the preceding statements show that such would be the event.

◆

The Coronation Service, or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, as it illustrates the origin of the Constitution. By the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. of St. John's college, Oxford, formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor. 8vo, pp. 194.

THIS is a learned defence of the religious ceremonies attendant on the Coronation, preceded by the ritual used for the Saxon King Ethelred in the year 978, and that read on the 8th of the present month, showing that they are in substance the same. That, in this æra of change, a matter of such venerable antiquity should still have been treated with respect, and that amidst the other clippings and abridgments of the solemnity, the service should have escaped, has naturally provoked some of the bitterest attacks. A popular journalist has expressed himself as follows: "What can be more thoroughly and revoltingly compounded of the worst dregs of Popery and feudalism, than a prodigious number of the quackeries played off in the course of King William's coronation? What a fuss with palls, and ingots, and spurs, and swords, and oil for anointing (greasing) their sacred Majesties! and whipping off and on of mantles, and the rest of it." Now, although it cannot be denied that these ceremonies resemble those of the Popish church, we confess we cannot see the harm of the service being characterized by certain unusual forms, the more remarkable and impressive from their singularity. Looking at the question in an historical view, we think it very probable that one motive for non-alteration at those periods when it might have been expected, was the presence of foreigners, to whom it was a good opportunity of showing that the Church of England, of which they were taught to entertain such repulsive ideas, was

not so utterly opposed to their own as they might imagine. This object may no longer exist; but in the mean time the service has grown more venerable, more extraordinary, and consequently more impressive. There is nothing idolatrous in it: and they who have not the sense or the devotion to appreciate its allusions, have enough to amuse their outward senses during its performance, and are generally glad to have time allowed them for that purpose. Such as look deeper, may consult this work with advantage.

"The ceremonies themselves are symbolical, and meant to convey, according to the style of the East, the nature of the power they establish. They are chiefly Jewish: the forms and ceremonies of that people being borrowed when their political laws were imitated. As in laying down the principles of the Constitution, it was thought sufficient to trace them into the Bible, so, in setting aside the Heathen ceremonies, the founders of the Constitution adopted new ones from the same sacred sources."—p. 89.

With regard to the much abused ceremony of anointing, the author thus shows its primeval antiquity:

"The ceremony of anointing with oil, in order to render any thing sacred, is one of the most ancient on record; it existed as a custom as early as the age of Jacob: at the institution of Aaron as high-priest, God commanded his head to be anointed: and Samuel poured oil on the head of Saul, and gave him the kiss of homage. These rites, therefore, may justly be considered as sanctioned by God for the conveyance of power to persons appointed by him."—p. 90.

Dr. Silver proceeds to explain the signification of the Investiture; and to illustrate other parts of the ceremony; demonstrating that the whole is symbolical of that Constitution, which was planted by our Saxon ancestors after their conversion to Christianity. He remarks, in p. 85, that "it is truly surprising that the form should have been continued with such slight alterations for more than 800 years;" and concludes with this postscript:

"The greater part of the prayers used in the Queen's coronation are found in the coronation of Judith daughter of Charles the Bald, who married Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, King of the West Saxons, A. D. 856. So that 25 years only are wanting to complete 1000 years since they have been appropriated to an English Queen."

FINE ARTS.

Hogarth Moralized, by Dr. Trusler, Major's edition.—The Fourth and concluding Part of the new Edition of *Hogarth Moralized*, by Dr. Trusler, is completed; and Mr. Major has thus honourably fulfilled his engagements with the public. Very creditable industry has been used in editing Dr. Trusler's text; which is much improved by copious additions from John Ireland's "Illustrations of Hogarth," and other sources. Under the account of "The Fair," will be found much new matter of an entertaining description relative to the early theatre, and the performances at Southwark and Bartholomew Fairs, in which Cibber, Bullock, and others of some note, did not disdain to appear as actors. The work contains 57 plates on copper, and 12 vignettes on wood; and the execution of the engravings is highly creditable to the artists employed. Among the vignettes is a view of Hogarth's House at Chiswick, which we do not recollect to have seen before engraved. Mr. Major considers Dr. Trusler's expression "complete edition of the works of Hogarth," as "almost literally correct even to the present day." In this we must beg to differ from him, being of opinion that many more plates than what are published in this work might have been selected, without injury to Hogarth's fame.* "The Four Stages of Cruelty" are purposely omitted, as "too painful for contemplation." Hogarth however had certainly a most benevolent intention in designing them; and was himself partial to these productions of his genius. The "Burlesque Paul before Felix," if not the serious Plates of the same subject, might have been added; as well as several others. But as these would have increased the cost of the work, the public have now the opportunity of purchasing faithful copies of the highest class of Hogarth's productions, at a trifling cost, and in a most convenient form. The work cannot fail to be very popular. The collec-

* We understand a supplemental volume is about to be published, with numerous plates, under the superintendence of Mr. Nichols.

tors of Hogarth will buy it as a matter of course, forming as it does a pleasing key to their stores of original prints; and numbers by its means will become familiar to Hogarth's principal beauties, who were prevented purchasing the original plates on account of their expense.

The beautiful picture of the *Romans teaching the Arts to the Ancient Britons*, painted by H. P. Briggs, Esq. R.A. for John Vincent Thompson, Esq. has been presented by that gentleman to the Hull Mechanics' Institute. The fine statue of Dr. Alderson, executed by Mr. Thomas Earle, jun. has been fixed and opened for inspection at the same time.

Perspective for the use of young persons, by J. C. Burgess.—This clear and simple work on Perspective, seems well adapted to convey a general knowledge of the art to juvenile minds. It includes twelve illustrative plates. The hints on drawing and painting embrace the first principles of those arts, according to the opinions of the most eminent artists, and are calculated to facilitate the improvement of young amateurs and the students.

Announced for Publication.

The Biblical Cabinet Atlas, containing engravings on steel of all the tribes and countries mentioned in Sacred History.

A Print of the New Volcanic Island off Sicily, elevated by Submarine Eruption, from a Sketch by an Officer of H. M. Flag Ship the St. Vincent.

Select Costumes of Various Nations. By G. Oriz.

A New Scrap Title. Intended to embellish either Scrap Books or Albums.

Coloured Views on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with a Plate of the Coaches, Machines, &c. By T. T. Bury.

A Panoramic View round the Regent's Park.

Twelve Designs, chiefly intended for transferring upon White Wood, by means of Ackermann's Caustic or Transfer Varnish, and for studies in drawing. Part I. Consisting of twelve Landscapes; Part II. twelve groups of Figures; Part III. Cattle.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Works announced for Publication.

The Ancient Scotch Metrical Romance of Sir Gawain and the Grene Knyzt. From an unique MS. preserved in the British Museum. By FRED. MADDEN, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Editor of the Old English Romances of "Havelok the Dane," and "William and the Werwolf."

The Founders of the Commonwealth, comprising the Personal and Political Memoirs of Eliot, Pym, Hampden, Vane, and Algernon Sydney. With Incidental Notices of the most eminent English Republicans, Ireton, Ludlow, Marten, and Challoner. Illustrated by Original Letters, Autographs.

A French edition of the *Mémoires* of Count Lavallette. Written by H.

The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Framlingham. By R. GREEN.

Religion Every Thing, or Nothing; or No Middle State between that of a Child of God and a Child of Satan.

A Summary View of Christian Principles; comprising the Doctrines peculiar to Christianity as a system of revealed truth. By T. FINCH.

Recognition in the World to come, or Christian Friendship on Earth perpetuated in Heaven. By C. R. MUSTON, A.M.

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Poetical Remains of Jane Taylor.

Balaam, by the Author of "Modern Fanaticism Unveiled."

The Works of the Rev. Dan Taylor, late Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Whitechapel, London.

Italy's Romantic Annals, by C. MACFARLANE, Esq., are to form the subject of the new series of "The Romance of History."

The Commercial Vade-mecum; designed expressly for mercantile men of every pursuit.

An embellished Chart of General History and Chronology. By FRANCIS H. LIGHT-FOOT.

The Diamond Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland; to which will be appended, an Abstract of the Census of 1831; together with the principal Travelling Routes throughout the Empire.

The Literary Jewel: or Diamond Cabinet Library, in prose and verse, commencing with the works of Robert Burns.

A Dictionary of Quotations from various authors in Ancient and Modern Languages. By H. MOORE, Esq.

The Sacred Songster. By J. TAYLOR, author of "The Sabbath Minstrel."

The Sisters' Budget, a collection of Original Tales in prose and verse, by the authors of "The Odd Volume," &c. with Contributions from Mrs. HEMANS, Miss MITFORD, and others.

Robert of Paris, a Romance of the Lower Empire. By the Author of Waverley.

Wilson's American Ornithology. By Sir W. JARDINE, Bart. F.L.S. &c. author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

A new and enlarged edition of the Rev. G. CROLY's Beauties of the British Poets.

Memoirs of Miss Spreckley, late of Melton Mowbray. By R. WOOLERTON.

A second edition of Ferdinand Franck, or the Youthful Days of a Musical Student, now first illustrated by Engravings on wood, from designs by G. CRUIKSHANK.

The Adventures of a Dramatist. By T. T. T. Esq.

Daughter. By one of the Editors of Wood's Magazine.

it of the

British Annuals, will this year commence a new series, printed on paper of larger size, and in more durable binding than heretofore. Among its recommendations are engravings by W. and E. Finden, Graves, Carter, C. Rolls, Engleheart, Davenport, &c. from drawings or paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Martin Prout, Richter, Holmes, Corbould, &c.

ACKERMANN'S Juvenile Forget me Not, especially adapted to the entertainment of youthful readers.

The Literary Souvenir for 1832, edited by ALARIC A. WATTS, containing Twelve highly-finished Line Engravings.

The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir, for 1832; containing a variety of highly-finished Line Engravings.

The Keepsake for 1832. Of the large paper only 250 will be printed.

Friendship's Offering for 1832, with engravings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Richter, Wood, Purser, Westall, and other eminent artists.

The Comic Offering, edited by Miss SHERIDAN, embellished with upwards of Sixty humorous Designs by various Comic Artists.

The Humourist, by Mr. W. H. HARRISON, author of "Tales of a Physician;" illustrated by eighty-one comic engravings on wood, designed and executed by W. H. BROOKS.

The New Year's Gift for 1832.

The Amulet for 1832.

The Winter's Wreath, for 1832, an Annual of Poetry and Prose; illustrated by Twelve Engravings on Steel, by Goodall, Robinson, Brandard, Miller, Freebairn, Engleheart, and Smith.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1832. Containing Twenty-six finished Plates, from drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, esq. With Descriptions, embodied in the Narrative of a Tour through the North of Italy, the Tyrol, and the Countries bordering the Rhine. By LEITCH RITCHIE, esq.

The Continental Annual for 1832, illustrated from Drawings by Prout, uniform with the Landscape Annual of 1831. By WM. KENNEDY.

The Geographical Annual for 1832, uniform with the larger Annuals, and containing One Hundred Engravings of all the states, kingdoms, and empires, throughout the world.

The Amethyst, or Christian's Annual for 1832; edited by RICHARD HUIE, M.D. and ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, LL.D.

LECTURES ON THE BELLES LETTRES.

Mr. Clarkson is giving a course of six lectures on the Belles Lettres at Stanmore. In delivering the first on Taste, his object was to shew the existence of a new elementary principle, unnoticed by Burke, R...

Payne Knight, or Allison. The lecture was illustrated by numerous quotations from Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, &c. With reference to sublime poetry and oratory, Mr. C. argued at some length that the most sublimely impassioned ideas were always expressed in simple, direct, unornamented, and sometimes homely language. Intense passion, whether felt or expressed in gesture or words, was in itself sublime. He referred to instances of sublime eloquence in Cicero, Erskine, Fox, Grattan, Curran, and Brougham. It was his opinion that few examples of sublime eloquence were to be found in the orations of Demosthenes (statesmanlike dignity suppressing impassioned expression), or even in the modern speeches of Pitt and Canning. The classically beautiful was rather the characteristic of the last. Sublime eloquence would always be found to be excited by revolutionary storms, such as those that anciently marked the impassioned eloquence of the Gracchi and Cicero. The Lecturer gave instances from the nervous and excited language of the Conventionists and Girondists during the first French revolution,—especially from the last appeal of Brissot to his constituents, a few days before he and his party were guillotined. Many of Mr. Clarkson's recitations and quotations were received with warm marks of approbation.

In the 2nd lecture on Physiognomy—the lecturer argued that phrenology had no basis in philosophy, anatomical fact, or logic. In the third lecture on Egyptian Antiquities, his object is to shew that he was the first individual by four years to draw attention to the phonetic Characters of the Egyptian language as represented on the oval shields, absurdly since called rings and cartouches.

GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Greek government some time since issued a decree, commanding all antiquities found in the interior to be brought to the National Museum, in order to preserve them from future destruction, and also to prevent their exportation. It already consists of 1,090 painted vases, of various forms and descriptions; 108 lamps and 24 smaller statues, of terracotta; 16 small earthen vessels, 19 glass vases, 34 alabaster vases; 137 copper utensils, comprising pateræ and other sacrificial vessels; 71 stone tablets, with inscriptions; 24 statues, 14 bas-reliefs, 53 fragments of sculpture, and 339 coins and medals.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

In digging a lock for a new canal at Ware mill, Hertfordshire, the workmen have turned up two skeletons, a coin of Domitian, an article of elegant design of mixed metal, apparently a candlestick, the upper and lower parts of which are inlaid with red, blue, and green; a pair of steel yards, an ancient spur, and a hatchet eighteen inches in length; fragments of Roman pottery; several skulls

of animals supposed to be buffaloes; bones of horses, and horns of deer.

ADVERSARIA.

The famous prophecies of the Irish Saint Malachy, (abbot of Bangor, and archbishop of Armagh), in which the vicissitudes of the papacy are foretold, are said to have been fabricated in the Conclave of 1590, by the partisans of Cardinal Simoncelli.—*Ladocat.*

The proverbial expression of *Cui Bono?* is attributed to L. Cassius Longinus, a Roman Prætor, who made use of it at his tribunal, to signify that no man commits a crime without an object. He lived B. C. 113.—*Ibid.*

Giambattista Dante, a mathematician of Prussia in the 15th century, was surnamed the second Dædalus, because he invented artificial wings. Having succeeded in some experiments over the Thrassimene lake, he exhibited himself at Russia, but the iron joints of one of his wings giving way, he fell on a church and broke his leg. He was cured however by some able surgeons, and became afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice.—*Ibid.*

Marsilio Ficino, the Latin translator of Plato, shewed his translation in its original state to his friend Musuri, and asked his opinion of it. After having examined it, he emptied an inkstand on the first page, without making any other answer. Ficino concluded that he disapproved of it entirely, began his work again, and published it in the present form.—*Ibid.*

The Missal painted for the Archduke Ferdinand, by George Hufnagel, which is considered an exquisite specimen, employed the artist eight years.—*Ibid.*

The epitaph of Hardouin is attributed by some to Bishop Atterbury, and by others to M. de Boze. It gives his character admirably well. "In expectatione Judicii hic jacet hominum paradoxotator, natione Galus, religione Romanus, orbis litterati portentum: venerandæ antiquitatis cultor et destructor: doctè febricitans somnia et inaudita commenta vigilans edidit; scepticum piè egit; credulitate puer, audaciâ juvenis, deliriis senex."—*Ibid.*

There is an anachronism in Shakspeare's *King John*, where he says,

"And he hath promised to dismiss the powers
Led by the Dauphin:"

the Dauphin did not become an appellation of the heir of the French crown till 1349, when Dauphiné was ceded on that condition. The name was first adopted in 1140. Louis XI. of France was the last Dauphin, properly so called, as the province has ever since been united to the monarchy, preserving only the form of its ancient independence. The title, however, has been always retained.

In one of the *Cantiques* of Madame Guion, as translated by Cowper, this couplet occurs:

'Tis folly all, no more let me be told
Of Parian porticoes and roofs of gold.

The expression seems to have been borrowed from a passage in Cyprian's letter to Donatus: "Roofs arched with gold, and houses inlaid with marble, will be vile in your eyes, when you know that your own minds are rather to be educated and adorned."

Maynard, a French poet and academician, who died in 1646, wrote these lines on the door of his study, after resigning his expectations of court favour:

"Las d'espérer, et de me plaindre
Des Muses, des grands, et du sort;
C'est ici que j'attends la mort,
Sans la desirer, ni la craindre." *Ladrocant.*

In reading the atrocious murder of John the Baptist, one is concerned to know the history of the daughter of Herodias. The Editors of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, Paris, 1829, consider that she was Salome, wife of Aristobulus, (son of Herod king of Chalcis, and grandson of Herod the Great) who was made king of Lesser Armenia by Nero, A. D. 54. She died about A. D. 72. An unique medal, discovered by Consinery, has on one side the head of Aristobulus with a legend almost effaced, expressing his name; and on the other, the portrait of Salome, with this legend distinct, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΣΑΛΩΜΗΣ. This medal is figured in the Greek Iconography of Visconti, vol. iii. p. 311.

Schiller, the German poet, addressed a memorial to the National Convention, in

favour of Louis XVI. At a later period, the same Assembly decreed him a diploma of French citizenship, as a compliment to his republican tragedy of William Tell. Owing to the war with Germany, it could not be forwarded, and when the peace arrived, and the document was sent, all the persons who had signed it had perished in the storms of the revolution.

The proverb *touch and take* seems to relate to a rule in France during the feudal ages, by which Jews were forbidden to touch meat in the markets unless they bought it, so great was the detestation in which they were held.

Mr. Hazlitt conceives that the literary brilliancy of the Elizabethan age, was owing to the unlocking of the Bible, the great storehouse of the sublime and the beautiful. It would be an interesting field of annotation on Shakspeare, to trace in Scripture the source of his ideas and language. To give an instance, the Ghost in Hamlet says,

"But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison-house,
I could a tale unfold, &c.

St. Paul, speaking of the state of departed souls (i. e. *paradise*, as distinct from heaven) 2 Cor. xii. 3, says, "he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter."

CYDWELL.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

AUTUMN SKETCHES.

LAMENTED are the tuneful train
That chant from every spray
The groves among,
And chief the sweet melodious strain,
That with departed day
Renew'd the song.
Where hide ye from the churlish blast,
That thrills the op'ning wood
And wat'ry mead,
That murmur'ring weep the summer past,
And to the distant flood
Complaining lead.
Responsive to the changing scene,
I seek the sylvan glade,
With rapture meet;
Nor heed the city's varied screen
Of palaces that shade
The gorgeous street.
Welcome to me the yellow leaf
And autumn dark; all hail,
Thou gloomy pow'r;
My hopes, alike the broken sheaf
Beneath the sounding flail,
Can fall no lower.
GENT. MAG. September, 1831.

Perchance the peasant's sinewy arm
May scatter wide the germ,
To shout anew;
Perchance, by meditation calm,
The weary thoughts may turn,
And cease to rue.
Mayhap the bruised seed may light
On the broad bosom kind
Of kindred earth,
Where, shelter'd from the chilling blight,
The scion erst could find
A genial warmth.
How vain the hope! thou beauteous flow'r
Of rosy cheek and eye
With spirit bright,
Of azure hue, and infant pow'r
To please, and apt to vie
With mimic night.
Like to the Saviour's high behest
Of wondrous pow'r to charm;
A gift from Heaven,
To bid the heavy-laden rest—
The best and proudest balm
To mortals given.
Come, lead me to the silv'ry stream,
Or upland bend our way
Across the flood,

And note the passing sunny beam,
That streaks with glitt'ring ray
The sloping wood.
Thence trace the river's devious line,
Till lost or faintly seen
Beside the dale,
Where beacon'd by the lofty pine
And bending willows green,
That deck the vale.
Hark! 'tis the hunter's cheering cry,
As from the covert deep
The wily chase
Steals watchful down, the wind to fly,
And o'er the ridgy steep
To lead the race.
Bold Richard in the battle cry'd,
"My kingdom for a horse,
And sword to wield;"
The world, to give for hunter try'd,
To clear the hasting gorse,
And gain the field.
There labour with his furrow'd brow,
Cripp'd and bent with toil,
Drags slowly on;
Offspring of poverty I trow,
Poor tenant of the soil,
Thy work is done.
A slender staff, with balanc'd aid,
Sustains his wasted form
And hoary head,
To rest a while; 'till lowly laid,
Perish'd and roots upturn,
The earth his bed.
Haply thy destin'd goal is high,
Too vast a theme it were
Thy further doom,
Unmeet for idle poetry
The sacred veil to tear
From off the tomb.
The gallant vessel's on the main,
Breast high the briny wave
And foaming spray;
The threat'ning tempest howls in vain,
'Till the hoarse breakers rave
To gulp their prey.
Thy slender bark, with humble freight,
Glides even on its course
The haven near,
Far from ambition's dizzy height,
Or whirling torrent's force,
Thy fate to steer.
Curtain'd by the horizon wide
See glowing Phœbus dips
His axle red,
To cool in mists of even tide,
Whose paler vestment sips
The dewy bed.
Glist'ning above the purple ray
Are gems of heavenly birth
And beauty rare,
Renown'd in every shepherd's lay
That loves to crown with mirth
His daily care.

Involve'd in twilight's doubtful hue,
The mingl'd masses seen
In denser shade,
Oft to the fancy's hurried view
Embodied phantoms seem,
That quickly fade.
'Till Cynthia, with her borrow'd light,
Breaks from Endymion's bed,
To trim her lamp,
Quench'd by the chaster veil of night,
Whose ebon shrouds are spread
In vapours damp.
Now, homeward to the shelter'd cot,
To scan the valued lore
Of sacred light;
Of poverty to ease the lot,
And tend the cank'ring sore
Of hapless wight.

R. R.

 LINES

On Mr. CHANTREY, while on a visit to Mr. COKE at Holkham, having killed a brace of Pheasants, at one shot, being the first he ever fired, and which event he has celebrated by presenting his host with a carving in marble of the birds.

CHANTREY, by genius prompted to excel,
When first the fatal tube he tried,
Sad victims to his new-found skill,
Two beauteous Pheasants died.

Repenting quick the cruel deed,
And urged by pity to atone,
He claims his magic chisel's aid,
And turns them into stone.

Thus sacred justice is appeased;
Each bird in breathing marble lives,
While the immortal fame they gain
The sculptor shares and gives.

Russell Square, Sept.

W. T.

 ENIGMA.

IN hospital, court, and in province I dwell,
But never was seen in a city or cell.
I was born with the soil, I reside in the
ground,
Yet in mine or in garden I never was found.
Though excluded from rivers I live in the
ocean,
And forbidden to rest I am always in motion.
Without me no monarch's possess'd of a
throne,
And my name will endure, for 'tis written
in stone.
Affection and friendship are foreign to me,
Yet from malice and hatred I ever was free.
You may trace me alike in the lion and dove,
In gold and in poverty, odium and love.
'Thus, with powers so various my nature is
fraught,
Yet my person, alas! is the picture of
nought.

Q.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 22.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the POOR RELIEF Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. His Grace explained that the object of the bill was to enable overseers to enclose commons, to the extent of fifty acres, with the consent of the lord of the manor, and to lease them out to the poor. His Grace added, that he did not hope that this measure would cure all the evils of the Poor Laws, but at least it would prove to that class of the labouring poor, that the Legislature was not inattentive to the improvement of their condition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 23.

Mr. J. Campbell brought in several bills connected with LAW REFORM, viz. a bill for the amendment of the law of inheritance; a bill for the amendment of the law relating to dower; a bill for the limitation of actual suits relative to real property; and a bill for the amendment of the laws relating to estates of tenancy by courtesy in England. They were severally read the first time; to be read the second time on the 30th of August.

Aug. 24, 25, 26. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, and the chairman having read the 21st clause, relative to the qualification required for voters in borough towns, several amendments were ineffectually proposed. After some discussion it was finally agreed, that the right of voting in boroughs should be enjoyed by occupiers of houses, &c. assessed to house duty, the poor's rate, &c., at 10*l.*, or rented at 10*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* It was agreed that joint tenants should be entitled to vote, providing their share of the rent was sufficiently large to entitle them to be rated at 10*l.* It was distinctly stated by Lord Althorp, that it was intended to exclude from voting all those tenants whose landlords compounded for the payment of the parish rates.

Aug. 29. Mr. Sadler brought forward a motion for introducing a system of POOR LAWS into IRELAND. The subject, he said, stood clear from all political feelings, and was one in which the wishes of all were identified. After alluding, in strong terms, to the shameful and inhuman neglect with which the poor of Ireland had been treated, and noticing ab-

senteeism as one of the great grievances of which the country had a right to complain, he entered into an historical review of the condition of Ireland, and maintained that the application of Poor Laws to that country was not, as had been contended, impracticable. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* maintained, that the trial of the experiment would create expectations which could never be realised. Immediate relief might be afforded by it, but the ultimate effect would be most injurious. He should therefore move the previous question. After a protracted discussion, during which Mr. *Shiel* delivered a luminous speech in support of the motion, Lord Althorp's amendment was carried by a majority of 64 to 52.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 30.

On the motion of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the PLURALITY OF BENEFICES Bill was read a second time. His Grace observed, that the large number of pluralities in this country had long attracted the attention of the real friends of the Church, and a settled opinion prevailed, that it was necessary to alter the existing law on the subject, so as to prevent persons from improperly availing themselves of the dispensations provided by the statute of Henry VIII. In reply to Lord Wynford, the Bishop of *London* said, that the universal opinion that prevailed with respect to pluralities was a sufficient proof that the existing law was not sufficient to effect that object. The present state of the law with respect to benefices arose out of an obsolete enactment, by which a poor clergyman was enabled, if he obtained the Bishop's consent, to hold two or more livings under the nominal value of 8*l.* This was the origin of the system of pluralities, under which two livings, the real value of which was 700*l.* yearly, might be held together.—The Earl of *Harrowby* remarked, that there were at present 2000 parishes deprived of resident incumbents. There could be no doubt that that was a great evil, and he saw no means of diminishing it but by limiting the extent to which pluralities might be granted.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the 22d clause of the REFORM Bill came under consideration, the object of which was to prevent any except 10*l.* renters from voting for cities or boroughs,

(reserving the rights of resident freemen created previous to the passing of the Bill.)—Mr. *E. Peel* moved, as an amendment, "That the right of voting should be preserved perpetually to freemen." A long discussion ensued, and on a division the original motion was carried by a majority of 79. An amendment was afterwards proposed by Mr. *Wilks*, and acceded to, which continues to the widows and daughters of freemen the right of transferring the vote to the person they may marry.

Sept. 1. On the 23d clause of the REFORM Bill being read, Lord *Althorp* said, that it had been originally intended that the division of counties should be effected by a committee of the Privy Council; but objections having been raised to that mode of proceeding, it had been resolved to place the power in the hands of Commissioners to be nominated by Parliament itself. The Commissioners would likewise have to arrange the limits of the new boroughs, and to add to the old boroughs such proportions of townships and parishes as were required by the bill. The Commissioners would make their report in three months to the Home Secretary of State, who would lay it before both Houses of Parliament, and after it was agreed to, it would be laid before his Majesty for his approbation. The total number of Commissioners had been fixed at 31. After some discussion the clause as amended was agreed to without a division.—On the 24th clause being read, it was moved and carried, "that the Commissioners have power to incorporate with any city or borough any parish adjacent to such city or borough, within the distance of one mile."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Sept. 2.*

The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to extend to the Courts of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction the same remedy against persons having Parliamentary privileges which the Courts of Chancery and Common Law enjoyed at present.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM Bill, when the 25th clause was erased, and another clause, directing the manner in which the reports of the Commissioners for the division of counties should be submitted to Parliament, was agreed to in its stead. The 26th clause, empowering the Commissioners to call for books, papers, &c. was also agreed to. The next proposition was to amend the 27th clause, so as

to place Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, on the same footing as other boroughs. After a long discussion ministers carried the clause by a majority of 73. The 28th clause was agreed to be omitted without any remark; but on the 29th, which provides, that every person whose name shall not be returned by the overseer as entitled to vote, may give notice of his intention to claim the right of voting before a certain period, and have his claim inquired into before the Barrister, another long debate arose, after which the clause was carried without a division; as was also the 30th clause, which relates to overseers preparing lists of voters for counties.

Sept. 3. In a Committee of the House on REFORM, the 31st and 32d Clauses relative to the duties and remuneration of barristers appointed to regulate the voting at elections, after some discussion were agreed to.

Sept. 5. In a Committee of the whole House, a resolution was passed, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to provide for the payment of the Barristers employed in revising the list of voters for counties and boroughs.—In a Committee on the REFORM Bill, the 33d clause, requiring overseers to prepare lists of persons entitled to vote in boroughs, and to publish them on two Sundays, was agreed to, as was clause 34. The new clauses substituted by Lord *Althorp* for clauses 35, 36, and 37, were then agreed to, with an amendment proposed by Mr. *Wilks*, to the 36th, "And shall deliver copies of each of the said notices to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fee of 1s. for each copy." Clauses 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, were then agreed to, with a few verbal amendments. Clause 43, providing that the sheriffs of divided counties should preside at elections by themselves or deputies, and should fix the time, was then put and carried. On clause 44, providing for the commencement and continuance of polls, at county elections, being read, it was agreed, after some discussion, that the polling should last but two days, Lord *Althorp* observing, in answer to the objection that the time allowed was too limited, that the number of booths which would be provided at all county elections would afford an ample opportunity of polling all the voters in that period.

Sept. 6. In the Committee on the REFORM Bill, the remainder of the clauses, which chiefly appertained to the regulations for voting and conducting the poll at elections, were agreed to.—In the 57th clause, relating to persons

attempting to vote a second time at the same election, the Penalty, at the suggestion of Mr. *Wilks*, was raised from 10*l.* to 50*l.* When the Chairman announced the 60th (and last) clause, a simultaneous cheer burst from the ministerial benches. The clause was put, and the Bill then passed the Committee. Two other clauses were then proposed by Lord *Althorp*, the one enacting that the list of voters should be printed, and sold at a cheap rate in every district; the other, that the Justices of the Peace in the neighbourhood of Shoreham and Cricklade should have the power of dividing those places into districts, so as that the poll should be conveniently taken. Both clauses were agreed to, after some desultory conversation.

Sept. 7. The House having gone into Committee on the REFORM Bill, Lord *Althorp* proposed a clause enacting that five guineas a day, above their expenses, should be paid to the Barristers who were to decide on the claims of voters; agreed to. Lord *J. Russell* then moved that the Chairman do report the Bill with its amendments to the House, which was carried with loud cheers.

The House went into Committee on the WINE DUTIES Bill, when, in answer to a question by Mr. *Home*, Lord *Althorp* said that the duty on Cape wines would be 2*s.* 9*d.* until 1833, after which period his Lordship was understood to say that it would be 3*s.* After some further discussion, the clause was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when a sum of 8,000,000*l.* was granted on account, from the Consolidated Fund.

Sept. 13, 14. Lord *John Russell*, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the report of the Committee on the REFORM Bill, pointed out a few alterations which it was proposed to make. On the motion of Lord *Althorp* it was agreed, that the counties of Denbigh and Carmarthen should be inserted in the 13th clause (which confers an additional Member on the counties named therein). Parts of the 16th and 44th clauses were ordered to be omitted, as unnecessary. An amendment was agreed to in the 42d clause, whereby an election committee was empowered not only to alter the poll, but to amend the register also. In the 50th clause, it was agreed to insert a provision, to enable returning officers to hire houses for the purpose of taking the poll, instead of erecting booths, if they should so think fit. It was also resolved that Ashton-under-line and Stroud should each send two representatives.

Sept. 15. On the motion of Lord *Althorp*, the REFORM Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, there being only one dissenting voice against it.

Mr. *Hunt* moved "that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the propriety of repealing all laws interfering with the free importation of Corn into the ports of the United Kingdom." After some discussion the House divided; when there appeared—for the motion 6; against it 194.

The WINE DUTIES' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 16.

Lord *Tenterden* moved the second reading of a Bill to settle the limitation of Prescription on TITHES. The Bishop of London suggested that the Bill should not have any effect for 20 years, or until the creation of a new incumbency. Lord *Tenterden* recommended the Right Rev. Prelate to introduce a clause to that effect. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord *Melbourne* presented a measure for the increased protection of cornstacks, and other farm produce, against incendiaries. It consists in allowing the use of spring guns, license having been first obtained of the Magistrates. His Lordship observed, that the difficulty of detecting those who fired stacks and farming premises rendered some such security absolutely requisite. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 19.

Lord *J. Russell* moved the third reading of the REFORM Bill. On a division there appeared for the third reading 113; against it 58. After Lord *J. Russell* had moved a clause, by way of rider, the Speaker inquired whether there were any amendments to propose in the body of the Bill; when Mr. *Lee* rose to propose an amendment founded upon clause 22, which gave the right of voting to minors, who, had not the Bill existed, would have had the right of voting in cities and boroughs. His proposition was to give to freeholders, being under age, a similar right of voting. The amendment was agreed to. Lord *John Russell* moved that the township of Preston Ford be added to the borough of Whitehaven, which was agreed to. On the Speaker putting the question that the Bill do pass, Sir *James Scarlett* and other Members spoke at

great length in opposition to the Bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

Sept. 20. The House resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the REFORM BILL do pass. Amongst the variety of speakers Mr. *Macaulay's* defence of the Bill produced a good deal of cheering, and called up Mr. *Croker*, who spoke for upwards of two hours, denouncing the Bill as an incredible mass of absurdity, injustice, and partiality. Mr. *Stanley* replied to him. The discussion on the Bill was again adjourned.

Sept. 21. The debate on the question that the REFORM BILL do pass was resumed, on the motion of Col. *Sibthorp*. Mr. *R. Grant* forcibly supported the Bill. Sir *C. Wetherell* warned the House of Peers to take example from France, where concessions had been followed by destruction. The learned gentleman concluded with stating his conviction that the Bill would subvert the Throne, the Monarch, the Church, and ultimately destroy the liberties of the people. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* requested the indulgence of the House, while he endeavoured to combat the able arguments used by the opposers of the Bill during the three nights' debates. His Lordship, at great length, defended the

principle of the Bill, and was followed by Sir *Robert Peel*. Lord *J. Russell* replied briefly to the arguments against the Bill, and concluded amidst loud cheers. Upon the division, the numbers were—ayes 345; noes 236; majority 109. The Bill was then passed with loud cheers and acclamations.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 22.

The House was crowded with Peers in anticipation of the bringing up of the Reform Bill.

Shortly after the *Lord Chancellor* had taken his seat on the Woolsack, the Deputy Gentleman Usher announced that a message from the Commons was waiting at their Lordships' door. The door was opened, and about 200 Members of the House of Commons entered, headed by Lord John Russell, bringing in the Reform Bill. When they had reached the front of their Lordships' bar, the *Lord Chancellor* took the Bill and said "This, my Lords, is a Bill entitled an Act to amend the representation of the people in Parliament, which has passed the House of Commons, and to which they pray your Lordships' consent." The Bill, on the motion of Earl *Grey*, was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 3d of October.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of tumultuous assemblies, and of partial conflicts between the authorities and the populace. The news of the fall of Warsaw has been a topic of indignant declamation in every circle of Parisian society. In the evening of the 16th, several groups were formed in the garden of the Palais Royal, consisting principally of young men, who proceeded towards the Boulevards, singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," and shouting "Guerre aux Russes! Vive la Pologne!" About nine o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs was attacked by a large party, who threw stones at the windows, and tore down a part of the palisades next the Boulevard. Some detachments of the troops having come up, this crowd was dispersed, and the hotel protected from further damage. The appearance of Paris on the 17th was peculiarly ominous; the ministers, Casimir Perier and General Sebastiani, were burnt in effigy; and as evening advanced, vast multitudes of people assembled in the streets, and the national guard was called out, as were also a part of the cavalry of the line. The national guard wore crape round their arms, and every countenance expressed sorrow and regret. In

the Chambers the discussions relative to the Foreign policy of France, and particularly with regard to Poland, were of the most violent character; but the Ministers have been supported by the majority of the Chambers.

BELGIUM.

On the 8th Sept. his Majesty King Leopold opened the Belgian Parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he expressed the delight he felt at the testimonies of regard with which he had been uniformly received by the inhabitants of Belgium. He said, that when the principles of the Constitution had received their full development, that country would be the freest State in Europe; and expressed it to be his determination to use every effort to encourage manufactures and commerce; adding, that negotiations were going on with Holland for a definite arrangement of the pending differences. His Majesty further said, that, in order to show the confidence and gratitude of the Belgians, they had yielded to the desire of France with respect to the demolition of some of the fortresses. Speaking of the recent defeat of the national force, the King said, that it was not owing to a want of individual courage, but to the

absence of the requisite organisation and union of the young army, which, however, would in a very short time be in such a state as to be able, should circumstances require it, to defend with honour and with success the independence and the rights of the country.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection lately broke out in the 4th Portuguese regiment, stationed in Lisbon. The insurgents were eventually subdued, placed in custody, and condemned to death. Upwards of 300 persons were killed and wounded in this affair. On the morning of the 10th of Sept. there were publicly executed one ensign, thirteen sergeants, and four corporals, implicated in the above.

It is said that there are upwards of 26,000 persons confined for political offences. On the 25th of Aug. a memorial was addressed by thirty-two of the most respectable of the English merchants in Lisbon, to Mr. Hoppner the British consul, complaining that several native merchants and shopkeepers, indebted to them for property to a considerable amount, had been arraigned, not in the regular course of justice, nor even for crimes alleged—far less proved—against them, but apparently at the caprice of a set of ruffians of the lowest description, supported by the police. These outrages had been carried to a pitch hardly ever equalled in a civilized country, armed men having entered the shops of the customers, assaulting and wounding the owners, and destroying their property, on account of their known friendship to the English. Two English line-of-battle ships lately left Portsmouth for the Tagus, for the protection of British interests.

The French have taken away eight Portuguese vessels of war, which were lying in the Tagus, and carried them to Brest.

POLAND.

Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th Sept. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 8th, after two days bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the government, retired through Praga, on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered.

It appears that Marshal Paskewitch, after having invested the city, had given to Warsaw fifteen days to surrender. The fatal term was to expire on the 9th Sept. Five days before the expiration of the term, Paskewitch repeated his summons. No answer having been given, and the investment of the city having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish army refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th, the combat commenced with the

utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the fosses of which were filled up by the assailants with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th, the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before; but the Russian General no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw, and retired in the mass, upon the Ploszk road to the fortress of Modlin. As soon as they had quitted the city, the inhabitants opened the gates, and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place.

Previous to the above melancholy event disunion and mob violence had operated to the prejudice of the unfortunate Poles. On the 15th of Aug. an infuriated mob, led by the "Patriotic Club," forced their way into the Castle, and murdered the state prisoners, who were confined there, to the number of twenty-seven. Among these victims were four generals and a Russian lady.

On the 12th of Sept. the head quarters of the Polish army were at Kunow. Hostilities had been suspended, in consequence of a temporary armistice. A proclamation, full of enthusiasm, has been issued to the Poles by General Roziski, president of the government.

AUSTRIA.

The cholera is devastating the Austrian territory; and at Vienna there is a complete panic; the Court and all the nobility have left the capital; Rothschild the banker, and all the principal merchants, have also shut up their establishments and left the place. In Hungary there have been 10,732 deaths; in Galicia, 34,599. The barbarous excesses of the Hungarians exceed all our previous notions of their savage and degraded condition. In consequence of the possession of *chlore* by many noble families in Hungary, the peasants brutally insisted that it was the intention of the landed proprietors and nobles to poison all the streams and rivers—and servants were put to torture and the rack, in order to induce them to take false oaths, and swear that their masters harboured such monstrous designs. In some *comitats* not a noble family is left. The chateaus are destroyed—strangers have been massacred—women and children have been cut in pieces—soldiers have been disarmed, and all the officers inhumanly butchered. Letters from Vienna state, that the same dreadful excesses have been perpetrated in some districts of Russia, especially Novogorod.

TURKEY.

Pera, the suburb of Constantinople, was destroyed on the 2nd Aug. by a conflagration. The residences of the French and English Ambassadors became a prey to

flames. Every thing was consumed except the Austrian Palace and the Russian Chancery. The loss is immense, and numerous dead bodies have already been taken out of the ruins. Many foreign merchants voluntarily threw themselves into the flames in despair at having lost all their property. The fire broke out in several points at the same time; 13,000 houses have been destroyed, and no less than 60,000 persons rendered houseless.

GREECE.

The discontent with the Government, and especially with the President, Capo d'Istrias, which has long prevailed in the Greek Islands, has at length broken out into open revolt. In consequence of a dispute between Admiral Miaulis and the President, the former had taken possession of the whole of the Greek fleet, and conveyed it to Poros. The President employed some Russian men-of-war to go in pursuit of the Greek fleet, and on their entering Poros the

forts opened a fire; but Miaulis, finding the Russians likely to prove victorious, set fire to all the ships, and completely destroyed the whole fleet. The crews made their escape in boats.

A volcano has burst out in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Sicily, creating an island by throwing up ashes, which instantly became hard. From the 20th July to the 3d August it had increased in height to 250 feet, and to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circumference, with every appearance of becoming a permanent fixture on the surface of the globe. On 30th July it was landed upon, and taken possession of, by planting the British flag, by Capt. Senhouse, flag-captain to H. M. S. *St. Vincent*. A letter from Gibraltar states the remarkable fact, that simultaneously with this volcanic eruption off the Sicilian coast, at that distance there was great agitation of the sea, and an unprecedented rise of tide.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some workmen employed in repairing the north-east tower of Lincoln Castle, lately discovered a door, opening from the upper dungeon to the outside of the great eastern wall of the castle. The recess within which it was placed was blocked up on the inside with rough stones, many of which appear to have been rudely hewn into rounded forms, for the purpose of being thrown out by mortars, or some other military engines. The door is so narrow as only to admit of one person at a time, and is fomed of massive planks of oak. Another door is placed on the opposite side to this, but the recess remains at present blocked up with stones. These doors were undoubtedly contrived for use in case of a siege, being placed so as not to be easily approached from the outside, nor exposed to any direct attack.

In preparing the foundation for the classical monument which Lady Baird is about to erect on Tom-a-Chastel, to the memory of Sir David, the workmen discovered the remains of an extensive edifice, intermixed with a blackish mould, in which human bones frequently occur, with stirrups, buckles, and other decayed fragments of ancient armour. In an excavation were found a quantity of black earth, the debris of animal matter; some human bones; a bracelet, and a considerable portion of charcoal; from which it may be concluded, that the individuals whose remains were discovered had perished during a conflagration of the castle. The tradition of the country is, that three ladies had been burnt to death. Tom-a-Chastel, on the summit of which

the monument is to be placed, overlooks the whole of the Strath, and is even visible from Dundee.

Aug. 17. Ardinglass House, near Cairndow, Argyleshire, the splendid seat of Mr. Callender, of Creigforth, was burned to the ground, along with most of the furniture that was in the house. The library, however, is said to be all saved.

Aug. 26. The Dartmouth Floating Bridge was opened to the public. It is impelled across the river upon chains, and being of great size and accommodation, and employed upon a river of great breadth, depth, and rapidity of stream, the power used to impel it on the chains is steam. It conveyed across the river, from its eastern to its western shore, a distance of 1650 feet, upwards of 60 carriages, with their horses attached, 200 horses, and five or 600 foot passengers, between the hours of one and five o'clock, on the day of opening. The bridge and roads were designed by Mr. Rendell the engineer, in the latter part of the year 1829. The Act authorizing their construction received the Royal assent on 30th June, 1830. The works commenced in March last.

Sept. 14. Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Northumberland, &c. laid the foundation-stone of a new Chapel of Ease, at East Cowes, to Whippingham Church.

The Reform Bill.—Numerous Meetings have taken place for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill. On the 19th a meeting of the Livery of London took place; and on the 23d a

meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of London, was holden at the Egyptian Hall, in the Mansion House, when resolutions were passed, expressing their cordial concurrence in the Reform Bill; and a Petition was voted to the House of Peers, praying them to complete that memorable improvement, which ennoble the present reign, by speedily passing that great measure. Meetings for a similar object have taken place in almost every part of the kingdom.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 1. In closing the Court of Chancery this day, the Lord Chancellor stated, that since he came to the seals there had been 120 appeals lodged, of which he had decided 109, and the average of these had occupied in hearing about eight hours each. His Lordship observed, that every case of difficulty had found its way from the Vice-Chancellor's Court to this. "I am not prepared," said his Lordship, "at once to recommend the abolition of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, but I hope to make an arrangement that will do away with much litigation and expense. I shall propose that all cases of difficulty set down to be heard by the Vice-Chancellor shall be transferred to this Court; and then I will obtain the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor to sit with me: and I think it must be more satisfactory to the suitors to have a decision of three Judges."

Sept. 15. The ceremonial and procession for laying the foundation-stone of the Charing-Cross Hospital took place. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex performed the ceremony.

Sept. 22. The Thunderer, of 84 guns, was launched at Woolwich, in presence of their Majesties, and several other members of the royal family. This vessel is built on Sir Robert Seppings's plan of the round stern, and also many other recent improvements in her construction. She is 120 feet in length in her keel, 50 feet in the beam, and 22 feet depth in the hold. She registers 2,380 tons. After the vessel was moored in the new basin (which was now first opened as an addition to the dock), the royal party sat down to a cold collation on board the Royal Sovereign, of which several of the distinguished naval officers present also partook. A scene of more splendour and gaiety has rarely been witnessed than on the present occasion.

The new Game Bill fixes the annual licence duty for dealing in game at 2*l.*, and for killing game at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; for laying snares or shooting game on Sunday or Christmas day, it inflicts a fine of 5*l.*; and for laying poison to destroy game in any open or enclosed ground, or any highway, a fine of 10*l.*; and the same penalty for killing teal, wild ducks, or widgeons, in close time (1st June to the 1st October). Persons having game in their possession for sale eleven days after the last day of the season, are to forfeit 1*l.* for each offence; and no innkeeper, coachman, guard, carrier, or higgler, is to be entitled to a licence for the sale of game.

By a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, Clergymen of all denominations are tolerated in preaching in the open air, where they please, provided they do not interrupt a public thoroughfare.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. Capt. W. H. Hartman, 9th Foot, to be Major in the army.

July 29. Fife Militia, J. T. Hope, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 13. Northumb. Cavalry, Capt. Dixon Dixon, to be Major.

Aug. 15. S. Hancock, esq. to be an Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Aug. 17. Knighted, Dr. Rd. Dobson, Surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Aug. 23. 94th Foot, Capt. C. Gascoyne, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Geo. Stewart, to be Major in the army.

Aug. 29. West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Lord Porchester, to be Lieut.-Col.—Charles J. K. Tynte, esq. to be Major.—1st Tower Hamlets Militia, George Earl of Munster, to be Colonel.

Aug. 30. 3d Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. S. Blane, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Capt. M. Sherer, to be Major.

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Aug. 31. Knighted, Capt. J. Hill, R.N.

Sept. 1. Ross and Caithness Militia, Maj. the Hon. James Sinclair, to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 2. Fife Militia, John Dalzell, esq. to be Major.

Sept. 5. To be Extra Naval Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, Captains Lord Radstock, Hon. G. Cadogan, Sir J. Phillimore, Wm. Bowles, H. Parker, J. W. D. Dundas, H. Hope, Sir S. J. Brooke Pechell, Bart.

Sept. 6. 20th Foot, Maj. T. Champ, to be Major.

Sept. 7. To be Peers of the United Kingdom: Arch. Earl of Cassilis, K. T. as Marquess of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr; John Earl of Breadalbane, as Earl of Ormelie and Marquess of Breadalbane; Robert Earl Grosvenor, as Marquess of Westminster; Lord George A. H. Cavendish, as Baron Cavendish, of Keighley, co. York, and Earl of Burlington; Robert Dundas Viscount Duncan, as Earl of Camperdown, of Laudie, co. Forfar,

and Gleneagles, co. Perth; Thomas-Wm. Visc. Anson, as Earl of Lichfield, co. Staff.

To be an Earl of Ireland: Thomas Visc. Northland, as Earl of Ranfurly, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

To be Barons of the United Kingdom: Thomas Marq. of Headfort, as Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis, or Kells, co. Meath; John-Chambre Earl of Meath, K.P. as Baron Chaworth, of Eaton-hall, co. Hereford; George Earl of Dunmore, as Baron Dunmore, in the Forest of Athole, co. Perth; Gen. George-James Earl Ludlow, G.C.B. as Baron Ludlow; Robert-Montgomerie Lord Belhaven and Stenton, as Baron Hamilton, of Wishaw, co. Lanark; Gen. John-Francis Lord Howden, G.C.B. as Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, co. York; the Hon. Wm. Maule, as Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar; the Hon. George Cadogan, as Baron Oakley, of Caversham, co. Oxford; Sir George Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. as Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. as Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop; Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. as Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint; William-Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq. as Baron Segrave, of Berkeley Castle, co. Gloucester; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester, as Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Donegal; Wm. Lewis Hughes, esq. as Baron Dinorben, of Kenmell-park, co. Denbigh.

Sept. 10. North Lincoln Militia, Wm. Edw. Tomline, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 12. To be Barons of the United Kingdom: Valentine Browne, Lord Cloncurry, as Baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare; Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Vice-Adm. of Great Britain, Bart. and G.C.B. as Baron de Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey.

Sept. 12. William Dent Hedley, of Short Flatt, in the parish of Bolam, Northumberland, esq. son of Matthew Helley, and grandson of William Hedley, of Newcastle, by Ann Dent, who was the aunt of William Dent, of Short Flatt, esq. to take the name of Dent only, in compliance with the will of William Dent, esq.

Sept. 13. Brevet: Major J. Hingston, to have the rank of Lieut.-Col. at Sierra Leone only.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, Major-Gen. L. Grant, and Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Christie, to be Knight Commanders of the Royal Order of the Guelph.—Royal Reg. Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major John Chester, to be Lieut.-Col.

Gen. Sir H. G. Grey, Gen. Sir R. C. Ferguson, Gen. Sir H. Warde, Adm. Sir T. Williams, Adm. Sir Wm. Hargood, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Lumley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart. and Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. Sam. V. Hinde, Major-Gen. John W. Guise, Major-Gen. Jas. Bathurst,

Major-Gen. James S. Barnes, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Laurie, Bart. Major-Gen. J. Macdonald, Major-Gen. Alex. Woodford, Major-Gen. Fred. C. Ponsonby, Rear-Adm. Geo. Scott, Rear-Adm. Tho. Dundas, Rear-Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., Major-Generals Sir John Buchan, Sir Hugh Gough, Chas. Ashworth, Chas. Bruce, John F. Fitzgerald, John Ross, Dugald L. Gilmour, Wm. Macbean, and Sir Geo. Elder, to be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.—Marquess of Queensberry to be a Lord of the Bedchamber.

Sept. 15. To be Baronets: Lieut.-Gen. John Slade; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Anson, of Birch-hall, co. Lancaster, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenbervie, co. Kincardine; Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, of Brighthelmston, co. Sussex, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B. and Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; Augustus John Foster, of Stone-house, Louth, esq. his Majesty's Minister to Sardinia; Sir James M'Griger, of Campden-hill, Middlesex, M.D. Director-gen. of the Army Medical Department; Robert Way Harty, of Prospect-house, Roebuck, co. Dublin, esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin; Col. John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer-hall, Norfolk; Robert Greenhill Russell, of Chequers-court, Bucks, esq.; William Chaytor, of Croft, co. York, and Witton-castle, Durham, esq.; William Wrixon Bacher, of Ballygiblin, co. Cork, esq.; Joseph Birch, of the Hazles, co. Lancaster, esq.; Rob. Campbell, of Carrick Buoy, co. Donegal, esq.; Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton-house, co. Cumberland, esq.; John Nugent Humble, of Cloncoskoran, co. Waterford, esq.; James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, co. Sussex, esq.; James Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, co. Mid-Lothian, esq.; Joseph Barrington, of Limerick, esq.; Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Burton, or Monk Bretton, co. York, esq.; John Colman Rashleigh, of Pridaux, co. Cornwall, esq.; J. Campbell, of Barcaldine, co. Argyll, esq.; Percy Fitzgerald Nugent, of Dunore, co. Westmeath, esq.; John James Garbett Walsham, of Knill-court, co. Hereford, esq.; William Heygate, of Southend, Essex, esq. Alderman of London; Thomas M'Kenny, esq. Alderman of Dublin; Henry Meux, of Theobalds-park, Herts. esq.; Charles Mansfield Clarke, of Dunham-lodge, Norfolk, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Sept. 18. Knighted: Lieut.-Col. Fred. Smith, Commanding Engineer of the London District, K.H.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Anderson, C.B. K.T.S.; Thomas Branker, esq. Mayor of Liverpool; Robert Gill, esq. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Henry Cipriani, esq. Senior Exon of the same; Henry Hinrich, esq. Lieutenant of the Gentlemen Pensioners; Richard Burton, esq. Senior Member of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; Major-Gen. Amos

Godsill R. Norcott, C.B., K.C.H.; Major Francis Boud Head, of Sutton, co. Surrey; Neil Douglas, esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonel of 79th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, C.B., K.C.H.; William-Howe Mulcaster, esq. Post-Captain R.N., C.B., K.T.S., and K.C.H.

Sept. 16. Knighted, by patent, George Magrath, M.D. surgeon R.N.

Sept. 21. Knighted: Col. Michael Mac Creagh, K.C.H.; Col. Robert Dick, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, C.B., K.M.T.; and John Soane, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, esq., architect.

Sept. 23. Brevet: To be Lieut.-Col.: Major Hon. Wm. L. L. Fitzgerald de Roos.

To be Majors: Capt. John Hall, 1st Life Guards; Capt. Arthur Sullivan, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. Lord Charles Wellesley, 1st Foot Guards.

Members returned to serve in Parliament, Armagh—Sir John W. Head Brydges.

Cardarthen—John Jones, esq.

Dublin—Fred. Shaw, esq.

—Lord Visc. Ingestre.

Derby (co.)—Lord Cavendish.

Meath—Henry Grattan, esq.

Ross—Wm. Wigram, esq.

Sutherlandshire—Roderick M'Leod, esq.

Wallingford—Thos. Chas. Leigh, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Dr. R. J. Carr, Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. Dr. E. Maltby, Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. Dr. Bisset, Abp. of Dublin.

Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry.

Rev. Dr. J. Torrens, Bishop of Killaloe.

Rev. R. Maule, Archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. Dr. E. Goodenough, Dean of Wells.

Bishop of Lichfield, Preb. of Westm.

Rev. S. Smith, Canon of St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. T. H. Horne, Preb. of St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. T. Garnier, Preb. of Winchester.

Rev. F. T. Attwood, St. Mary R. and St. James V. Great Grimsby, Linc.

Rev. R. Bligh, Cockfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Clarkson, St. Mary's Mellor P. C.

Rev. F. Cobbold, St. Mary Tower P. C. Ipswich.

Rev. C. Collins, Frimstead and Milstead R. Kent.

Rev. M. Coyle, Blockley V. Worc.

Rev. G. Croly, N. Farnbridge R. Essex.

Rev. Richard Day, Wenham V. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Fisher, Corpusty P. C. Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Hill, Kirtling V. Cambridge.

Rev. W. Homan, Moderency R. Tipperary.

Rev. E. Houlditch, St. Leonard's R. Exeter.

Rev. E. J. Howman, Beswell R. Norfolk.

Rev. L. H. Irving, Abercorn Ch. Linlithgow.

Rev. D. Matheson, Knox Ch. Ross.

Rev. C. Mathews, Woolhope-and-Fownhope V. co. Hereford.

Rev. F. Maude, Longridge Ch. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Neville, Cloppriest, co. Cork.

Rev. W. L. Nichols, Stockbridge C. Hants.

Rev. C. Otway, Mousen R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. H. Owen, Wilby R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Pitt, Rendcombe R. Glouce.

Rev. S. Ricards, Chelsworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. J. Sheeles, Kirby Underwood R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. S. Smith, Ham R. Wilts.

Rev. E. Stanley, Workington R. Cumberl.

Rev. C. Stannard, Great Snoring R. Norf.

Rev. G. Ware, Wimsham V. Somerset.

Rev. W. H. Wyatt, Shenton P. C. Nottingham.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. M. J. Lloyd, to Lord Templemore.

Rev. W. Warburton, to Lord Lieut. of Irel.

Rev. J. W. Wenn, to Duke of Hamilton.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. G. Thompson, Head Master of Wisbech Gram. School, Camb.

BIRTHS.

June 22. At Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Col. Hall, of Wimbledon, a son.

July 3. At Wendover, the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.—9. At Bread-sal Rectory, co. Derby, the wife of the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, a son.—12. At Weston Underwood, co. Derby, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, a son.—25. In Grosvenor-st. the Countess of Kinnoul, a son.—28. In Wilton-erescent, Lady Catherine Bulkeley, a son.—On Richmond-hill, the wife of B. J. L. Praed, esq. a son.

Aug. 13. At Great Mylees, the Viscountess Chetwynd, a dau.—13. At Betchworth-castle, near Dorking, the wife of D. Barclay, esq. a son.—16. At Litchurch, Derb. the wife of Wm. Orton, esq. a son and dau.—17. At Watting Park, co. Camb. the wife of the Rev. Wm. Acton, a son.—

Brighton, the wife of Col. Payne, a

son.—19. In the Regent's Park, the lady of Sir J. B. Johnstone, M.P. a dau.—20.

At Addlestrop, Gloucestershire, the Hon.

Mrs. Fred. Twisleton, a son.—At Salis-

bury, the Hon. Mrs. Pare, wife of the Rev.

Mr. Pare, of Cranbourne, co. Dorset, a dau.

—21. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng,

a son.—At Clarence Cottage, Swanwich,

the wife of Capt. Geo. Bisset, R.N. a son

and heir.—22. At Dale Castle, co. Pem-

broke, the wife of J. P. A. Lloyd Phipps,

esq. a dau.—24. At the Vicarage House,

Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. W. Bur-

radale, a dau.—25. At the Rectory, West

Cholderton, the wife of the Rev. Walter

Blunt, a dau.—26. At the Rosery, Barnes

Common, the wife of T. Crofton Croker,

esq. a son.—28. In Hanover-sq. the wife

of Dr. Loenck, a son.—29. At Lyme Re-

gis, the wife of Capt. Rich. Spencer, R.N. a

son.—31. At the Vicarage, Sonning, the wife of the Rev. G. Ernest Howman, a dau. —In Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq. the Lady Augusta Baring, a son.

Sept. 1. At Kilve Court, Som. the wife of F. F. Luttrell, esq. a son. — At Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor, a dau.—8. In Stanhope-st. the Lady Lilford, a dau.—9. At Montagu House, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a son and heir.—12. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the seat of her father, E. J. Curteis, esq. late M.P. for the county, the wife of

Howard Elphinstone, esq. a son.—17. At Woodleigh Rectory, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Edmonds, a son.—18. At Mansell House, Somerset, the lady of Lt.-Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart. a son.—19. At Urchfont Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Ed. Wilton, a dau.—20. The wife of Captain W. H. Warrington, 3d Drag. Guards, a dau. —At Dorchester, the wife of Col. Halyburton, a son.—22. At the Elms, near Lymington, the wife of Major Pringle Taylor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July. At Barbadoes, Hampden Clement, esq. to Philippa, the eldest dau. of Sir R. A. Alleyne, Bart.

Aug. 13. At Milton, near Gravesend, Sir G. Noel, Bart. to Miss I. E. Raymond.—16. At Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, the Rev. Joseph Ware, to Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Tho. Westmoreland.—16. At Greenwich, Robt. Maule Gillies, esq. to Catharine, second dau. of the late Capt. P. Beaver, R.N.—22. At Bedale, Yorkshire, Capt. Arth. Lysaght, R.N. to Eliz. Dorothy, eldest dau. of H. Percy Pulleine, esq. of Crakehall.—At Melcombe Regis, the Rev. A. S. Atcheson, to Ellen, dau. of Mrs. Ann Bradley.—23. At Cirencester, Edw. Bullock, esq. to Catherine, dau. of Joseph Cripps, esq. M.P.—At Headington, Oxford, John Wilson, esq. Capt. R.M. to Eliz. elder dau. of Sir Joseph Lock, of Oxford.—24. At Holloway, H. Chitty, esq. second son of J. Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late W. Urquhart, esq. of Brecknock-crescent.—25. At North Ferriby, co. York, the Rev. C. Rose, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Thos. Heselden, esq.—At Bathwick, co. Somerset, Geo.-Aug. Brograve-Rye, esq. grandson of the late Sir Berney Brograve, to Mary, dau. of the late John Hawker, esq. of Dudbridge.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Chas. Tracey Leigh, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, esq. of Peurhyn-castle, N. Wales.—27. At Hornsey, R. Burnett Brander, esq. to Sarah, dau. of H. St. John, esq. granddau. of the late Dean of Worcester.—29. At St. Pancras Church, T. D. Hawker, esq. of Stratton, Cornwall, to Rosa Maria, fifth dau. of the late Col. T. Edwards, E.I.C.—At Weymouth, Thos. Levett, esq. son of J. Levett, esq. of Wicknor Park, Staffordshire, to Margaret, eldest dau. of D. Monro, esq. of Bath.—30. At St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, to Agnes, second dau. of the late J. Gilmour, esq. E.I.C.—At Hanwell, Middlesex, Wm. Johnson, esq. of Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq. to Sarah, only dau. of C. Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park.—31. At Brighton,

the Rev. T. A. Holland, vicar of Oving, near Chichester, to Madelena, second dau. of Major Philip Stewart.—At Bath, Wm. Ross, esq. of Stranraer, N. B. Major 23rd Fusil. to Mary, only dau. of John Parks, esq.

Lately. At Bishop's Lydiard, Somersetshire, Capt. Hugh FitzRoy, Grenadier Guards, to Lady Sarah Lethbridge, second dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.—At Pinner, Middlesex, the Rev. J. H. Bright, to Kath. Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. Mant, and grand-dau. to Sir Geo. Dallas, Bart.—At Hampton Court, the Rev. H. Fowle, to Mary Amelia, youngest dau. of Wm. Everett, esq. of Hill House.

Sept. 1. At St. James's, Westminster, Capt. H. J. Hatton, R.N. to Josephine Louise, dau. of the late M. Lavaley, of Rouen.—At Camberwell, R. Hodder, esq. Dep. Assistant Commissary-gen., to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Pryce.—Edmund Filmer, esq. to Helen, daughter of D. Monro, esq. both of Bath.—3. At Streatham, Mr. Rich. Stevens, of Acre-lane, Brixton, to Fanny, second dau. of R. Norton, esq.—At Henley, the Rev. T. A. Powys, to Ann, dau. of W. Young, esq.—6. At Leeds, H. Butcher, esq. of Walsingham, Norfolk, surgeon, to Anna Eliz. third dau. of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds.—At Wakefield, the Rev. S. Hall, Rector of Middleton Cheney, to Anne, dau. of the late J. Holdsworth, esq.—At Ramsgate, H. Collins, esq. barrister-at-law, to Anne Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Scott, of Watton Green, Norfolk.—At Brixton, W. C. King, esq. of Blackheath-park, to Margaret, dau. of Evan Roberts, of Grove-house, esq.—7. At Lambeth, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart. of Balaskie, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. Torrens.—8. At Manchester, John Bill, esq. jun. of Farley-hall, Staffordshire, barrister-at-law, to Miss Humphrys, of Manchester.—At Ellenbridge, the Rev. J. Amphlett, son of the Rev. Dr. Amphlett, to Anne, dau. of the late Geo. Penrice, esq. of Elmbridge, Worcestershire.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. JAMES MUNROE.

July 4. At New York, aged 72, the Honourable James Munroe, of Virginia, late President of the United States.

He was born on Monroe's Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in Sept. 1758; was an officer in the revolutionary war; and afterwards, in succession, Member of Congress, Governor of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary to France and Great Britain, Secretary at War, and for eight years President of the United States. He alone, since Washington, was so elevated without opposition; and he was, without exception, the most popular chief magistrate the Americans have ever had. After having dispensed the patronage of the government for twice the constitutional term, he retired to the ranks of private life in honourable poverty; and having been induced by broken health and domestic afflictions, to leave Virginia for New York, died in the bosom of a daughter's family in that city. It is very extraordinary that this is the third instance of a President of the United States dying on the anniversary of their independence,—the previous instances being Adams and Jefferson.

RIGHT HON. C. B. BATHURST.

Aug. 20. At his seat, Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, the Rt. Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, D.C.L. a Privy Councillor, a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, and formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

He was the eldest son of Charles Bragge, of Cleve Hall in Gloucestershire, esq. by Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lydney, esq. F.R.S. and successively M.P. for Cirencester, Gloucester, and Monmouth; nephew to Allen first Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Bragge was educated at Winchester, under Dr. Warton, and then elected to a Fellowship at New College, Oxford, as founder's kin. He took the degree of B.C.L. Dec. 17, 1785; and was created D.C.L. June 16, 1814. Having been called to the bar, he was for many years a leading counsel at the quarter-sessions at Gloucester, where his talents and eloquence were much admired. His cousin Earl Bathurst, whilst Lord Chancellor, presented him with the office of Clerk of the Presentations. At the general election of 1796 he was elected M.P. for Bristol; and on the 14th of December

that year, when Mr. Fox moved a vote of censure on the ministry, Mr. Bragge moved the amendment, which was carried on division by a majority of 104. He was one of the secret committee of fifteen, nominated Nov. 15, 1797, to examine into the situation of the Bank of England, and afterwards brought up the report as Chairman. In 1799 we find him acting as Chairman of the Committee of Supply.

In 1801, on the formation of the ministry headed by Mr. Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth), whose sister Mr. Bragge had married in 1788, he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of the Hon. Dudley Ryder (now Earl of Harrowby), and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was re-chosen for Bristol at the general election of 1802. In June 1803, he resigned that office in favour of Mr. Tierney, who was considered a great acquisition to the ministry. On the 12th of August following a new writ was ordered for Bristol, Mr. Bragge having accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; he was re-elected, after having, during the vacancy, received the appointment of Secretary of War, the business of which department he executed until Mr. Pitt's return to power in May 1804. In the following month he divided against the Additional Force Bill, which was the first efficient measure of the new Administration; but in April 1805 he voted in favour of Mr. Pitt's amendment relative to Lord Melville, in the measure of whose impeachment he concurred.

On the death of Anne widow of his brother-in-law Pool Bathurst, esq. May 5, 1804, Mr. Bragge succeeded to Lydney, and the other estates of that branch of the family of Bathurst, and on the 24th of October following, received the royal license to assume the name.

After the dissolution of Parliament in 1806, Mr. Bathurst was appointed Master of the Mint; which office he retained until 1810, when he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Earl Bathurst. On the 22d of June, 1812, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which office he continued to Jan. 1823. He was re-elected for Bristol in 1806 and 1807, in 1812 for Bodmin, and in 1818 for Harwich. He had a pension of 350*l.* charged on the Civil List, granted him in 1826; and his widow enjoys 1000*l.* per annum, granted

270 OBITUARY.—*Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart. F.R., A. and L.SS.* [Sept.

her at three several times, 600*l.* in 1823, 300*l.* in 1825, and 100*l.* in 1829.

Mr. Bathurst married Aug. 1, 1782, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Anthony Addington, M.D. and had a numerous family.

SIR T. G. CULLUM, BART.

Sept. 8. At his house in Bury St. Edmund's, in his 90th year, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh Baronet, of Hawsted and Hardwick House, in Suffolk, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county, a Capital Burgess for Bury, F.R., A. and L.SS.

Sir Thomas was born Nov. 30, 1741, the second son of Sir John the fifth Baronet, by his second wife Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Gery, of Ealing in Middlesex, Knt., a Master in Chancery. He was educated at the Charter-house, where he entered in 1752; and afterwards adopted the medical profession. On the death of Samuel Horsey, esq. in 1771, he was appointed the King at Arms attached to the order of the Bath. This office he resigned, about the year 1800, to his younger son. On the death of his brother, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, F.R.S. and S.A. Oct. 9th, 1785, he succeeded to the family title, the oldest Baronetcy existing in the county of Suffolk. From this period, blessed with a handsome competence, he dedicated his leisure to literary and scientific pursuits, particularly botany, heraldry, and antiquities. Among his earliest and intimate friends were Dr. Goodenough (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle), the Rev. Mr. Laurens, Master of Bury school, a distinguished botanist; and the late Sir James Edward Smith, Pres. L.S. who paid him this elegant compliment in his dedication of the English Flora in 1824: "To Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. whose knowledge and love of natural science entitle him to the respect of all who follow the same pursuit, this work is inscribed in grateful and affectionate remembrance by the Author." Sir Thomas Cullum constantly paid a visit to London in the spring, and took great delight in attending the learned societies, and meeting, in other ways, his literary acquaintances. Accompanied by his late amiable lady, from whom he was seldom separated, he for a long series of years made an annual tour in various parts of England, and he has left several notebooks filled with the remarks made in those journeys, particularly relative to the churches he visited. He published in 1813 a new edition of his brother's History of Hawsted; but we believe never printed any thing with

his own name. His true politeness, kindness, and hospitality, and the intelligence and animation of his conversation, made him one of the most delightful old men that ever lived.

Sir Thomas Cullum married, Sept. 1, 1774, Mary, daughter of Robert Hanson, of Normanton in Yorkshire, esq. and heiress to her brother, Sir Levett Hanson, Knt. of St. Joachim, author of "An Historical Account of Orders of Knighthood," of whom a brief notice will be found in our vol. LXXIV. i. 518. They had two sons and one daughter: 1. the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the only survivor, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is Rector of Knoddishall in Suffolk; he married in 1805 Mary-Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Eggers, of Woodford in Essex, esq. and has an only daughter; 2. John Palmer Cullum, esq. Bath King of Arms, who died in 1829 (see our vol. XCIX. ii. 294); 3. Susanna, who died in 1803, at the age of fifteen. Sir Thomas lost his affectionate wife and faithful companion, who partook of all his tastes and pursuits, within a few days of a twelvemonth before his death, at the age of eighty-five. He had lately lost several other relations at a very advanced age. His sister, Mrs. Vernon, sister-in-law to Francis Earl of Shipbrook, and mother of the present Lady Harland, died in 1826, aged 83; and his sister, Mrs. Palmer, of Bury, died in 1829, aged 93.

The remains of Sir T. G. Cullum were interred with those of his ancestors at Hawsted, on 13th Sept. the anniversary of the death of his wife in the preceding year.

REAR-ADM. WALKER, C.B.

July 13. While on a visit to his son commanding the Coast Guard at Blatchington, near Seaford, aged 67, James Walker, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, C.B. and K.T.S.

This brave and distinguished officer was the son of James Walker, of Innerdovet, in Fife, esq. by Lady Mary Walker, third and youngest daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven and Melville, and great-aunt to the present Earl. He entered the navy about 1776 as Midshipman in the Southampton frigate, in which he served for five years, principally on the Jamaica station, and in the grand fleet under Sir Charles Hardy. In Aug. 1780, he had a narrow escape, being sent to assist in removing the prisoners from a captured privateer, which sunk, and it was some time before he was rescued from the waves. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Princess

Royal, but almost immediately exchanged into the *Torbay* 74, in which he served under Sir Samuel Hood in the operations at St. Christopher's, and the memorable engagement with the *Count de Grasse*.

After the peace of 1783 Lieut. Walker spent some years in France, Italy, and Germany; and in 1788, when a war broke out between Russia and Turkey, was offered the command of a Russian ship, but could not obtain leave to accept it. He was subsequently appointed in succession to the *Champion*, *Winchelsea*, *Boyne*, and *Niger*. The last was one of the repeating frigates to Earl Howe's fleet in the battle of June 1, 1794, and Mr. Walker was advanced to the rank of Commander for his conduct as Lieutenant and signal officer on that glorious day.

Immediately after this promotion, he went as a volunteer with his late Captain, the Hon. A. K. Legge, and his old messmates of the *Niger*, in the *Lationa*. At the beginning of 1795 he was appointed to the *Terror* bomb; and in June following assumed the temporary command of the *Trusty* 50. In this vessel he was sent to convoy five East Indiamen to a latitude in which they might be safely left; which having done, he heard on his return of a large fleet of merchantmen, which had been for some time lying at Cadiz in want of convoy, and under heavy demurrage. Conceiving he could not be more beneficially employed than in protecting the commerce of his country, Capt. Walker assumed (in contravention to his orders, which were to return to Spithead) to take charge of these vessels, which he conducted in perfect safety to England. Two memorials of the Spanish merchants residing in London, represented to the Admiralty that "the value of the fleet amounted to upwards of a million sterling, which but for his active exertions would have been left in great danger, at a most critical time, when the Spaniards were negotiating a peace with France." The Spanish authorities, however, having resented his having assisted the merchants in removing their property, it was deemed right to bring Capt. Walker to a Court Martial on his return to Plymouth, and it being found that he had acted without orders, he was broke. At the same time it was no small consolation to his feelings to know that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty appreciated the motives by which he had been actuated, and interested themselves in his favour. About eight months after, the Spanish ambassador received orders from his government to request the whole transaction

might be forgotten, and Mr. Walker was restored to his rank of Commander in March 1797.

In the summer of 1797, while the mutiny raged at the Nore, Capt. Walker suggested a plan for attacking the Sandwich with the smasher guns invented by his relative, Gen. Melville, and volunteered to conduct the enterprise. It so happened that a plan exactly similar had been adopted by the Board of Admiralty not an hour before, and Capt. Walker was immediately appointed to the command of a division of gun-boats, fitted at Woolwich; but before he arrived at Gravesend the mutineers had been induced to surrender. He was then ordered to act as Captain of the *Garland* frigate, and to escort the trade bound to the Baltic as far as Elsinour. On his return from that service he removed into the *Monmouth* 64, employed in the North Sea. In Lord Duncan's memorable battle of the 11th of October 1797, the *Monmouth* was closely engaged for an hour and a half with the *Delft* and *Alkmaar* ships of the line, and compelled them both to surrender. The latter was taken in tow immediately after the action, and notwithstanding the heavy gale that ensued, Capt. Walker did not quit her until, after an anxious period of five days, he had the satisfaction of anchoring her safely in Yarmouth Roads. He was immediately confirmed in the rank of Post Captain, and the command of the *Monmouth*; and received the naval gold medal, and the thanks of Parliament. On the 19th December following, he assisted in the ceremony of depositing in St. Paul's the colours captured in the recent naval victories.

Capt. Walker subsequently commanded, in succession, the *Veteran* 64, *Braakel* 56, *Prince George* 98, *Prince* of the same force, and *Isis* 50. The last was one of Lord Nelson's division in the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; and was most warmly engaged for four hours and a half with two of the enemy's heaviest block-ships, and a battery of 14 guns. Its loss in this sanguinary battle amounted to 9 officers and 103 men killed and wounded.

In the ensuing summer Capt. Walker obtained the command of the *Tartar* frigate, and was ordered to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the Jamaica station; where he received a commission from the Admiralty, appointing him to the *Vanguard* 74. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803 he was employed in the blockade of St. Domingo, and while on that service captured the *Creole* 44, having on board the French General Morgan and 530 troops, and the Du-

quesne 74; the latter after a chase of twenty hours, and a running fight of an hour and a half. Shortly after his return the town of St. Marc surrendered, after a blockade of fourteen weeks; as also did the garrison of Cape Français, when the dominion of the French was at an end. Capt. Walker returned to England with only 160 men, although nearly that number of French prisoners were embarked on board his ship, a circumstance which rendered the utmost vigilance necessary.

He was subsequently appointed to the *Thalia* frigate, and sent to the East Indies: and afterwards to the *Bedford* 74, one of the squadron sent by Sir W. Sidney Smith to escort the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro. On his arrival there, the Prince Regent, in consideration of Capt. Walker's unremitting attention to the Portuguese fleet during a long and tempestuous voyage, signified his intention of conferring upon him the order of St. Bento d'Avis; but, some objections having been stated by his spiritual advisers on account of Capt. Walker's religion, his Royal Highness determined to revive the military order of the Tower and Sword, of which he created him a Knight Commander—an honour subsequently conferred on many British officers. The *Bedford* was afterwards employed in the blockade of Flushing, and other services, until Sept. 1814, when Capt. Walker received orders to assume the command of a squadron, on board of which was embarked the advanced guard of the army sent against New Orleans. During the course of that unsuccessful attack, in which Adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane and Rear-Adms. Malcolm and Codrington assisted, Capt. Walker was left in charge of the line-of-battle ships, which, on account of the shallow water, could not approach within 100 miles of the scene of action.

In 1814 Capt. Walker was selected to accompany the Duke of Clarence to Boulogne, for the purpose of bringing to England the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. After the peace he commanded the *Albion*, *Queen*, and *Northumberland*, third-rates; the last of which he paid off Sept. 10, 1818, and thus closed a continued service of twenty-one years as a Post Captain. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the extension of that honourable order in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, the promotion on that memorable occasion ending with him.

Rear-Adm. Walker was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of

the Right Hon. General Sir John Irvine, K.B.; his second, and widow, was a daughter of Arnoldus Jones Skelton, of Branthwaite Hall, in Cumberland, esq., first cousin to the Marquis Cornwallis, and M.P. for Eye. His eldest son, Melville, is an officer of dragoons; his second, Frederick, a Lieutenant R.N.; and his third, Thomas, died in that rank in 1829.

CAPT. SIR MURRAY MAXWELL.

June 26. Sir Murray Maxwell, Knight, and C.B. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and F.R.S.; first cousin to Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, co. Lanark, Bart. and to Jane late Duchess of Gordon.

This distinguished officer was a son of Alexander Maxwell, esq., merchant at Leith (third son of Sir William Maxwell, the fourth Baronet), by Mary, daughter of Hugh Clerk, esq. Sir Murray was one of nine brothers, six of whom devoted themselves to the service of their country. His eldest brother, Gen. William Maxwell, is now heir presumptive to the Baronetcy. One of his brothers, Keith, died a Post-Captain R.N.; and another, John, who survives, attained that rank in 1810.

Sir Murray commenced his naval career under the auspices of Sir Samuel Hood; obtained his first commission as a Lieutenant in 1796, and was promoted to the command of the *Cyane* sloop of war, at the Leeward Islands, in Dec. 1802. The *Cyane* formed part of Comm. Hood's squadron at the reduction of St. Lucia, in June 1803; and Capt. Maxwell was immediately after appointed to the *Centaur*, a third rate, bearing the broad pendant of his patron, with whom he also served at the capture of Tobago, Demerara, and Essequibo, in the following autumn. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, Aug. 4, 1803.

Capt. Maxwell was subsequently employed in the blockade of Martinique, and in Apr. 1804 he accompanied Comm. Hood and the late Major-General Sir Charles Green (of whom a memoir will be given in our next number), on the expedition against Surinam. On their first arrival, Capt. Maxwell and the Major-General's aide-de-camp were sent with the summons to the Dutch governor, who refused to capitulate; and the Captain afterwards, with thirty seamen, joined the first landing party, which, after a laborious march of five hours, stormed and carried forts Frederici and Leyden. He afterwards, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Shipley, of the Engineers, negotiated the capitulation of the colony. It was stated by Gen. Green, in

his official report, that "Capt. Maxwell, of the *Centaur*, having been more particularly attached to the troops under my immediate command on shore, I am bound to notice his spirited and exemplary behaviour."

Capt. Maxwell returned to England with the Commodore's dispatches in June 1804; and he subsequently proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he exchanged to the *Galatea* frigate in the summer of 1805. His next appointment was to the *Alceste* 46, in which, having the *Mercury* 28, and *Grasshopper* brig under his orders, he greatly distinguished himself in an attack on a Spanish fleet near Cadiz, taking seven tartans, laden with timber, in defiance of a flotilla of gun-boats (two of which were destroyed), the batteries of Rota, and the contiguity of eleven French and Spanish line-of-battle ships, then lying ready for sea.

Capt. M. was for the next two years actively employed on the coast of Italy; was in the autumn of 1810 attached to the in-shore squadron off Toulon; and in the spring of 1811, when cruising on the coast of Istria, under the orders of Capt. (the late Sir James) Brisbane, in the *Belle Poule*, assisted in the destruction of a French 18-gun brig in the small harbour of Parenza. Towards the close of the same year, having the *Active* and *Unité* under his orders in the Adriatic, Capt. Maxwell gave chase to three French frigates. One, the *Persanne* 26, having separated, was pursued and captured by Capt. Chamberlayne of the *Unité*: the others having been brought to action by the *Alceste* and *Active*, an engagement took place, which lasted for two hours and twenty minutes. The French commodore, from the crippled state of the *Alceste*, was then enabled to make off; but the remaining frigate surrendered, and was found to be the *Pomone* of 44 guns and 322 men; and containing 42 iron guns, nine of brass, and 220 iron carriages. She was one of the largest class of French frigates, and had been built by the citizens of Genoa as a present for Jerome Buonaparte.

On the 2d of July 1813, Capt. Maxwell had the misfortune to be wrecked in the *Dædalus* frigate, on a shoal near Ceylon, whilst conveying a fleet of Indianmen to Madras.

In Oct. 1815 he was re-appointed to the *Alceste*, at the particular request of Lord Amherst, who was about to proceed on his celebrated embassy to China. The *Alceste* sailed from Spithead Feb. 9, 1816; and landed Lord Amherst on the 9th Aug. at the mouth of the Peiho river. As it was

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certain that it would be several months before his Lordship could return from Peking to Canton, it was determined that the interval should be employed in surveying the coasts of that part of the globe. In the course of this cruise, in which he was assisted by his consorts, the *Lyra* brig and General Hewitt East Indiaman, very considerable accessions were made to the knowledge of the hydrographer. In particular, the main land of Corea was found more than a hundred miles to the eastward of the spot laid down in the charts. Capt. Basil Hall, who commanded the *Lyra*, published on his return a very interesting narrative of the "*Voyage to Corea and the Island of Loo-Choo*." The volume is dedicated to Sir Murray Maxwell, "to whose ability in conducting the voyage, zeal in giving encouragement to every inquiry, sagacity in discovering the disposition of the natives, and address in gaining their confidence and good will," Capt. Hall attributes "whatever may be found interesting" in his pages.

On returning from the voyage at the beginning of November, Capt. Maxwell immediately applied for a pass to carry the *Alceste* up the Tigris, to a secure anchorage, where she might undergo some necessary repairs. Evasion after evasion, accompanied by insulting messages, were the only proofs that he obtained that his application had been received. He therefore determined to proceed without further parley, but had scarcely approached the narrow part of the river, when an inferior mandarin came on board, and desired the ship should be immediately anchored, or the batteries would fire and sink her. Fully satisfied that the submission of others had only added to the arrogance and fostered the insolence of the Chinese, Capt. Maxwell detained the mandarin prisoner, and gave orders that the *Alceste* should be steered close under the principal fort of the Bocca. On her approach the batteries, and about eighteen war-junks, endeavoured to make good the threat, by opening a heavy though ill-directed fire. The return of a single shot silenced the flotilla; and one broadside, poured in with three hearty cheers, proved quite sufficient for the more formidable opponent. The other batteries being soon after quieted, the *Alceste* proceeded without further molestation to the second bar, and subsequently to Whampoa, where she remained until the arrival of Lord Amherst, in Jan. 1817. The effects of Capt. Maxwell's conduct were evinced by the arrival of all kinds of supplies, and every expression of

come and politeness; and it was publicly announced that the affair at the Bocca Tigris was nothing more than a ching-chinning, or salute, although the first account was that forty-seven of the Chinese warriors had been killed, and many wounded!

Lord Amherst having embarked at Whampoa on the 21st Jan. 1817, the *Alceste* had proceeded as far as the Straits of Gaspar, every circumstance promising a speedy passage into the Java sea, when, on the 18th of Feb. she struck on a sunken and unknown rock, three miles distant from Pulo Leat. A landing having been effected on that barren island, it was judged expedient that Lord Amherst and his suite should proceed immediately to Batavia, a distance of 500 miles. This was happily effected, by his Lordship and a company of forty-six individuals, in the barge and a cutter, after a passage of four nights and three days, in which great privations were suffered from the scarcity of provisions and water. On the following morning the Company's cruiser *Ternate* was dispatched to Capt. Maxwell and the remaining crew; but, in consequence of contrary currents, she was not able to join them until a fortnight had elapsed from the time they were first left by Lord Amherst. In the mean time their situation had attracted the notice of the Malay proas, or pirate boats, who had obliged Lieut. Hickman and his detachment to quit the wreck, and had burnt it to the water's edge; and now completely blockaded the shipwrecked crew. Before the approach of the *Ternate*, this swarm of hornets had increased to no less than sixty in number, each containing from eight to twelve men; but immediately on the appearance of that vessel, they took to a precipitate flight. For some days Capt. Maxwell had been actively employed in fortifying a hill, and providing his party with ammunition; and so well had they prepared themselves, that at length an attack was rather wished than dreaded. Mr. Ellis, the third Commissioner of the Embassy, who had returned from Batavia to rejoin his naval friends, says, in his published "Journal," "My expectations of the security of the position were more than realized when I ascended the hill; and many an assailant must have fallen before an entrance could have been effected. Participation of privation, and equal distribution of comfort, had lightened the weight of suffering to all; and I found the universal sentiment to be an enthusiastic admiration of the temper, energy, and arrangements of Capt. Maxwell. No

man ever gained more in the estimation of his comrades by gallantry in action, than he had done by his conduct on this trying occasion; his look was confidence, and his orders were felt to be security."

The *Ternate* sailed on the 7th of April with the rescued crew, and reached Batavia on the 9th; and three days after, the embassy and crew of the *Alceste* sailed together for England in the ship *Cæsar*, and arrived in Simon's Bay, after a voyage of 45 days. On his passage home Capt. Maxwell had an interview with Napoleon Buonaparte, who remembered that he had commanded at the capture of la Pomone, and said to him, "Vous étiez très méchant.—Eh bien? your government must not blame you for the loss of the *Alceste*, for you have taken one of my frigates." That his government had no cause to censure him, was very honourably decided by a Court Martial held at Portsmouth in Aug. 1817, which adjudged him to be "most fully acquitted," at the same time declaring that "his coolness, self-collection, and exertions, were highly conspicuous."

Capt. Maxwell was nominated a C. B. in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood May 27, 1819. At the general election in the same year he was the last Admiralty candidate that has ventured to compete with the popular interest in the city of Westminster; and sustained severe personal injury from the vile rabble with which the hustings in Covent Garden is on such occasions surrounded. On the 20th May, 1819, the East India Company presented him with the sum of 1500*l.* for the services rendered by him to the embassy, and as a remuneration for the loss he sustained on his return from China. He was appointed to the Bulwark, a third-rate, bearing the flag of Sir Benj. Hallowell, at Chatham, in June 1821; was removed to the Briton frigate on the 28th Nov. 1822, and afterwards employed on the South American station. He had been recently appointed, on the 11th of May, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and was preparing to take his departure, when a very short illness terminated his life.

ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq.

Aug. 25. At his house in New-street, near Fleet-street, in the eighty-third year of his age, Andrew Strahan, esq. Printer to his Majesty.

This estimable character was the son of William Strahan, esq. many his Majesty's printer, who died 1785. The memory of the

honoured by Henry Mackenzie, esq. in the periodical paper called the *Lounger*, and much of what was advanced by that elegant writer may, with great propriety and strict justice, be transferred to the subject of the present memoir. It is acknowledged by all who knew him that he inherited his father's professional eminence, his political attachments, his consistency of public conduct, and his private virtues, and by these secured a reputation which will not be soon forgotten. Like his father, too, he acquired great literary property and influence in the learned world, by purchasing the copyrights of the most celebrated authors of his time; frequently in connexion with his friend, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given, as both by father and son, to the labours of literary men. Among the most distinguished authors who profited by their liberality, we may mention Johnson, whose frequent expression was, that "they had raised the price of literature," Hume, Warburton, Hurd, Blackstone, Burn, Robertson, Henry, Gibbon, &c. &c.

By continuing this encouragement of genius, Mr. Andrew Strahan soon attained the very highest rank of his profession, and became equally eminent for the correctness of his typography and for the liberality of his dealings; and the numerous works to which his name appears, and which were executed specially under his own eye, and that of his judicious assistants, are still highly esteemed by collectors. In all might be seen perfect integrity and unabating diligence.

Dr. Johnson remarks, that "the necessity of complying with times and of sparing persons is the great impediment to biography." In the present sketch no such impediment occurs. A man of observation who has reached Mr. Strahan's age, must necessarily have witnessed times different from the present, and have formed plans of happiness and prosperity not now so easily obtained, nor so generally followed. It has been justly observed, that "his character as a man may be best appreciated from the respect and affection with which he was treated by his numerous friends, and the veneration with which he was received by his younger contemporaries. If among either a point of difference arose, his judgment was applied for; if a difficulty occurred, his advice was asked; if assistance was needed, his purse was known to be open; and none who sought aid in either form had ever reason to regret adopting

the suggestions, pursuing the counsel, or asking the support of this excellent man." The same writer remarks, that "unostentatious in his mode of living, and attached to the last to the residence in which he was born and died, he was enabled to devote a considerable part of his income to the assistance of friends who required a temporary help, and to the relief of the necessitous, many of whom will now record instances of his bounty which was bestowed on a condition that the dispenser of it should be concealed."

That Mr. Strahan should be attached to the house in which he was born and died is not remarkable. It was consistent with the plan of life in which he had been educated. The house was in truth classic ground—not a room in it that was not dear to his remembrance. In that hospitable mansion he had, from his earliest years, enjoyed the conversation of the eminent literary characters above mentioned, and it was there that he entertained their successors up to the present period. Some years, indeed, before his death, he had purchased a house and grounds at Ashted, Surrey, to which he retired in the summer months when his health permitted, and in which he took great pleasure; but this retirement was seldom of long duration, as the enlargement of his business and premises (the latter the most extensive in London) required his frequent attention. His life, indeed, was more laborious, and required greater strength of mind than can be readily conceived by those who have not attained the same eminence, and whose opinions have not been in equal demand by their contemporaries.

From the age to which he had arrived, and the company to which he had been accustomed, joined to the happiest powers of memory and recollection, his conversation was replete with literary anecdote, which he related in a manner that had all the charms of good humour, and all the security of the strictest veracity. In the latter quality he was a genuine pupil of Dr. Johnson. Whatever he related might be depended on. Nearly forty years ago, the writer of the present article, happening to relate an incident with some mistake in names as well as date, next morning received from Mr. Strahan a kind letter, rectifying his mistakes, and placing the little narrative on authentic proofs.

In all his intercourse with his friends and professional brethren, he evinced an uncommon vigour of mind, which, indeed, he retained to the last. Long experience always directed him to that which was most salutary. In cases of professional difficulty, no man could see

his way more clearly. It was wise, therefore, as well as common, for his brethren to solicit his advice, which, whether himself interested or not, was always given with ready kindness, and never without effect. The peculiarities of his temper were of the most amiable kind, and of the numerous friends and connections who have outlived him, there are none who have not a pensive recollection of many instances of his kindness.

Benevolence was a striking feature in his character. In 1822 he presented 1000*l.* 3 per cents. to the Literary Fund. It has already transpired in the public journals that he bequeathed by his will 1000*l.* each to six other charitable institutions, but these form but a part of the large sums periodically bestowed, although, as already noticed, with a secrecy which is not often observed in such transactions, and which was not violated by him even when, in some few cases, he had not met with the most grateful return. Much was given to those who had been the companions of his early life, and to many he contributed that assistance which afterwards rendered them independent.

During Mr. Strahan's long and active life, he filled various offices and relations, and in all his conduct was exemplary, although his career was not without difficulties and vicissitudes. In 1797 he was elected representative for Newport in Hampshire, in 1802 and 1806 for Wareham, in 1807 for Carlow, in 1812 for Aldeburgh, and sat in Parliament until 1818, when he retired from public life in consequence of his advanced age (71). In 1804 he was elected on the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company; but, as he was beginning to experience some of the infirmities of age, he declined the honourable degrees of office. In 1815, Mr. Strahan informed the Company, "that being desirous of treading in the steps of his respected father, (who had bequeathed 1000*l.* for the benefit of poor printers), he had transferred to the Company 1225*l.* four per cents. for the same charitable uses." He also presented to the Company a portrait of his father, an excellent likeness, copied by Sir William Beechey from an original by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Their court room is also decorated by a portrait of himself, by the late Wm. Owen, Esq. R.A. placed there at the expense of the Company about the time he became a benefactor.

It was not until February last that Mr. Strahan showed symptoms of decay. He had for some years become very corpulent, and seldom went abroad but in his carriage. But after the period mentioned, his health visibly declined; yet

such were the changes in his disorder, that his friends were frequently flattered by its favourable appearances. He was often enabled to take an airing in his carriage, and was much interested in the wonderful changes which have taken place in the western parts of the metropolis, as well as in its environs. A very few days before his death he was able to take one of these pleasant rides, and it was only the day before that event that symptoms of dissolution were visible. Yet up to the last, his mind seemed to retain its powers, and except in some moments of lethargy, he conversed with his usual acuteness on any subject that happened to occur. He was interred at Ashsted, on Friday Sept. 2.

JOHN MACKIE, M.D.

Dr. John Mackie was born at Dunfermline, in Fife, in the year 1748, and was descended from a very ancient Highland family, who possessed the lands of Creigh, Spanzedell, and Polrossie, in Sutherland, so far back as the year 1427.* But the highly-gifted subject of this brief memoir was not a person who stood in need of this sort of illustration, or indeed who was desirous of borrowing merit from the dead. Being intended at an early age for the medical profession, he was placed under the care of Dr. John Stedman, and accompanied him to the University of Edinburgh in 1763. Here, by extraordinary diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and an unusual aptitude for acquiring every sort of information, he soon became a favourite pupil in the classes of Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and Black; and we have the authority of his schoolfellow and college companion, the late Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood (himself one of the most universally respected men of his time), for saying, that both at school and college young Mackie was the most remarkably popular youth he had ever known.

Dr. Mackie first settled in practice at Huntingdon, and afterwards at Southampton, where he remained above twenty years, although tempted in the course of that period, by strong solicitations, to move both to Bath and to London. It has been well observed by Paley, that, if a metropolitan residence presents more attraction to a man of talent than a provincial town, he is often rewarded

* Donald M'Kie, or M'Kay, the immediate ancestor of this branch of the family, who signalized himself at the battle of Tullumtarwigh A.D. 1406, was the third son of Neil, eighth Baron of Farre, in Strathnaver, brother to Angus the ancestor of Lord Reay.

for resisting them, by the closer friendships which local circumstances throw in his way, by a greater degree of independence, and by the consciousness of being the means of improving the tone of the little circle around him. Of these advantages Dr. Mackie was perfectly sensible, and he was confirmed in them by a conversation with Dr. Baillie about the year 1804. On casually complimenting that illustrious physician, during a medical consultation, on the pre-eminence to which he had attained, Dr. Baillie replied, in an impressive manner, "Dr. Mackie, *you* are the object of my envy: *you* have a full practice in the country; *you* are actively employed, without being harassed; *you* enjoy pure air, the society of friends, and intervals of leisure, which *I* can scarcely ever command; and *you* talk of retiring from business in a few years, whilst *I* feel that *I* shall die in harness."*

On a calm retrospection of his life, Dr. Mackie was indeed accustomed to consider this as the happiest period of it; for, besides the satisfaction of having extended the sphere of his practice over an immense surface, being often called into the neighbouring counties of Wilts, Dorset, Sussex, Surrey, and even beyond Henley-upon-Thames, he had the pleasure of knowing that none of his numerous competitors ever spoke of him with any other feeling than that of cordial esteem. Few men, in the course of a long professional career, have encountered less personal enmity, or conciliated more valuable and lasting friendships. To him we may apply the words of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, speaking of Warren, "*Nemo eo semel usus est medico, quin socium voluerit, et amicum.*"

In that quality, which ought to be the brightest ornament of a British physician, in disinterestedness, he was pre-eminent. His attention being devoted to the higher objects of his profession, he could not stoop to petty gains; and he had so much of that liberality, which belongs to a truly philosophic mind, that he is believed to have refused half as many fees as he received.

Few practitioners had a better knowledge of the treatment of consumption. Patients in that disease were sent to him from the metropolis, and from the northern counties; and he was in frequent correspondence and consultation with the first names of the profession—Sir Lucas Pepys, Sir Richard and John

Jebb, Lettsom, Fothergill, Pitcairn, Saunders, Denman, Reynolds, Pemberton, Farquhar, Fraser, Baillie, Halford, Knighton, Bain (of London), Andrew Duncan, sen. (of Edinburgh), Percival, the younger (of Dublin), Wall (of Oxford), Pennington (of Cambridge), Falconer (of Bath), Raitt (of Huntingdon), Moncrieffe (of Bristol), Carriek (of Clifton), Fowler (of Salisbury), Robertson Barclay (of Cavill), and John Storer (of Nottingham). To all of these persons he was more or less personally known; but with the two latter estimable men he maintained an uninterrupted friendship, and epistolary intercourse, for more than half a century.

Whilst in full business, Dr. Mackie contrived to read a great deal, and, as it were, to make time to peruse the most remarkable publications of the day; but this was not done without detriment to his eyes, by reading constantly with open curtains at earliest dawn, and afterwards in the day-time, during his rapid journeys in his carriage. We may here mention, that his favourite English author was Young, and his favourite Latin classic Horace. An edition of each of these writers was always to be found in the pockets of his post-chaise. We have sometimes seen there an odd volume of Guy Patin, and some of the witty productions of Dr. Gregory.

His hand-writing, like all his other accomplishments, was elegant, and very different from the slovenly scrawl of many eminent physicians, who appear to esteem too lightly the habit of distinct writing—a habit which, it may be remarked, not only gives pleasure in the intercourse of friendship, but which may extend life itself, by promoting accuracy in the compounding of medicines.

Though educated under his maternal uncle, Andrew Donaldson,* whose religious opinions were peculiar; and though attached to a profession which has been too frequently accused of a leaning towards scepticism, it is gratifying to know that Dr. Mackie always acknowledged his belief in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and that he was firmly attached to the Church of England. He may be said to have been passionately fond of pulpit eloquence, an attentive listener to, and more than once in his life a composer of sermons. Even when fully occupied, he was a regular attendant on the ministry of his worthy rector, Dr. Richard Mant (father

* This melancholy anticipation was realized, Dr. Baillie was cut off in the sixtieth year of his age (in

* An etching of this extraordinary character exists, though very rare, by Kay, in which he is represented with a flowing beard, reading a Hebrew Book on a bookseller's counter.

of the present Bishop of Down and Connor), constantly and cordially co-operating with him in his benevolent exertions for the good of his extensive parish of All Saints. With party politics he never interfered; and though a supporter of Mr. Pitt's measures, during the period of the French revolution, he always abstained from voting in the memorable election contests at Southampton.

In the year 1814, at the conclusion of the general peace, Dr. Mackie resolved to obey the judicious precept of Horace, "*solve senescentem*," and prepared to quit a profession to which he had devoted forty of the best years of his life with singular assiduity and success. He left Southampton, not without some painful struggles, on the 27th of September; and many will still remember the affecting parting with his friends on that day. In walking from his own residence above the Bar to the Quay, opposite the Custom-house, where he embarked for Havre, on board the *Chesterfield*, Capt. Wood, he was detained more than three hours, receiving as he went along the affectionate farewells of his patients, and of many inhabitants and visitors, to whom he was before unknown. This scene of melancholy gratification was only relieved by a *bon-mot* of his friend, Mr. Jekyll, then residing at Paulsons, "Oh! Doctor, you are only going to pay a visit to the *Cyclades* (sick ladies): we shall soon have you back again amongst us." This remark was not only humorous, but in some degree prophetic, for Dr. Mackie had no sooner arrived in Paris than Mrs. Fitzherbert requested his advice; and a few days after he reached Marseilles, Lord Winchelsea called on him to desire his attendance on his sister, Mrs. Fielding. With both these requests he cheerfully complied, observing to the last-mentioned nobleman, that when he quitted England he meant to leave behind him the practice of physic, but that his leisure and experience should always be at the service of his countrymen. Some years afterwards, when on the verge of seventy, heedless of fatigue or inconvenience, he made two long and arduous journeys in Italy—the one over the Apennines, by night, from Florence to Bologna; the other from Rome to Naples, through a country at that moment infested with robbers, expressly to visit Lord Hinchinbroke and Lady Glenbervie, who were dangerously ill.

But if Dr. Mackie, when abroad, had abundant exercise amongst his countrymen for his professional talents, they were by no means suffered to lie dormant amongst foreigners. At Rome

(where he was called, by way of eminence, "*il celebre Medico Inglese*") he was consulted by the Queen of Spain, the Prince Poniatowski, and Louis Buonaparte;* at Geneva, by the celebrated juriconsultist, Etienne Dumont, and by Mons. de Rocca, the second husband of Madame de Stael.

Let it not be supposed, because we have necessarily introduced into this memoir the names of a few great and opulent individuals, that Dr. Mackie confined his attention solely to them; for it may be safely stated, that no English physician on the Continent held his talents and knowledge more universally at the command of his poorer fellow-countrymen. Comparatively speaking, there are but few indigent travellers, residing in, or passing through the great cities of Europe. Some, however, especially in the sea-ports, are often to be met with; and these, whenever they applied to him, were sure to find relief from his purse, if they did not derive benefit from his prescriptions.

From many of the French emigrants, to whom, during the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, he had been kind at Southampton, attending their sick beds gratuitously, sending them provisions from his kitchen, and emptying his wardrobe, to supply their immediate wants, he received the most gratifying civilities during his travels in France. It has been too much the custom in England to denounce this class of men as heartless and ungrateful, forgetting, or unwilling to acknowledge, that series of kindnesses, which preserved them from starvation and massacre. A writer of travels has gone so far as to state, that a glass of *eau sucrée* was the extent of their practical hospitality to their English friends. This colouring Dr. Mackie was enabled to declare to be false, from his own repeated experience; and he has been heard to say, that gratitude, hospitality, and complaisance, were never more beautifully combined, than in the entertainments given to him by Monsieur des Moulins, at Bordeaux; M. Sèvele Cazotte, at Versailles; M. le Marechal de Viomenil, at Paris; M. le Marquess d'Albertas, at Marseilles; and Monsieur de Monblanc (well known in the University of Oxford as an able teacher of the French and Italian languages during the Revolution), now Archbishop of Tours.

* Having refused pecuniary remuneration for his attendance, the ex-king presented him with two views of Tivoli, by Granet, an artist since known to the British public by his interior of a convent, purchased for George the Fourth.

Dr. Mackie passed the greater part of ten years on the Continent, sojourning chiefly at Spa, Brussels, Baden, Vichy, Tours, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Lausanne, Geneva, and Vevey. At the latter place he printed (for private distribution only) an essay, entitled, "A Sketch of a new Theory of Man;" which was immediately translated into French by M. le Ministre Monneron, of Oron, in the canton de Vaud. This little work, to those who enjoyed the acquaintance of its author, will always remain valuable, as reflecting an image of his mind, and reviving his favourite notions in their recollection, together with his easy and elegant method of conveying them.

It is to be lamented, that the subject of our memoir had so little of the prevalent passion for authorship, and that he never was a candidate for literary fame. During the course of his practice, he considered it indeed to be his duty to publish several remarkable medical cases. One of these, on Tetanus, has been transferred to the pages of the Encyclopedia, and was lately quoted from the chair of the Professor of Medicine at the London University. But he could not be prevailed on to give to the world a series of Letters on Education, written to his son during the first year of his residence at Oxford; nor some Observations on Regimen, addressed to a foreign physician: the latter subject being one to which he was well known to have paid particular attention.

There is another subject, on which, on his retirement from the world, he was recommended by the late Mr. Townsend to employ his pen, namely, the Biography of his contemporaries. For a work of this sort he was admirably qualified, having a memory stored with anecdote, and having been personally known to so many distinguished men. From the peculiar advantage of Dr. Stedman's early introductions—from his intimacy with the noble families of Hinchinbroke and Broadlands, where literary characters used to assemble at certain periods of the year—from his residence at a place of fashionable resort, like Southampton—and from his long *sejour* in several of the capitals of Europe—it is not surprising that a person of popular manners, and fascinating conversation, living almost to a Nestorian age, and having seen nearly three generations, should have formed a very numerous acquaintance. A list now before us shows Dr. Mackie to have been known to the following celebrated persons, in addition to those eminent men of his own profession whom we have already enumerat-

ed:—Home, Robertson, Blair, Johnson, Boswell, Langton, Horne Tooke, Antisejanus Scott, Lord Buchan, Basil Montagu, Sir Joseph Banks, Omai, Dr. Solander, Captain Cooke, Lord Rodney, Howard the philanthropist, Sir H. Englefield, the first Earl of Malmesbury, Count Rumford, Lord Glenbervie, Mitford the historian, Dugald Stewart, Andrew Dalzell, Dr. Wolcott, Archbishop Magee, Bishop Tomline, John Eardley Wilmot, Thomas Bowdler, Frederick North, Mrs. Eliz. Carter, Miss L. M. Hawkins, Mrs. Barbauld, J. G. le Maistre, de Sismondi, Berthollet, Thorvaldsen, Fabbroni, Akerblad, Aعرbe, Simond, Canova, &c. Of these eminent individuals, in his latter days, he used to converse with unusual animation; and it was like lifting up the curtain of the past, to hear this venerable octogenarian talking of the master-spirits of his time. Nor was there any of that moroseness about him, in speaking of by-gone times, for which Horace Walpole, and many of the literati of the last century, seemed inclined to plead a sort of privilege. Miss Hawkins, in her Memoirs, speaks of him as one of the most agreeable conversationalists she had ever known, bringing to bear on all subjects the resources of a ready, acute, and luminous mind.

On his return from the Continent, Dr. M. was applied to by Sir Walter Farquhar to take charge of several invalids, who were about to repair thither for the sake of health, but a feeling consciousness of impaired powers, which none but himself perceived, and which is peculiar to men of a strong character, induced him to decline some flattering and profitable offers. He fixed on Bath, that delightful cradle of old age, as a residence for several winters; but a severe domestic calamity (the premature death of his son-in-law, in 1827), which he felt with all the keen sensibility of youth, brought him to Chichester, where he breathed his last, on the 29th of January, 1831, after a residence of three years. He was nearly eighty when he came to settle at that place. Age had already dimmed, though not obscured, the brightness of his faculties, and weakened his power, but not his inclination to do good. Although he could not, as formerly, attract by the force of his eloquence, or inspire gratitude by his skill and tenderness in alleviating disease, yet the charm of unaffected kindness and cheerful piety operated equally on young and old, high and low, who were brought within his sphere, and inspired those with warm attachment who knew him only in the vale of years. W

mily had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing him valued and beloved, at a period when many are thought useless members of society; thus proving, that neither youth, nor vigour, nor eloquence, nor science, nor even usefulness, are necessary to conciliate love. Benevolence, a total forgetfulness of self, and consideration for others, will invest age and infirmity with the powers of pleasing, and will ensure happiness to the possessor of such a disposition. Instead of the tardy and reluctant services of unwilling attendants, he engaged the devoted attention of all who approached him; and if he often expressed great partiality for the inhabitants of Chichester, they returned his affection with every possible mark of kindness and regard. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his decease; and his death, which was without a struggle, cannot be better described than in the words of Suetonius:—"Sortitus exitum facilem, et qualem semper optaverat, nam fere quoties audisset cito ac nullo cruciatus defunctum quempiam, sibi et suis *obavaciar* similem (hoc enim verbo uti solebat) precabatur." His abstemious habits, and natural activity, joined to a fine constitution, had enabled him to enjoy a most extraordinary length of uninterrupted health; for, except a slight attack on his lungs, which he parried by drinking the goat's milk at Amibrie, in the Highlands, in 1790, he was never confined by sickness to bed forty-eight hours in his life. To his extreme temperance also may fairly be attributed, under Providence, much of the comfort and tranquillity of his old age, his total freedom from pain or irritability, and the inexpressible blessing of preserving his judgment unclouded, and his memory unimpaired, to the close of life.

His remains were interred, by his own express desire, in the most private manner, in the village church-yard of West Hampnett, near Chichester. The mourners were—his son, the Rev. John William Mackie, his nephew, the Rev. George Porcher, of Oakwood, and his friend, Dr. Forbes, who had watched his gradual decline with unremitting kindness and assiduity. The funeral service was performed by the worthy Vicar, the Rev. Cecil Greene, who alluded to his loss, in a very feeling manner, in a sermon preached on the subsequent Sunday. The Rev. Chas. Hardy also preached a funeral sermon at the Sub-deanery Church in Chichester, taking for his text, "Let me die the death of the righteous." This sermon was much admired for its simplicity and truth.

Dr. Mackie was married to Dorothea-Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Des Champs (de Marsilly), Rector of Pillesden, Dorset, and Chaplain to the Queen of Prussia. This lady was allied to some of the most illustrious Protestant families in France. Her maternal ancestor, Daniel Chamier, the intrepid leader of that virtuous and persecuted body, boldly advocated their cause in several interviews with Henry the Fourth, and was subsequently fixed on to draw up the famous Edict of Nantes, the revocation of which, in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, was so disastrous to France, and so beneficial to England, Holland, and Germany.

Mrs. Mackie was much admired for the brilliancy of her wit, which is hereditary in the Chamier family, as well as for her other accomplishments; and having been educated chiefly amongst foreigners, became deeply versed in French literature. She may be said to have been the first to give to her fair countrywomen a picture of Madame de Sevigné in an English dress, by a spirited translation, which she published in 1802 (see our Review of it in vol. LXXII. 1215).

By this marriage, which proved in every respect a most happy one, as Mrs. Mackie was not only an affectionate and exemplary wife and mother, but a congenial friend and companion, he left one son, now Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one daughter, widow of the late lamented John Mackie Leslie, esq. (see Obituary, Nov. 1827.)

A fine portrait of Dr. Mackie was painted in oils by Mr. Barber, of Nottingham, about the year 1808; and another very excellent likeness, in miniature, was taken by a young and promising artist, Mr. John Moore, of Carlisle-street, Soho-square, which was engraved by Freeman, in October, 1830.

THOMAS GREATOREX, Esq. F.R.S.

July 18. At Hampton, aged 73, Thomas Greatorex, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Organist of Westminster Abbey, Conductor of his Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, &c.

Mr. Greatorex was a native of Derbyshire. He came to London in 1772, and became a pupil of Dr. Cooke, organist and master of the boys at Westminster Abbey, under whose tuition so many eminent professors received their education. In 1774, 1775, and 1776, he attended Lord Sandwich's Christmas oratorios at Hinchinbrook, and there derived the greatest advantage, not only from hearing Handel's music performed

with the utmost precision and effect, but also from the friendship and acquaintance of Mr. Bates, who conducted those performances. This was of the greatest advantage in forming the taste, and directing the studies of a young musician. At the establishment of the Ancient Concert, in 1776, Grestorex assisted in the choruses; and he continued a performer there, until he was advised to try a northern air for the re-establishment of his health, and he accepted the situation of organist of the cathedral of Carlisle in 1780. Here, although the emoluments were small, he has been heard to say, that he spent some of the happiest days of his life. He spent two evenings of each week in a select society, in which were included Dr. Percy, the late Bishop of Dromore, then Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Charles Law, the late Bishop of Elphin, and Archdeacon Paley. In 1784 he resigned the situation; and went to Italy, where he studied vocal music, and received instructions in singing for two years from Santarelli, the most celebrated singer of his time at Rome. He also visited all the other principal cities of Italy, and returned to England through Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland, at the end of 1788.

He now established himself in London, and very soon had his time fully occupied as a teacher of singing. In 1793, on the resignation of Mr. Bates, he was, without solicitation, appointed conductor of the Ancient Concert, which post he retained until his death. In 1801 he contributed to the restoration of the Vocal Concert; and in 1819 he succeeded to the situation formerly held by his master, Dr. Cooke (who died in 1793), as organist and master of the boys at Westminster Abbey.*

His publications consisted of a compilation of Psalm Tunes, harmonised by himself, and dedicated by permission to the King; and the arrangements of many musical compositions for the Ancient or Vocal Concert, by adding complete orchestral, vocal, and instrumental parts.

His pursuits were not altogether confined to music; he was no mean mathe-

matician, and was much attached to astronomy, possessing several valuable telescopes. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The funeral of Mr. Grestorex took place at Westminster Abbey on the 25th of July; it was attended by three of his sons and nine particular friends as mourners, besides several eminent professors and amateurs. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Dean ordered the organ to be divested of the coverings erected round it in consequence of the preparations for the coronation, when the members of the choir, and the children of the Chapel Royal, sang Dr. Greene's fine anthem of "Lord, let me know my end." The service was performed by the Dean of Ripon, as Subdean, and Dr. Dakins, the Precentor; and the body deposited near that of Dr. Cooke, in the West Cloister.

THE BARON SEQUIER.

May 13. M. Armand-Louis-Maurice Segquier, the French Consul-general in London, a Chevalier of St. Louis, and Commander of the Legion of Honour.

He was of the same family as the celebrated Chancellor, and younger brother to the Premier President of the Cour Royale. He was one of the pages of Louis XVI. and afterwards an officer of dragoons in the army of Condé. On his return to France he was appointed Consul at Patna, and subsequently made prisoner by the English at Pondicherry. He was brought to England, and not released until the treaty of Amiens. He was soon after appointed Consul at Trieste, whence he passed to Illyria, where he held that post until those provinces were evacuated by the French. He received the title of Baron soon after the Restoration; and was by Louis XVIII. appointed Consul-general in London, which honourable office he held to the day of his death. He was in correspondence with most of the distinguished statesmen of the age, concerning the great questions of commerce and industry which are interesting in all countries; and his active and enlightened mind was sure to select the best means of information, and to employ it in the most advantageous manner. His manners afforded a fine specimen of the French nobleman, in whom an extreme urbanity never intruded on the quiet dignity of a gentleman. He was fond of conversation, and was at once argumentative and playful. He wrote several small dramatic pieces, performed at the Theatre des Vaudevilles, which were extremely popular.

* The organists of Westminster Abbey since Dr. Cooke's death have been as follow:—Dr. Sam. Arnold succeeded Dr. Cooke 29th Sept. 1793; Mr. Robert Cooke (Dr. Cooke's son) succeeded Dr. Arnold 7th Dec. 1802; Mr. Ebenezer Williams succeeded Mr. Cooke 1st Oct. 1814; and Mr. Grestorex succeeded Mr. Williams 30th Dec. 1819.

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LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 27. In his 16th year, Francis, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth. From his earliest years he was remarkable for the clearness and strength of his understanding, and for the vigorous use which he made of his faculties in the acquirement of knowledge; so that, at the early age of 15, he had surpassed other boys of the same age in youthful studies; and approached to the full grown man, not less in general acquirement than in bodily stature. His thirst of knowledge and spirit of emulation were so great, as to require often to be rather repressed than encouraged; since it was feared that the excitement thence arising might prove, as afterwards unhappily was found to be the case, too powerful for his bodily frame, weakened by excessive growth. In the month of March last, he was a candidate for the scholarship founded at Eton school by the Duke of Newcastle; and, after the examination was concluded, it was found that his mind was over-fatigued by the anxiety and exertion attending it. He was, in consequence, desired to abstain from his books altogether, and appeared for a time to improve in health; but his headaches and fever returned, and under these attacks the powers of nature soon gave way. He was all mildness and gentleness in his disposition; tractable and obedient; and entered with no less spirit into all bovish games and amusements, than into his school studies, and the pursuit of knowledge. In addition to this, what is a peculiar consolation to his relatives, the strength and correctness of his religious and moral feelings and habits were such, as is rarely attained by persons of his age.

Aug. 7. In Whitehart-court, Bishopsgate, aged 64, Ann, widow of Mr. Mark Burgess, many years an inhabitant of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

Aug. 15. At the Coach and Horses, in St. Martin's-lane, aged 28, Robert Baldwin, a noted prize-fighter, commonly known as Whiteheaded Bob.

Aug. 26. Aged 47, Sophia, widow of Joseph Baron de Pavaricini.

Aug. 27. S. Dawson, esq. of Pall-mall.

Aug. 28. Aged 70, M. Kemp, esq. of Swinton-st.

Aug. 29. In Downing-st. Alexander Dawson, esq. M.P. for Louth, a victim to the excitement and fatigue of the Reform debates.

Aug. 29. At North Foreland Lodge, aged 63, M. Isacke, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Hackney, aged 73, Thos. Newsom, esq.

Aug. 30. By jumping from a gig at Blackheath, Mrs. Norris, of Camberwell, widow of T. Norris, M.D., and dau. of the late Wm. Taylor, esq. merchant, both of Hull.

Aug. 31. Aged 45, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Heathcote, of the Bengal Establishment.

In Woburn-pl. Nicholas Darlington Kent, esq. of Clifford's Inn, and of Downland House, Hants.

At Wandsworth Common, Wm. Borradaile, esq. father of the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, Vicar of Wandsworth.

Aged 12 months, Henry, only child of Bethell Walrond, esq. M.P.

Sept. 1. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 61, Wm. J. Bethell, esq.

Sept. 2. In Sackville-st. aged 75, her Grace Mary-Isabella Duchess dowager of Rutland; aunt to the Duke of Beaufort and Countess of Burlington. She was born Aug. 3, 1756, the 5th and youngest dau. of Charles 4th Duke of Beaufort by Elizabeth Lady Bottetourt; was married to Charles 4th Duke of Rutland Dec. 26, 1775; and left his widow Oct. 24, 1787, having given birth to the present Duke of Rutland, three other sons, and two daughters. The Duchess was a most beautiful woman, and was for many years a leader of *haut ton*. There are several engraved portraits of her Grace; one is a whole length by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by Green, 1780.

Sept. 4. In Finsbury-sq. in his 30th year, Dr. C. M. Kind.

Sept. 6. Charles-Baring, youngest son of Henry S. Northcote, esq. of Portland-place, and grandson of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.

Sept. 10. In Henrietta-st. in her 90th year, the Right Hon. Anne Countess of Mornington. She was born June 23, 1742, the 2d dau. of Arthur 1st Viscount Dungannon, by Anne, 3d dau. of Edmund-Francis Stafford, esq.; was married to Garrett 1st Earl of Mornington Feb. 6, 1759, and left a widow May 22, 1784, with five sons, four of whom have become Peers of the realm, and two daughters: viz.—1. Richard-Colley, who succeeded as 2nd earl of Mornington, and was in 1799 created Marquess Wellesley; 2. William Lord Maryborough; 3. Lady Anne, married to Chas. Culling Smith, esq.; 4. Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.; 5. Hon. and Rev. Gerald V. Wellesley, D.D.; 6. Lady Mary-Elizabeth, who died in 1794; 7. Henry Lord Cowley.

Sept. 13. At Lower Clapton, aged 88, Susannah, widow of R. Hennell, esq. of Edmonton.

In Sambrook-court, aged 88, Ann, widow of D. Laing, esq. of Balham-hill.

At Hampstead, aged 35, C. Irving, esq.

Sept. 16. At Blackheath, aged 70, Geo. Ellis, esq. solicitor, of Abingdon-street, and for many years treasurer of the Grey Coat-Hospital, Westminster.

Sept. 17. At Kensington, Carolina, wife of J. Chippendale, esq.

In Mornington-place, aged 82, Willoughby Lacy, esq. formerly patentee of Drury-

lane Theatre, and one of the contemporaries of Garrick.

Sept. 20. Aged 36, Benjamin Spiller, esq. Librarian of the House of Commons. He was the first who held that office, which arose out of the arrangements made by the late Speaker, to secure more ready means of consulting the journals, &c. belonging to the House. He displayed so much patient industry and clearness of head in the formation of catalogues, &c. as to draw forth the particular eulogium of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham and others, on the question of advancing Mr. Spiller's salary to 300*l.* a year.

BERKS.—*July ...* At Sunninghill, the Rt. Hon. Philippa Baroness Sunderlin. She was the eldest dau. of Godolphin Rooper, esq. of Berkhamstead Castle, Herts, was married in 1778, to Richard Malone, esq. who was created Lord Sunderlin in 1785, and died in 1816, when his title became extinct. They never had any family.

Sept. 3. At Reading, Maria-Anne, wife of Major Cameron, late 87th Reg.

Oct. 7. At Woolhampton Rectory, Eliza, wife of the Rev. L. M. Halton.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 22.* At his residence at High Wycombe, aged 77, James Sutton, esq. formerly of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.

Lately. At Cholesbury, aged 80, from a wound received whilst shooting, Thos. Lovett, esq. son of Sackville Hatch Lovett, esq. and great-grandson of Col. John L. ancestor of Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe House, Bart. Mr. Lovett was a most accomplished and elegant gentleman. He married in 1830, Caroline, dau. of Wm. Railton, esq. architect, and has left an infant child.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 19.* At Ely, aged 86, Francis Bagge, esq. for many years High Bailiff, and in the commission of the peace for the isle of Ely, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

Aug. 20. At Moulton, near Newmarket, aged 76, Robert Isaacson, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug. 16.* At Macclesfield, Clement Madeley Newbold, B.A. Fellow and Hulman Exhibitioner of Brasenose coll. Oxf.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Aug. 10.* At Wirkworth, aged 43, Frances, youngest dau. of Chas. Hurt, esq.

DEVON.—*Aug. 25.* At Exeter, Mrs. Frances Tomkins, dau. of the late Rev. Chichester Tomkins, of St. Winnow, Cornwall.

Lately.—At Plymouth, Anne, wife of Capt. Usherwood, R.N. eldest dau. of late Rev. Digory Jose, of Poughill, Cornwall.

Sept. 16. At Exeter, aged 82, William Gater, esq. son of the Rev. Wm. G. Rector of St. Mary Major's, Exeter, and of Lapford.

Sept. 18. At Exmouth, Samuel Bates Ferris, esq. M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c.

DORSET.—*Aug. 22.* At Weymouth, the widow of T. G. Worthington, esq. of Halse, Somerset.

At Weymouth, aged 76, Wm. King Par-

sons, esq. brother of the late Capt. Robert Parsons, of Downing-street.

Sept. 6. At Fordington, aged 30, Ellen, wife of the Rev. D. Clemetson.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 70, John-Russell Rowntree, esq. conveyancer, Durham.

Sept. 13. At Elwick Hall, aged 65, the wife of the Hon. Sir James-Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 23.* At Waltham Abbey, in jumping from a phaeton, aged 25, Capt. Gordon, of the 51st.

At Halsted, aged 58, John Vaizey, esq.

Aug. 24. At Hockley, aged 85, J. Willes, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 22.* At Bristol, aged 69, William Hurle, esq.

At Shurdington, James Blackman, M.D. F.R.S. late of Ramsbury.

Aug. 25. At Gloucester, J. Bill, esq. of Llandrinio-hall, Montg. formerly of Bread-street.

Lately. At Eastington-lodge, aged 29, Mary, wife of Peter Liversage, esq.

Sept. 8. At Bristol, aged 97, Matthew Brickdale, esq. formerly representative in Parliament for that city. He was first returned at the general election of 1768; at the next in 1774 was beaten by the celebrated Burke and Mr. Cruger, and petitioned without success; was re-chosen in 1780, and sat in two Parliaments until the dissolution in 1790.

At Clifton, Martha, widow of W. Broderip, esq.

HANTS.—*Aug. 7.* At Lyndhurst, Mary, widow of Robert Houghton, esq. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Bishop Stoke.

Aug. 28. At Anglesey Villa, aged 48, Mary, wife of Capt. Prevost, R.N.

Lately. At Ropley, aged 59, Wm. Budd, esq.

At the Convent of Nuns, St. Peter's-st. Winchester, aged 90, Rev. Mr. le Marquent.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lt.-Col. Robert Anwyl, half-pay unattached. He was appointed Lieut. 4th foot 1779, Capt. 1804, brevet Major 1813, and Lieut.-Col. 1817. He served in the Peninsula, where in 1812 he was appointed Major of Brigade; and received a medal for the siege of St. Sebastian.

Sept. 9. At Shirley, aged 86, Mr. Robert Knell, a famous book-collector.

Sept. 3. At Portsmouth, in his 20th year, Samuel-John, youngest son of John Foster, esq. of Biggleswade.

At Ryde, John Lind, M.D. many years Senior Physician at Haslar Hospital.

Sept. 4. At Southampton, Oswald Werge, formerly Lieut.-Col. 17th Light Dragoons. He entered the army in 1792 as Cornet in the 17th dragoons, and purchased his Lieutenantancy in 1793. In 1795 he accompanied part of his regiment to the West Indies, where he was present at the storming

Port Royal, and other affairs during the insurrection in Grenada, and remained until the close of 1797. He purchased his troop in 1798. In 1805 he served with his regiment at the storming of Monte Video and attack on Buenos Ayres; in 1808 he returned to England, but in the same year was ordered to the East Indies, where he served for several years. He obtained his Majority in 1808; and in 1817 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 17th dragoons.

At Southampton, aged 66, the widow of Clement Fall, esq. of Jersey.

Sept. 5. At South Warnborough, Wm. Pears, esq.

Sept. 6. Aged 23, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. J. S. Rashleigh, Rector of Wickham.

HEREFORD.—*Lately*. Catherine, only dau. of late John Fownhope Lechmere, esq. of Fownhope Court.

HERTS.—Sept. 15. At Northaw, Frances, third dau. of late Thomas Le Blanc, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Sept. 7. At Huntingdon, aged 66, Mr. T. Robertson, for many years manager of the Boston Company of comedians; in which company both he and his father were born.

KENT.—Aug. 23. At Upper Halling, William Golding, who in June last completed his 100th year. Up to that time he was in the habit of spending his evenings in a public-house in the village, where he occasionally favoured the company with a song, which he sung with all the spirit and vivacity of youth. He had followed the occupation of a woodreeve.

Sept. 5. At Wellington, aged 65, Jane, wife of Rev. Stephen Tucker.

LANCASHIRE.—Aug. 15. At Mortfield, aged 28, James Grundy Cross, esq. M.A. of Downing-college, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

Aug. 16. At Bleasdale, aged 24, by the accidental discharge of one of the barrels of his gun, as he was engaged in loading the other, Richard Entwistle, jun. esq. of Rushulme, B.A. of Brasenose College.

Lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Atherton, of Prescott. She has by her will given to the vicar and steward of Prescott (for the time being) 500*l.* in trust, for "old men and widows, being decayed housekeepers of Prescott." To the grammar school in that town 500*l.*; to the Public Infirmary at Liverpool 1,000*l.*; to the Asylum for the Blind, Liverpool, 500*l.*; to the Blue Coat Hospital, Liverpool, 500*l.*; to the Warrington Meeting, or Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans, 500*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; to the Dispensary at Ormskirk, 100*l.*; and to the poor of the respective parishes of Ormskirk, Scarisbrick, Skelmersdale, and Bickerstaff, 10*l.* each. The will was proved by the oaths of the Rev. Gilbert Furde and William Shaw, the executors. The personal estate (within the province of Canterbury) of the testatrix was sworn under 30,000*l.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Aug. 16. Aged 55, Robert Stuart Hurst Whitworth, esq. of Stamford, only son of the late Robert Hurst, esq. and nephew of the late Rev. William Whitworth, Archdeacon of Sarum, in conformity with whose will he took the additional name of Whitworth.

Aug. 17. At Sutterton, aged 71, Mr. John Wheelton.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 4. At Hampton, Edward B. Sugden, esq. the eldest surviving son of Sir E. B. Sugden.

Sept. 9. Aged 84, at Harrow, Martha, wife of the Rev. S. Evans.

Sept. 16. At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Rowland Cotton, widow of Adm. Cotton.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 9. At Shelfanger Hall, aged 59, Mr. Richard Ellis, who with his progenitors have been in the occupation of that extensive domain, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, a century and a half.

Aug. 10. At Norwich, in his 23d year, B. W. Bloom, Esq. of Caius college, Camb. nephew of the Rev. Mr. Walker of Bury.

Sept. 1. At the house of her brother the Rev. Jeremiah Ives Day, Yelverton Rectory, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. D. H. Urquhart, of Broadmayne, co. Dorset.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Northampton, John Hoyland, Esq. formerly of York; author of "An Historical Survey of the Gypsies," and other works.

Sept. 22. At Gayton, in her 11th year, Marianne Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Butler, D.D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Aug. 25. Aged 74, Alice, widow of C. Blackett, Esq., of Wylam.

Sept. 6. At Newcastle, aged 70, George Anderson, esq. formerly Major of 34th foot, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Northumberland.

NOTTS.—Sept. 11. At Tuxford, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Mason.

OXON.—Aug. 21. At Oxford, aged 82, Mr. John Joy, one of the oldest Members of the City Council, having been elected into it in 1786, and served the office of Chamberlain in 1795.

Aug. 30. At Kidlington, aged 82, Catherine, widow of Mr. Alderman Bobart, of Woodstock.

SALOP.—At Preston, aged 77, Mrs. Frances Plant, youngest dau. of Rev. R. Felton, formerly Vicar of Walsall.

At Shrewsbury, in his 60th year, S. Ward, esq. for 22 years Capt. and Adjutant in the Shrewsbury and South Salopian regiments of Yeomanry.

SOMERSET.—Aug. 18. Henry Selwyn, of Bath, esq. and Harriet, his wife. They were among the sufferers on board the *Rothsay Castle* (see p. 169).

Aug. 23. At Bath, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Albert Gledstaes, kn't. who died April 25, 1818.

Aug. 29. At Crewkerne, aged 84, Peter Payne, esq. formerly a banker of that town.

Lately. At Meare, aged 75, Shuckborough How, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

At Harrington, the widow of Wm. Hippisley, esq. of Wells.

Sept. 3. At Bath, Henry Jeffreys, esq. only remaining son of Humphrey Jeffreys, esq. of Bristol.

At Enmore, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of W. Cruickshank, esq.

Sept. 5. At East Charlton, Mary, wife of Rev. John Hopkins Bradney, Vicar.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 28.* Aged 82, Joseph Lane, esq. of Greenhill, a magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Lately. Aged 65, Samuel Fletcher, esq. of Walsall.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug. 8.* Aged 82, Ann, wife of George Paske, esq. of Needham-market.

Sept. 2. C. S. Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, late of Bengal Civil Service.

SURREY.—*Sept. 12.* At Richmond, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, esq. of Rishy-park, near Hull.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Brighton, the widow of Charles Page, esq. of Oporto.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, Miss Beardmore, of Juniper-hall, Dorking.

Sept. 4. At Worthing, in his 80th year, Bartholomew Claypon, esq. of Boston.

Sept. 9. Aged 81, John Sargeant, esq. of Lavington.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 75, Margaret, widow of the Rev. R. Ormerod.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 24.* At the house of Wm. Phipson, esq. Edgbaston, aged 48, Gabriel J. M. de Lys, M.D. one of the Physicians to the General Hospital at Birmingham. He was the representative of a noble family in Britany; was brought to this country when a child, on his father's flying from the horrors of the Revolution, and was educated at the school for the sons of the French emigrant nobility at Penn in Bucks. He settled at Birmingham in 1808. He was an able Lecturer at the Philosophical institution of that town; and the School for Deaf and Dumb at Edgbaston, remains a monument of the interest which some of his lectures excited.

Lately. Aged 102, Mr. John Camell, of Mase Wood, Wootton.

Aged 75, S. Wheeley, esq. of Edgbaston. He has left legacies to charities in and near Birmingham: Hospital 500gs.; Blue Coat School 200gs.; Dispensary 200gs.; Deaf and Dumb Institution 200gs.; to the poor of Edgbaston, to be distributed annually in bread for ever, the dividends on 300*l.* stock in the 3 per cents; and 500*l.* towards building a church at Edgbaston.

WILTS.—*Aug. 20.* Aged 66, John Slade, esq. solicitor, of Devizes; and on the 25th, aged 92, James Slade, esq. solicitor, his son.

Aug. 24. Aged 64, William Tinker, esq. of Littleton House.

Lately. At Ashton Keynes, aged 77, Maurice Maskelyne Bennett, esq.

Aug. 27. At Imber, aged 76, Mrs. Gibbons, widow of the Rev. T. Gibbons, formerly of Honiton.

Sept. 10. At Seagry, aged 84, Mr. Thos. Sealy, one of the oldest tenants on the Tilney-Long estates.

Sept. 15. At the residence of her brother Major Oliveer, Manor-house, Potterne, aged 80, Mary Arnold, youngest dau. of the Rev. D. S. Oliveer, late Rector of Clifton, Beds.

WORCESTER.—*Sept. 1.* At Pershore, aged 96, the widow of Robert Poole, esq.

Sept. 7. At the residence of her brother, W. Carless, esq. Powick, Martha, wife of T. Griffiths, M.D. of Bristol.

Lately. At Hanley, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. Turberville, Vicar.

At Oldbury, aged 90, T. Cornock, esq. father of 20 children, and grandfather and great-grandfather of 60 descendants.

At Great Malvern, Colonel James Dawson West. He was appointed Lieut. 23d foot 1796, Captain 3d foot guards 1799, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1st foot guards 1812, and Colonel 1825. He served during almost the whole of the war, in Holland, the Peninsula, and France, and received a medal for the battle of the Nive.

YORK.—*Aug. 17.* At Doncaster, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, widow of John Pearson, esq. Alderman.

Aug. 24. At Welton, aged 68, Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Dikes, of Hull, eldest dau. of late Wm. Hey, esq. of Leeds.

At Leeds, aged 52, John White, esq. the celebrated violinist, and for many years organist of the churches of Harewood and Wakefield.

Aug. 26. At Brompton, aged 87, the widow of Rev. John Prowde, of Brough, youngest sister of late Rev. John Cayley, of Low Hall, Rector of Brompton.

Aug. 28. At Askern, aged 70, the widow of Mr. Ald. Murley, of Doncaster.

Aug. 31. At Pateley Bridges, aged 23, John Strother, M.D. son of Mr. Strother, surgeon, of that place.

Lately. At Richmond, Wm. Thompson, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and twice mayor of that borough.

At Scarborough, aged 72, John Pearson, esq. late of Leeds.

Sept. 4. At Stanwick, the seat of Lord Prudhoe, aged 47, Mary, wife of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle. She was the eldest dau. of the Most Rev. Chas. Manners Sutton, late Abp. of Canterbury; was married May 19, 1806, and has left a very numerous family.

Sept. 12. At Wakefield, Fidelia, widow of Dr. Monkhouse, Vicar of that parish.

WALES.—*Aug. 30.* Aged 79, C. Temple, Esq. of Oswestry, and of Llandrinio, Montgomery.

SCOTLAND.—July 31. At Dux

Perthshire, Marmaduke Ramsay, esq. M.A. F.L.S. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge; brother to Sir Alex. Ramsay, of Balmain, co. Kincardine, Bart. He was the fifth son of Sir Alexander the first and late Baronet, by Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., and graduated B.A. as 15th Wrangler 1818, M.A. 1821.

Lately. In Perthshire, Clerk Rattray, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

At Edington Lodge, Perthshire, aged 24, Wm. Jenkins, esq. eldest son of Geo. Danvers Jenkins, esq. of Thames Ditton.

IRELAND.—Aug. 11. At Cove, near Cork, aged 77, Dr. William Coppinger, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. He was consecrated in 1788.

Lately. At Killarney, Lt.-Col. Wm M'Carthy, late of 96th Regt. He was appointed Lieut. in the Irish brigade 1794, in the Minorca reg. 1799, Capt. 97th Foot 1801, Major 1809, Lt.-Col. of 96th Foot 1814. He was in active service during the whole of the French revolutionary war.

At Maypark, co. Waterford, aged 38, Sarah-Catherine, wife of George Meara, esq. and sister to Lord Viscount Bangor; the third dau. of the Hon. Edward Ward, by Lady Arabella Crosbie, dau. of Wm. Earl of Glendore. She was married Oct. 5, 1825.

ABROAD.—March 4. At Belton, near Grahamstown, South Africa, Wm. Wait, esq. formerly of Bristol.

March 25. On his passage from Madras to England, H. C. Fraser, esq. Captain 1st Royals.

April 10. On his passage home from Madras, C. J. Broun, esq. of E.I.C.'s Civil Service.

April .. At Madras, J. H. Stapleton, esq. 38th N.I., eldest son of Rev. A. Stapleton, Vicar of East Budleigh.

May .. At Bermuda, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lloyd, R.A. He was appointed First Lieut. 1795, Captain 1807, brevet Major 1814, and Lieut.-Col. 1826.

June 30. In Madeira, aged 22, Hugh, only son of Pudey Dawson, esq. of Sinnington Manor, co. York.

July 7. At Jamaica, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Anth. Gilbert Storer, esq. of Purley Park, Berks.

July 12. At Jersey, Col. Alex. Mackenzie, formerly of 36th foot, and late of York Light Inf. son of the late Wm. M. esq. of Greenard, Ross-shire.

July 26. On board his Majesty's ship Dublin, Lieut. J. Mure.

July 29. On his passage from Bordeaux to London, Lieut. George Hennel, half-pay.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 20, 1831.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 880	Males	- 815	Between	2 and 5 159
Females	- 920	Females	- 845		5 and 10 62
Whereof have died under two years old		493		10 and 20 67	60 and 70 132
				20 and 30 116	70 and 80 130
				30 and 40 137	80 and 90 61
				40 and 50 160	90 and 100 3

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pears.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 0	42 0	28 0	34 0	42 0	46 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 23.

Kent Bags	2l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham (seconds)	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.
Essex	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Sussex	5l. 5s. to 5l. 18s.
Farnham (fine)	8l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.	Essex	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 23.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 15s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market . Sept. 26:	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3,156 Calves 164
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 24,640	Pigs 190

COAL MARKET, Sept. 26, 24s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 41s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 92s. 0d.—CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s.

1831.]

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PRICES OF SHARES, Sept. 19, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.an.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div.p.an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	£.78 0	£. 4 0		Forest of Dean . . .	£. —	£. 2 4	
Ashton and Oldham . . .	90 0	5 0		Manchester & Liverp.	190 0	9 p.ct.	
Barnsley	195 0	10 0		Stockton & Darlington	210 0	5 0	
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	245 0	12 10		WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0		East London . . .	111 0	5 0	
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0		Grand Junction . . .	—	2 10	
Coventry	750 0	50 0		Kent	40 0	2 0	
Cromford	—	17 0		Manchester & Salford	44 0	1 0	
Croydon	1½	—		South London . . .	82 0	4 p.ct.	
Derby	120 0	6 0		West Middlesex . . .	69 0	3 0	
Dudley	—	2 10		INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	70 0	3 15		Albion	73 0	3 10	
Forth and Clyde . . .	625 0	27 0		Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.	
Glamorganshire . . .	990 0	13 12 8		Atlas	9½	6 10	
Grand Junction . . .	237 0	13 0		British Commercial . .	4½	5½ p.ct.	
Grand Surrey . . .	—	—		County Fire . . .	37 0	2 10	
Grand Union	21 0	1 0		Eagle	5½	0 5	
Grand Western . . .	82½ dis.	—		Globe	135 0	7 0	
Grantham	195 0	10 0		Guardian	23½	1 0	
Huddersfield	17½	1 0		Hope Life	—	6s.6d.	
Kennet and Avon . . .	25 0	1 5		Imperial Fire . . .	98 0	5 5	
Lancaster	19 0	1 0		Ditto Life	9 0	0 9	
Leeds and Liverpool	402 0	20 0		Protector Fire . . .	1 5 6	1s.6d.	
Leicester	211 0	16½		Provident Life . . .	19½	1 0 0	
Leic. and North'n . .	75 0	4 0		Rock Life	3 0 0	0 3	
Loughborough . . .	2550 0	200 0		Rl. Exchange (Stock)	185 0	5 p.ct.	
Mersey and Irwell . .	525 0	40 0		MINES.			
Mosmouthshire . . .	209 0	12 0		Anglo Mexican . . .	17½	—	
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—		Bolanos	115 0	—	
Neath	—	18 0		Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	47 0	3 10	
Oxford	500 0	32 0		British Iron	—	—	
Peak Forest	60 0	3 0		Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	—	—	
Regent's	17 0	0 13 6		Hibernian	3½	—	
Rochdale	65 0	4 0		Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—	
Severn and Wye . . .	17½	17 0		Real Del Monte . . .	29 0	—	
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0		United Mexican . . .	5 0	—	
Staff. and Wor. . . .	550 0	34 0		GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0		Westminster Chart ^d .	49 0	3 0	
Stratford-on-Avon . .	35 0	1 5		Ditto, New	—	0 12	
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0		City	—	10 0	
Swansea	—	13 0		Ditto, New	—	6 0	
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10		Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.	
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 10		British	4 dis.	—	
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620 0	37 10		Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.	
Warw. and Birming.	—	12 0		Birmingham	98½	5 0	
Warwick and Napton	—	11 5		Birmingham & Stafford	57 pm.	4 0	
Wilts and Berks . . .	4½	0 4		Brighton	9½	—	
Worc. and Birming.	91 0	4 0		Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.	
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet . . .	2 dis.	6 p.ct.	
St. Katharine's . . .	73 0	3 p.ct.		Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.	
London (Stock)	60 0	3 0 do.		Liverpool	380 0	10 0	
West India (Stock)	119½	6 0 do.		Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.	
East India (Stock)	—	4 0 do.		Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.	
Commercial (Stock)	70 0	4 0 do.		Rochdale	—	1 5	
Bristol	120 0	5 3 2		Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.	
BRIDGES.				Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.	
Hammersmith	—	1 0		MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark	2½	—		Australian (Agric ^{ult})	13½ dis.	—	
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15		Auction Mart	17 0	15 0	
Vauxhall	18 0	1 0		Annuity, British . . .	16 0	3 p.ct.	
Waterloo	2½	—		Bank, Irish Provincial	25½	5 p.ct.	
— Ann. of 8½ . . .	21 0	0 18 8		Carnat. Stock, 1st class	92½	4 0	
— Ann. of 7½ . . .	19 0	0 16 4		Ditto, 2d class . . .	82½	3 0	

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From August 26 to September 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	67	74	61	29, 90	fair	11	59	62	58	29, 98	cloudy
27	69	75	67	29, 98	do.	12	61	65	57	30, 17	do.
28	64	71	59	30, 08	do.	13	60	66	56	, 20	do.
29	64	74	66	, 20	do.	14	60	64	55	, 13	fair
30	65	74	66	, 10	do.	15	60	65	56	, 14	do.
31	69	68	60	29, 94	do. & rain	16	56	63	56	, 20	do.
Sr. 1	68	54	48	, 67	rain	17	59	64	57	, 19	cloudy
2	55	59	53	, 72	cloudy	18	57	63	58	, 07	do.
3	57	64	55	, 90	fair	19	61	67	55	29, 90	do. & rain
4	61	65	63	, 80	cldy. & rain	20	56	62	59	, 80	do. & fair
5	64	74	64	, 89	do. do.	21	59	65	56	, 78	showers
6	62	64	56	, 90	rain	22	57	65	51	, 90	fair
7	64	64	51	, 80	showery	23	56	66	59	30, 10	do.
8	61	60	55	, 64	do. & fair	24	64	70	58	, 20	fine
9	55	58	54	, 59	cloudy	25	62	69	61	29, 90	fair & cloudy
10	59	68	51	, 80	do. & fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Ct.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29 199	82½	82½	82½	90	89½	90	100	17½	199½	1 3 pm.		12 10 pm.
30 199	82½	82½	82½	90	89½	90	100	17½	200	3 1 pm.		10 12 pm.
31 199½	82½	82½	82½	89	89½	89½	99	17½		2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
1 199½	82½	82½	82½	90	90	89½	100	17½		par		9 10 pm.
2				90	89½	90	100	17½		2 1 pm.	81½	10 11 pm.
3				90	89½	90	100	17½		2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
4				90	89½	90	100			1 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
5				90	89½	90			200	2 pm.		10 12 pm.
6				90	89½	90			200			10 11 pm.
7				90	89½	90						10 11 pm.
8												
9				90	89½	90			199½	1 2 pm.		11 10 pm.
10					89½	90				2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
11					89½	90				par, 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
12					89½	90			200½	1 pm. par		10 11 pm.
13					90	90				1 pm.		11 9 pm.
14					90	90				par, 1 dis.		10 8 pm.
15					90	90						9 8 pm.
16					90	89½						10 9 pm.
17					89½	90				1 dis.		9 10 pm.
18					89½	90			198	1 dis.		9 10 pm.
19					89½	90			197½	1 dis.		9 10 pm.
20					89½	90				1 dis. par		10 9 pm.
21					89½	90			197½	1 dis. par		9 12 pm.
22					89½	90				1 dis. par		12 13 pm.
23					89½	90			198	2 dis. par		12 10 pm.
24					89½	90				1 dis. par		10 12 pm.
25					90	89½						

South Sea Stock, Sept. 2, 91½; 3, 92; 26, 91½.

New South Sea Annuities, Sept. 1, 80; 16, 80½; 20, 80½; 26, 80½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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St. James's Chron.—Packet.
Even. Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly Pa.—9 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol. Shef-
field, York, 4—Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingh. Plym-
Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton.
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Covea., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm. Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.
Devnes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Gloac., Halifax,
Haleley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leaming, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.
Reading, Rochest., Salish.
Staff., Stockport, Taunton
Swansea, Wakef., Warwic.
Whiteh., Winches. Windoc.
Wolverhampton, 1 each.
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
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Embellished with Views of BITTERLEY CHURCH, Shropshire; and the Birth-place
of ROSCOE at LIVERPOOL; and a Shield of the Quarterings of HUYSHE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Since the memoir of Bishop Cornewall, in p. 370, was printed, we have derived the following information respecting his family from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*—a very valuable body of local biography, to which we hope to do justice in an early review. The Cornewalls have not long possessed Delbury, or Diddlebury, it having been purchased of Richard Bawdewin, esq. by the Bishop's father. This was Capt. Frederick Cornewall, R. N. the M.P. for Leominster, whom in p. 370 we have incorrectly styled brother to the Bishop. Capt. Cornewall was of the family seated at Berrington in Herefordshire; and the Bishop's mother was Mary, daughter of Francis Herbert, esq. of Ludlow, by Mary daughter of Rowland Baugh, and Mary sister and co-heiress of Henry Lord Folliott, a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland. Francis Herbert, esq. was M.P. for Montgomery, and was cousin to Henry-Arthur Earl Powis, in the remainder to whose barony of Herbert of Chirbury, he was included by the patent of 1749. This was the *fourth* creation of that title (see Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*); not the *third*, as Blakeway. It will thus be seen whence the late Bishop of Worcester derived his names of Folliott and Herbert; and that of Walker also came to him from the same connections. Francis Walker, esq. of Ferney Hall in the parish of Clungunford, Salop, was grandson of Rebecca, another of the sisters and coheira of Henry Lord Folliott; and bequeathed his estates to the Bishop.

In reply to the observations of E. I. C. (p. 137), R. S. begs to assure him there can be no doubt but that the inscriptions and sculptures (Christ Church, Cork,) are contemporaneous. The former being *raised* as well as the latter, makes it impossible they could be subsequent additions. The doubt has probably arisen with E. I. C. from his supposing they are Protestant tombs. There is little doubt they were Roman Catholic. For, though the Protestant Church became the Established from Queen Elizabeth's reign (1558), yet the Roman Catholics retained sole possession of all Corporation honours, till ejected by the sword of Oliver Cromwell; and if E. I. C. refers to Moryson's *History of Lord Montjoy's Administration in Ireland*, he will find that on Queen Elizabeth's death the Corporations of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other places, took forcible possession of the churches, and celebrated mass, and that Lord Montjoy was obliged to go in person, to repress "these insolencies," and enforce acknowledgment of the title of King James the First.

Scraps from a Note book, No. II. was printed in our Feb. number, p. 120.

The Rev. THOMAS DYER, of Abbess Roding in Essex, writes: "As the only means of conveying my thanks to your Correspondent J. B. who has been so liberal as to give me the sum of six pounds towards repairing the monument of Lady Luckyn in the chancel of this church, I must beg the favour of your indulging me with a few lines of your widely circulated Magazine. According to his request, the above-mentioned sum has been solely expended on the restoration of the monument, and I trust the work has been satisfactorily done by Mr. Bacon of Sawbridgeworth, Herts. I lament exceedingly that the adjoining one, erected to the memory of Sir Gamaliel and Lady Capell, the father and mother of Lady Luckyn, still remains in a dilapidated state. Should this account meet the eye of the noble family of Verulam, I still hope that the trifling sum of four or five pounds required for the restoration of it, may yet be contributed towards so desirable an object. In your Magazine for the year 1797 will be found a description of these monuments; therefore I will not fill your pages with a needless repetition."

H. PROGEON remarks, that the Rev. Leonard Hotchkis, M.A. (noticed in p. 2), was born in the parish of Chirbury, co. Salop, in the year 1691, admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1709, appointed fourth Master of the Royal Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury in 1713, and succeeded as second, third, and Head Master. To the last respectable situation he was elevated in 1735; he resigned it in 1754, and died at Shrewsbury in 1771, and *not in* 1754, as stated in *Literary Anecdotes*. He was buried in the Chapel attached to St. Mary's Church on the 15th November of the aforementioned year. His connection with Shrewsbury School existed for nearly half a century, and in the library there is a fine portrait of him, considered to be a striking likeness. He was much respected by his contemporaries, and the intimate friend of the learned Dr. Taylor. The name of Hotchkis is by no means singular in Shropshire; the above Leonard had a brother Richard, Rector of St. George in Barbadoes.

Mr. EVANS, of Worcester, remarks, "In p. 134, I observe that Mr. BOADEN makes the late Mrs. Siddons's birth to occur on the 5th July, 1755, whereas, according to the register of her baptism in the parish church of Brecknock, she was born on the 14th of that month: but it is rather a singular circumstance, that in the register she is made the daughter of George Kemble, whilst her father's name was Roger. How this error crept into the register, the distance of time will not now allow me to determine."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER POPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Overton, near
Marlborough.*

THE following Letters of Alexander Pope are copied *literatim* from the originals in possession of a friend. The gentlemen to whom they are addressed, are mentioned among Pope's friends in a line of Gay's epistle to him on the conclusion of his Iliad :

Lo! the two Dancastles in Berkshire known.

These were the country squires of Binfield, where Pope for some time resided. Lysons, in his "Magna Britannia," says, "the manor of Binfield was purchased in 1595 of the Staffords of Bradfield, by John Dancastle, esq. whose descendant of the same name conveyed it in 1754 to William Pitt, esq."

Yours, &c. CHARLES HOYLE.

To John Dancastle, Esq. att Binfield,
near Ockingham, Berks.

D^r Sir, *Twittenham, Jan. 5.*

I give you y^e trouble of this to recom^d what needs no recom^d to you, an Act of Charity, in this holy time. It is in behalf of the poor Girl I formerly spoke to you of, and to whom you have been formerly charitable sometimes, Betty Fletcher. She is so deplorable an object, as well in regard of Sickness and Disability, as of Poverty, that if, out of Mrs. Moore's Beneficences of this kind, w^{ch} are many and great, she would please to allow her any small matter as a weekly salary, tho' never so little, it would help her necessities much more than any larger gifts at uncertain times. I know you'll make this your request, since I make it mine, and I almost hope you know me enough to be assured I would rather Do this, than Ask it. But I am become, like many other Too Covetuous people, one of the Poor of my Parish,

who have learn'd very much on the sudden, and very much ag^t my Will (which is just contrary at this time to the Lord's Will) that Charity begins at home. However, I'll promise you one thing, that is of consequence to any Friend at this season, that I'll not beg or borrow of you myself, provided you'll take some care of Betty Fletcher. I make you no Apology for this Letter, and so bluntly conclude,

Y^r Brother's and your faithfull
affect' Servant,
A. POPE.

To Mr. T. Dancastle, at Binfield near
Oakingham, Berks [franked by "Burlington."]

Dear Sir, *Aug. y^e 7th, 1716.*

Several reasons and accidents, too long and too inconsiderable to enumerate, have hinder'd my writing to you for some time. And another, which I take for a better reason than all those, had like to have done it now; which is, that I hope in a very short time to see you at Binfield. A journey into the North, which my Lord Burlington proposed I should take with him this month, being deferr'd till the next. And I have resolved not to lose a whole season (and a season of fruit too) without waiting on your Brother and y^r self. As to my method of travelling, I will not give him the trouble w^{ch} I hear by more hands than one, he is ready to take, of sending my Horse hither; since I am equipt otherwise. I only want to know if both of y^e shall be at home ab^t the 20th of this month; without which precaution I would not begin my Rambles, the first design of which is to have some happy hours in your company.

Notwithstanding this, if you have had leisure to transcribe the Book I troubled y^e with, I would rather it

were conveyed hither by some safe hand than given me at your house, since I should chuse to leave it with a Critick or two during my journeys.

I have been here in a constant Course of Entertainm^{ts} and Visits ever since I saw you, w^{ch} I partly delight in, and partly am tired with; the common case in all pleasures. I have not dined at home these 15 days, and perfectly regrett the quiet, indolence, silence, and sauntering, that made up my whole life in Windsor Forest. I shall therefore infallibly be better company and better pleased than ever you knew me, as soon as I can get under the shade of Priest-Wood, whose trees I have yet some Concern about. I hope, whatever license the freeborn Subjects of your Commons may take, there will yet be Groves enough left in those Forests to keep a Pastoral-writer in countenance. Whatever belongs to the Crown is indeed as much trespass'd upon at this time in the Court as in the Country. While you are lopping his timber, we are lopping his Prerogative.

I desire you to take notice how naturally I talk like a man at St. James's end of the town, and how entirely I have put off the Airs of a Country Gentleman. Thus it is, we always are proud of the last thing we do, and the Condition we put ourselves into, though it be the worst in the world, and immediately treat our Old acquaintance as odd people of an inferior Sphere. I ought upon this principle to rally you upon your harvest time, make pictures of my Friends tossing Wheatsheaves and raising Reeks, imagine I see you in a great Sweat and Hurry; and all that. But this I reserve till I see you; unless I should then on a sudden affect the fine Gentleman, and extoll the Innocence and Exercise of the Rural Life. I know, however I behave myself, and whatever I say or write to you, You'll take in good part upon the knowledge how truly and affectionately I am your good Brother's, and

D^r Sir, Your faithful and humble
Serv^t, A. POPE.

To Mr. Tho. Dancastle.

Dear Sir, Chichester Oct. 18.
I deferr'd to trouble you wth any of my impertinent Commissions or Exhortations to a Winter Journey when I heard you had a great Cold,

an Obstacle which I hope may by this time be removed. The weather is very inviting, and I wait only for notice by a Letter from Ladyholt, to sally forth on that expedition. But I dont intend to tie you to an old promise, which I take to be the worst sort of Tie in the world, except one (which you may probably guess at). Therefore, as I can contrive matters pretty easily to myself as to this Journey, so I beg you to use me, in regard to it, with all the freedom of a Friend, and a due regard to your own ease.

I entreat the favour of you to send the 14th Book, as you have done me the pleasure to copy it fair, by y^e Ockingham Coach next Monday, when I shall send to meet it. But be pleased to keep by you the Original, for fear of any accident.

I have just ended the 15th, which must wayt a better Opportunity, and may perhaps by that delay grow the more correct. If it travels too young, it may come again like most young travellers, very unfinished and unentertaining.

I have no more to add, but my hearty services to yourself and Brother, our thanks for his last Visit, our hopes of another either from him or you, our acknowledgments for the Strawberry plants, *cum multis aliis*. And (what I shall never neglect either to profess myself, or to be with all sincerity), D^r Sir, your most affectionate Friend and Serv^t,

A. POPE.

I beg our kind loves to Hallgrove, and a line from you of y^e health.

The direction of the ensuing Letter is wanting, but it must have been addressed to Mr. Thomas Dancastle.

D^r Sir, Chiswick, Oct. 25.

This last fine week has made me goe about from Village to Village in my flying Chariot to take my last leave of the Country for this year. And that hindered my writing to thank you for y^e Copies you sent me. I have those of the 17th and 18th, with the odd leaves brought by my Sister, which will be returned you at her return. In the mean time you'll oblige me by sending y^e foul papers of the 2 first books by y^e Ockingham Coach.

As soon as I have acknowledg'd a favor from one of you, I receive one

from another. The Grapes from your Brother came safely t'other day, and Are no more (to speak poetically), that is, they are eaten: but the Gratitude due for such fine fruit is not departed with them: I most thankfully acknowledge His and Their great goodness.

I very much want to see you both, and it was against my conscience I past lately through Maidenhead, without deviating into the Forest. But it was in a Stage-coach, wherein no man ought to be accounted a Free Agent.

Here is good Mrs. Racket in a melancholy way for want of your good company. She says Chiswick is a very lonely place in comparison of Hallgrove; where, and whereabouts, there are kept above 20 coaches, besides stages on the Heath, w^{ch} are without number. This very moment she is in great distress, the Spout of her Tea-pot being stopp'd, and She in impatient expectation of that Due Benevolence it ought to dispense for her Breakfast.

You will hereby perceive that this is written in that Part of y^e day which the Ancients accounted holy, namely, early in the morning. Breakfast (a sacred rite, and of great antiquity) calls upon me, the coffee smokes less and less, and tells me it will speedily be cold, unless I conclude this letter; which I obediently do, in assuring you of a sincere truth, that I am Mr. Dancastle's and, D^r Sir, your most faithfull affectionate Servant,

A. POPE.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

IN a volume of miscellaneous documents relative to the Army and Navy, which formerly belonged to Sir Wm. Musgrave, Bart. and is now among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 5752, I find an original Warrant of James the First, dated 6 April, 1604, containing some curious details respecting the Uniforms then worn by the six principal Masters of the Navy, which may prove interesting to those who are making researches into the history of the dress of naval officers, as authorised by the Crown. From a note at the foot of the Warrant, signed by Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, then Lord High Admiral, it appears to have been only the renewal of a similar one issued by Queen Elizabeth,

but which had become void at her death. The entire expense of a coat for one of the Masters, as specified in the document, including the materials, embroidery, and charge for making, amounts to 10*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* which, computed by the equivalent value of money and labour at the present period, would be about 40*l.* This warrant appears to have been brought before the notice of the Antiquarian Society in March 1830, accompanied by some Remarks on the Change of Naval Uniforms, by H. Ellis and E. H. Locker, Esqrs. (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. c. i. p. 256); but as this communication is not included in the last volume of the *Archæologia*, I presume all idea of printing it was abandoned.

Yours, &c.

NAUTICUS.

(Signed) JAMES R.

JAMES by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Kinge, defender of the faith, &c.—To our trustie and Right welbeloved Councello^r S^r George Howmes, knight, M^r of our grete wardrobe, and to the M^r of the same that hereafter for the tyme shalbe, greetinge. Wee will and comaunde you ymediatlie vpon the sight hereof, to delyu' or cause to be deliu'ed vnto o^r welbeloved servantes John Awstyn, Thomas Grove, John Haukin, John Eliot, Roger Morrice, and Thomas Tompson, Six principall Maisters of o^r ships, by vs appointed to that office, and to eu'y one that shall hereafter succeede them in the saide office, theis p'cells followinge for theire Lyu'ie Coates, that is to saie, To eu'y of them two Yardes of fyne Red cloth at Thirtene shillinges and fower pence a Yarde. Item to eu'y of them two Yardes of velvet for gardinge the same Coats at Twentie shillinges the Yarde; To eu'y of them Ten ounces of silke lace for garnishinge the same Coats, at two shillinges and fower pence the ounce; To eu'y of them two ounces of sowinge silke at Twentie pence the ounce; Item, to eu'y of them two Yardes of passamayne Lace at fower pence the Yarde; Item, to eu'y of them two dozen of buttons of silke and golde at two shillinges and six pence the dozen; Item, two dozen of buttons, and lowpes of silke at Two shillinges the dozen; Item, for Imbroderinge of theire Coats wth ships, Roses, Crownes, and o^r L^res J. R. Richlie Imbrodered wth venice gold,

silu' and silke, and wth spangles of silu' and silke, price the peice fower powndes; Item, to eu'y of them one Yarde and a half of fustian for Lyninge the bodies at Twelue pence the Yarde, To eu'y of them two Yarges and a quarter of bayes for the skirtes of theire Coates at two shillings and six pence the Yarde, To eu'y of them for facing half a Yard of Taffatie, and to eu'y of them two dozen of silke poyntes wth silu' tages, and for making of eu'y of the same Coates Thirtene shillings fower pence. And also wee will and comaunde you, that on the Sixteenth day of March, against the feaste of Easter, w^{ch} shalbe in the Yeaere of o^r Lord god 1604. And at the same daie and feaste w^{ch} shalbe in the Yeaere of o^r Lord god 1605. And so forth at eu'ry Like day and feaste which hereafter shall happen eu'y yeaere, you delyu' or Cause to be delyu'ed vnto the saide John Awstyn, Thomas Grove, John Haukin, John Eliot, Roger Morris, and Thom's Tompson, to eu'y of them for theire lyu'ies the like p'cells duringe theire lives. And to eu'y one that shall succeed them in that office in Like sorte as they have. And theis o^r L^res signed wth or owne hand, shalbe yo^r sufficient warrant dormant and discharge in that behalf for the deliu'y of the p'misses in forme aforesaide. Given vader o^r signet this Sixt day of Aprill, Anno dⁿi 1604. And in the yeaeres of o^r raigene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, the second, And of Scotland the Seaven and Thertith.

It may please yo^r Ma^{tie} to renewe this warrant for the lyeries of the six principall M^{rs} of yo^r Highnes ships, the same beinge drawne verbatim wth the warraunt signed by the late Queene, w^{ch} by reason of her death is become voyde, and they denyed the havinge of their lyveries vntill it shall please yo^r Ma^{tie} to renewe the former warraunte.

NOTINGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, Oct. 17.

YOUR Correspondent CORNELIUS (p. 132) is, like others, egregiously mistaken in stating that Sunday Schools were first instituted by Mr. Robert Raikes of Gloucester, if he means to confine that honour to that gentleman alone. All the senior inhabitants of Gloucester, of whom I am one, know the contrary to be the fact, and I can produce to you several names of contemporary persons still

living, to confirm what I say. The error is confined to strangers, and to the more recent inhabitants of this city. We, the contemporaries, know that the Rev. Thomas Stock had an equal share in the establishment of those Schools in Gloucester; nay, more than an equal share, for it was he that arranged the plan of the Schools, drew up the rules for their management, and had the sole superintendence of the three first Schools of this kind. On taking orders, I settled in this city in the spring of 1783, about three years after the commencement of this institution; and immediately became intimate with the two gentlemen in question, being associated with Mr. Stock in the college school, and soon after curate of St. Mary de Crypt, Mr. Raikes's parish. I may fairly presume, therefore, that the circumstances connected with the first establishment of Sunday Schools in Gloucester, are perhaps better known by me than by any other person now living.

But, to place the matter beyond a doubt, I subjoin a statement made by the husband of the first teacher of a Sunday School in Gloucester, Mr. King, of St. Catherine-street.

The first Sunday School in Gloucester was kept in the house in which Mr. King now lives, and has lived ever since. His wife was the first teacher, and continued in the office for about three years, and upon her death was succeeded by her husband, who performed the duty for many years. He still possesses a Bible given on the commencement of the institution, which has the date of July 1780. The Rev. Thomas Stock, head-master of the Cathedral School, and then Curate of Hempstead, came to Mr. King's house, accompanied by Mr. Raikes, to engage Mrs. King as teacher of the first School about to be established. She was paid eighteen pence per Sunday for her trouble, one shilling of which was contributed by Mr. Raikes, and sixpence by Mr. Stock; a proportion utterly incommensurate with the several resources of each party. Two other Schools were established at the same time in the parish of St. Catherine; the teachers of which received only one shilling each per Sunday, contributed by the same two gentlemen, and in the same proportions. The three teach-

ers, and after his wife's death, Mr. King himself, went together weekly to Mr. Stock's house, or to the College-School, to receive his proportion of their payment. Mr. Stock attended constantly at the Schools, on his return from evening service at Hempstead, to inspect and regulate their progress.

When Mr. Raikes established a similar School in his own parish of St. Mary-de-Crypt, he discontinued his contribution to the Schools in St. Catherine's, and the expenditure then fell entirely upon Mr. Stock, until, at a future period, the Rev. Richard Raikes came to reside in Gloucester, and took a share in the expense. When Mr. Stock became Curate of St. John's and St. Aldate's, he established two Sunday Schools in his own parish at his own expense, in Hare-lane.

The circumstance of Mr. Raikes's discontinuing his contribution to the St. Catherine School, has been confirmed to me by Mr. Stock's widow, now residing in Gloucester, who well remembers her husband's complaining of the additional pecuniary burden laid upon him.

In Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 540, is an account of the origin of this institution, differing in no material circumstance from Mr. King's statement, but mentioning one or two particulars which I will transcribe. It is there said, that Mr. Stock *invited* Mr. Raikes to attend him, to adopt some mode of doing good to the children of the poor; that the rules were formed by Mr. Stock for the conduct of the children, and that Mr. Stock took upon himself the inspection of the children. It gives the same account with Mr. King of the proportions of the expenditure, and thus concludes, "whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr. Raikes in this business, Mr. Stock is at least an equal sharer in the honour of this excellent institution." *

It is not easy to conceive what can be alleged in contradiction, except it be Mr. Raikes's subsequent services in promoting the institution. Now, my intimacy with that gentleman

* The paragraph immediately preceding Mr. Nichols's statement, makes it seem probable that he compressed it from an eulogium on Mr. Raikes, by Dr. Glasse, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LVIII. pp. 11—15.

made me perfectly acquainted with the nature and extent of those services. The fact was this: While Mr. Stock's attention was limited in a noiseless manner to the inspection of the Sunday Schools, Mr. Raikes took the advantage of his newspaper to make the institution known, but without a word of Mr. Stock's labours; and thence the matter found its way into other papers. The consequence was a multitude of inquiries from all quarters, but to Mr. Raikes alone, for nothing was known about Mr. Stock. The answers to these inquiries which I was in the habit of seeing, shown me by Mr. Raikes, generally contained the mode of proceeding in the original Schools, with the rules for their conduct, which you are to remember were drawn up by Mr. Stock alone. In these answers Mr. Stock's name was uniformly omitted; for unfortunately an excessive vanity was a prominent feature in Mr. Raikes's character, a circumstance in which you will find all his surviving contemporaries uniformly agree: he was otherwise a good-natured, hospitable man, doing the honours of the place to any conspicuous strangers who visited it; among whom I may name the celebrated Prison Howard, whom I once met at Mr. Raikes's table, and the Mr. Hanway mentioned by your Correspondent, whom I once saw in Mr. Raikes's company.

You will find in the ninth vol. page 543, of Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, a letter written by Mr. Raikes to the Rev. Bowen Dickens of Ross, June 27, 1788, in which he speaks of his interview with Queen Charlotte which had recently taken place. In that interview he made no mention at all of Mr. Stock, as having been his coadjutor in establishing the institution; and thus, through vanity alone, passed over so favourable an opportunity of being perhaps of most essential service to his friend, as a clergyman of very limited resources. This omission was highly blamed by his townsmen at the time; and I think your Correspondent CORNELIUS will allow the blame to be well-deserved. Mr. Raikes's conduct towards Mr. Stock throughout the whole business of Sunday Schools, is one among the many instances of human infirmity mixing itself with our good actions.

I presume that no apology is necessary for what I have advanced respecting Mr. Raikes. He made himself a public man, and like other public men, a Swift, a Johnson, a Fox, a Pitt, a Warburton, a Bentley, he must stand exposed to the criticism of the Biographer; else, what is to become of the truth of History?

I should add, that Mr. Raikes never established a Sunday School beyond the limits of this town. How indeed could he do so, whose influence, more or less, was confined to the place of his residence. All he did was to make known the institution to those who asked him; this was all that gained him the name, while the unobtrusive Mr. Stock was left in the back-ground.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR B. EVANS,
Head Master of the Cathedral School,
Gloucester.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool*, Aug. 18.

IN Bowles's *Life of Bp. Ken*, vol. II. is an interesting paper, containing a list of the Non-juring Clergy and Scholars. We cannot but read with melancholy disposition the memorial of so much virtue. Amongst them I found the name "Mr. John Worthington, Fellow of Peterhouse." I was anxious to know whether this person was the author of the Preface to Smith's *Select Discourses*, and of *Select Discourses*, written by himself. This fact I have now ascertained. I referred for information to Dyer's *History of Cambridge*, which has some information concerning the nonjurors; and, amongst other observations, found the following (vol. II. p. 156),

"Smith's writings are not doctrinal; but he appears to have been a Socinian, and very conversant and imbued with the writings of Plato."

That he had read much of Plato, I admit; but the other part of the criticism is to be corrected. Smith certainly was not a Socinian; at least touching the articles of Christ's person and his death.

"Socinus (says South) having denied Christ's divine nature, was resolved to cut him short both root and branch."—*Serm. on Rev. xxi. 16.* vol. II. p. 419, Oxford edit. 1823.

"The Socinians deny Christ to be properly a priest, or his death to have been a propitiatory oblation for the sins of the

world."—*Idem*, *Sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 7*, p. 383, vol. II. Oxford edit. 1823.

"He began with subverting (as far as in him lay) the true and ancient doctrine of the Trinity, rejecting the Deity of the Second Person, and even the being of the Third."—*Wateiland's Doctrinal Use of the Church Sacraments*, p. 141, vol. VIII.; Van Mildert's edit.

"Sabellianism, and Photinianism, and Socinianism, do in reality come at length into one—all resolving into Judaism; for the fundamental error of them all is, the denying the Divine Sonship and personal divinity of Christ."—*Ibid.* *Judgment of Primitive Churches*, p. 281, vol. V.

So far of the creed of Socinus. Now let us hear Smith's.

"When the Divinity united itself to human nature in the person of our Saviour, he then gave to mankind a pledge and earnest of what he would further do therein." *Disc. of Legal and Evangelical Righteousness*, p. 368. Rivingtons, 1821.

"We are fully assured that God hath this prementioned design upon lost men, because here is one (viz. Christ) that partakes every way of human nature, in whom the Divinity magnifies itself, and carries through this world in human infirmities and sufferings to eternal glory; a clear manifestation to the world that God hath not cast off human nature, but had a real mind to exalt and dignify it again."—*Ibid.* p. 372.

Upon the redemption Smith has these remarks,

"Whereas every penitent sinner carries a sense of guilt upon his own conscience, is apt to shrink with cold chill fears of offended Majesty, and to dread the thoughts of violated justice; he is assured that Christ hath laid down his life, and thereby made propitiation and atonement for sin; that he hath laid down his life for the redemption of him; and so in Christ 'we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins.' Thus may the hearts of all penitents, troubled at first with a sense of their own guilt, be quieted, and fully established in a living faith, and hope in an eternal goodness; seeing how their sins are remitted through the blood of Jesus, who came to die for them and save them, and through his blood they may have free access unto God."—*ibid.* pp. 372, 3.

I doubt not but these words of the great, learned, and pious John Smith, will sufficiently clear his character from the charge or suspicion of Socinianism, so far as that doctrine concerns itself with the person and nature of our Lord, and the design and efficacy of his death and sufferings.

A SUBSCRIBER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 1.*

IT is now about forty years since I commenced a correspondence with you, during which time I have taken a pretty copious survey of the county of Salop, particularly the Churches, Monumental Inscriptions, and Arms of the several families connected therewith: likewise Biographical Notices of eminent Natives, making in the whole ten handsome quarto volumes. I have enclosed a view of Bitterley Church and Cross, which I trust you will think worthy a place in your museum.

Bitterley is four miles north-east of Ludlow, a Rectory in the Deanry of Ludlow, the Hundred of Overs, and Diocese of Hereford. The population in 1821 was 1064, more than half of whom were the families of colliers and miners.

The Church of Bitterley, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure; it consists of a body, without side aisles; the chancel is divided from the body by a screen of oak, carved in open quatrefoils; at the top are foliage and grotesque ornaments. There is a gallery at the west end; the ceiling is coved without ornament. Opposite the south door is an ancient stone font. The pulpit is of oak finely carved. The length of the body of the church 59½ feet, breadth 22 feet, length of the chancel 33½ feet, breadth 22 feet. The tower is 14½ feet, by 13 feet 11 inches; it contains three bells. On the first bell is *hic sona que mectis campana vocor gabrielis.* Round the second bell *✠ SANCTE IACOBE ORA PRO NOBIS.*

In the Church-yard is an elegant stone cross, raised on steps, which support an hexagonal shaft; on the top are tabernacled niches; that on the north side contains the Virgin and infant Christ; the west side the Crucifixion; the east and south sides are nearly obliterated.

Adjoining the Church-yard is Bitterley-court, the residence of the Rev. John Walcott, Rector of Bitterley. It is beautifully situated on a gentle rise of ground, at the foot of the Clee Hill, surrounded by pleasure grounds. The Clee Hill is a bold and grand object; upon the top are the remains of an encampment, said to be Roman. Its extreme point, called Titterstone, appears of volcanic formation. Many

GENT. MAG. *October, 1831.*

parts of this hill afford very extensive prospects, varied and beautiful. The interior of this immense mountain produces coal and ironstone in abundance.

The following monumental memorials were taken at the time I visited the Church, July 10, 1827.

Against the east wall of the chancel, under an arch, supported by columns with Corinthian capitals, is a figure of an Esquire in armour, kneeling at a desk, with a book before him: over the entablature the arms, and on the table below the figure the following inscription, in Roman capitals:

"Here is interred the body of Tymothy Lyeie of Middleton, Esq. who godly chainged this life the xxi of Janvary, 1616. He was the fourth sonne to William Lyeie of Chalecott, Esquire. He married Susanna, daughter to Henry Fanshawe, Esquire, by whom he had issue three sonnes and foure daughters; he after married Joahn daughter to Thomas Byrghill of Thingell, Esquire, and shee in memorye and love of him her husband, erected this monument.

*Me tenet hæc moles defunctum, lector, at
audi,*

*Hospes sim licet hic, svm'i tamen incolæ cœli
Sospes ab hinc abeo, venturi iudicis olim
Iudicium expectans, fœlix in quod mihi
gratum*

Regia cœlestia parat indulgentia patris.

ARMS. Gules, crusilly Or, three lucies haurient Argent.

Against the south wall of the chancel, a monument, the entablature supported by two figures, one on each side the table, which bears the following inscription:

Memoriae Sacrum. Here lyeth, expecting a blessed resurrection, the bodies of THOMAS POWYS of Saitton, Gent. and of ELIZABETH his wife; hee deceased y^e 19th of Nov. 1659, then aged 31. Shee was the daughter of Richd. Smythe of Credenhill, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and departed this life y^e first day of July, 1645, they having issue 5 sonnes, Thomas, Christopher, Peter, Robert and James, and fower daughters, Winifrid, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth.

ARMS. Or, a lion's gamb erased, between two cross-crosslets fitchée, Gules, Powys; impaling Smythe.

On a marble tablet, against the north wall of the chancel:

"In memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH WALCOTT, wife of John Walcott, Esq. second and youngest son of John Walcott, formerly of Walcott, in this county,

She was the widow of Charles Colby, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Gibraltar, and a Captain in that service. She departed this life at her house in Upper Berkeley-street, London, on the 26th day of November, 1803, aged 71 years, and is deposited in a vault under the west door of the parish church of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex."

ARMS. Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks Ermine, Walcot; impaling, Azure, a chevron Or, between three crescents Argent, Colby.

On another tablet:

"To the memory of CHARLES WALCOTT, Esq. (late of Bitterley Court). He died Sept. 20th, 1799, aged 61 years. Also, of ANN, his wife, who died Sept. 8th, 1812, aged 82 years."

On stones in the chancel floor:

"Here lieth y^e body of S^r LITTLETON POWYS, Knt. who departed this life the 18th March, 1731, ætat. 83. Also, of Dame AGNES his wife, who departed this life the 28th of Nov. 1720, ætat. 66."

ARMS. Powys, impaling Smythe, as before.

"MARIA POWYS, 1668, ætat. 36.

"ROBERTUS POWYS, Arm. ob. Apr. 1724."

A marble tablet, supporting two vases, with drapery, in bas-relief, bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. THOMAS ROCKE, A.M. Rector of Ludlow, and formerly of this Church, who died respected and lamented, 16th Oct. 1603, ætat. 86. Also, of MARTHA his wife, of eminent piety and virtue, who died June 21, 1772, aged 50. And of FRANCIS their son, possessed of many amiable qualities, who died Dec. 6, 1783, ætat. 26. This inscription is dedicated by their sons, THOMAS and Richard Rocke."

On a slab in the chancel floor:

"Here lieth the body of BENJAMIN MARSTON, late of Bitterley, Rector, died Nov. 30th, 1736, aged 69."

ARMS. Sable, a fesse dauncettée Ermine, between three fleurs-de-lis Argent.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

"The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, of this parish, and Vicar of Stanton Lacy, died 10th May, 1776, aged 47. MAGDALENE, his wife, daughter of George Pardoe, of Cleston, Gent. died July 1, 1765, aged 32 years."

ARMS. Azure, on a chevron Or three estoiles Gules, between as many fleurs-de-lis of the Second.

On a slab, in the floor of the porch:

"WILLIAM, son of WILLIAM SMITH, Rector of Bitterley, dyed y^e 7th day of Aug. 1692."

On a monument against the south wall:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of GEORGE PARDOX, Esq. of Cleston, who died 4th April, 1768, aged 74. As also of MARY his wife; she died 1st July, 1772, aged 76. Likewise are interred in this church five of their children: MILBOROUGH PARDOX, died Feb. 19, 1741, aged 24. EDWARD PARDOX, died April 14, 1763, aged 34. MAGDALENE SHEPPARD, died July 1, 1765, aged 32. MARY PARDOX, died Sept. 27, 1765, aged 37. SARAH PARDOX, died Jan. 18, 1767, aged 28."

ARMS. A cross counter-composée Or and Gules; in the first quarter a water bouget, in the second an eagle displayed, in the third a swan, in the fourth an escallop shell, all Sable; on a chief Azure, a lion passant guardant Or.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

DRAYTON is a small village of about thirty houses, at the distance of one mile and a half from Banbury in Oxfordshire. The manor formerly belonged to the Grevilles; and is now divided between the Earl of Guilford and the heirs of the Copes of Hanwell.

The Church consists of a low square tower, nave, two side aisles, and a chancel.

In the north aisle, near the west end, under a plain pointed arch in the wall, and even with the pavements, is a dark stone slab of great thickness, on the upper part of which are raised lines lengthways, with vine leaves raised alternately on the sides of the lines. Tradition states this stone to be in memorial of the founder of the Church.

In the chancel, near to the communion rails, raised about three feet from the ground, is an alabaster slab, on which is the figure of a man in armour, and on his right hand that of his wife; both their heads rest on cushions, and their hands are in the position of prayer. She is dressed in a long robe, with large open sleeves, her hair curled on each side to a considerable height, and somewhat in shape of a crescent; round her neck is a chain with a small medallion pendant thereto. The inscription is in Latin, and in old English characters, in lines above the heads of the two persons represented, and has been thus translated:

"Here lieth Lodowic Grevil, heretofore Lord of the Manor of Drayton, and Marga-

ret his wife, daughter and heir of Giles de Ardenne, which Lodowic died the xviii day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1438, on whose soul the Lord have mercy. Amen."

In the north aisle, on an alabaster slab, the effigies of a man in armour (cut into the stone); his head, on which is a peaked helmet, rests on a cushion with tassels, the hands closed in prayer, his sword fastened by a belt round the waist: and on either side of the head a shield, the one, Ermine, a fess; the other, Ermine, a fess, impaling a chevron between three crosses potent 1, 2, 3; and round the border of the stone, inscription in Latin and old English characters, which has been thus translated:

"Here lieth John Grevil, son and heir of Lodowic Grevil, of Drayton, which John died the xviii day of the month of August, MCCCCXLI. on whose soul the Lord be favorable. Amen."

In Atkins's Gloucestershire, p. 336, under the head of Sesincot, a village of Gloucestershire, it is stated,

"Sir John Grevil died seized of this manor, and of the Hundred of Kiftgate, 20 Edw. IV. Ludowick Grevil was seized of this manor, and resided in this place (Sesincot) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was guilty of an horrible murder, and God's revenge upon it ought to be published to posterity. He invited — Web to his house, who had been formerly his servant and was grown rich: he procured two of his servants to murder Web in his bed, and then forged a will, whereby he gained his whole estate. One of the servants in his drink, not long after, said he could hang his master: the other servant acquainted his master with what he had said: the master thereupon advises the servant to murder his fellow assassinate. This second murder was soon discovered, and Ludowick Grevil was arraigned and executed. He stood mute to save his estate to his family: but his family never flourished afterwards, and soon fell to decay. Sir Edward Grevil was Lord of Sesincot in the year 1608, Sir William Juxon was afterwards seized of it, and Francis Lord Guildford was possessed of it, and presented to the living in 1706."

On a slab in the chancel:

ARMS. In a round shield, a lion rampant. Crest, A hand and dagger.

"Hic jacet Richardus Cogkilane, Hibernus, hujus loci minister, qui denatus est 17 die Julii, A.D. 1668."

On a grey stone slab in the chancel:

"Johannes Dover, qui stipendium peccati

hic deposuit cadaver, minimè dubitans quin, phoenixis instar, gloriosius è suis resurget cineribus: vixit, peccavit, penituit; obiit tertio die Nov^{ris}, A^o Dⁿⁱ M.DCCCXXV."

And on a black stone in the wall above:

"Lo here yo^r late unworthy Rect^r lies,
Who tho' he's dead loud as he can stil cries,
Repent. Wⁿ stones crie out, 'tis time to mend
And wisely ponder on yo^r latt^r end,
And may this stone from crieing nev^r cease,
Mind, mind, w^t makes for yo^r eternal peace."

On a black slab:

"To the memory of THOMAS LODGE, late Minister of Drayton, where he was a burning and a shining light for the space of xxxii years. He dyed the xxiv day of Feb. M.DCLI. ætat. lxx.

"Vnder this stone doth sleeping lye
The body of a sovl on high,
He who taught others how to tread
The paths of life, himself 's not dead,
His earthly part in the earth doth rest,
His spirit 's lodg'd among the blest,
A revniting there shall be
Of both vnto eternity."

On a slab in the chancel:

"Oct. 3, 1638 BRIGID' filia GUALTERI WALLWIN, uxor THO. LODGE, Pastoris hujus ecclesiæ."

Within the communion rails, on stone slabs:

"Hæc subter marmora reponuntur cineres Reverendi admodum ADAM MORTON, viri non sine solemnî honoris præfatione nominandi, hujusce per 5-quennium ecclesiæ Rectoris pacifici, per totum necnon vitæ institutum moris innocui, quippe qui absq. adulatione humillimus, theologus peritus, antiquiorum rituumq. adsertor æquus, Fidei antiquissimæ patronus strenuus, amicus omnibus, nemini exonus, Junij calend. 3^o salutis anno 1683, ætatisq. suæ 63, morte subitanea minimè improviso, placidus decessit."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH MORTON, eldest daughter of Dr. Williamson, sometime Rector of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and relict of Mr. Adam Morton, sometime Rector of Hinton by Brackly, in the sayd county, and mother of Mr. Adam Morton, Rector of this Church. She departed this life the 12th day of December, 1679, in the 86th yeare of her age.

"To her to live was Christ,
And to die was gaine."

"Sacred to the memorie of Mrs. ROSE CLARKE, one of the daughters of Dr. Williamson, sometime Rector of Tichmarsh, in the County of Northampton. And relict of Mr. John Clarke, B.D. and late Rector

of Fisherton, in the countie of Lyncolne, and mother of Mr. Robert Clarke, the late Rector and the pious and painful Minister of this Church; she departed this life the thirde day of March MDCLXXIX, in the LXXIII yeare of her age."

"To the memorie also of SUSANNA CLARKE, one of the twyns and daughter of the saide John and Rose Clarke. Shee departed this life October XXIII. MDCLXX. in the XVIII yeare of her age.

"To the memorie also of SARAH CLARKE, the other of the twyns, and daughter of the sayde John and Rose Clarke; shee departed this life October XXIV. MDCLXX. in the XVIII yeare also of her age.

"All which three, both mother and daughters, lye here interred under this monument, expecting a blessed and joyful resurrection."

"GRACE, the wife of JO. CLEAVER, Gent. late of this parish, dyed Dec. 5th, 1706, aged 59."

Monumental stone, north aisle:

"M. S. MARTHA, y^e daughter of JOHN CLEAVER, and MARTHA his wife, born July 9th, 1684, deceased Xber 5th, 1701."

On a stone slab, north aisle:

ARMS. Within a border entoyre, a chevron between three stars.

"Sacred to the memory of MRS. MARY CLEAVER, the wife of Mr. John Cleaver, of this parish, and relict of Mr. Wm. Harcourt, of London, Merchant; she was here interr'd the 18th day of Feb^r in the year of our Lord 1667.

"Here lyeth the body of MARTHA CLEAVER, the wife of John Cleaver, who departed this life the 22d of Jan^r, 1717, aged 58."

Stone slab, north aisle:

ARMS. 3 wheat-sheafs, 1, 2, 3. between seven crosses potent, 2, 3, 1; impaling, Fretty, two bars.

"Sacred to the memory of the pious, virtuous, and charitable virgin MARY, the only daughter of Mr. William Harcourt of London, Merchant, who was interred in this place the 28th day of Dec. Anno Dom'i. M.VI.C.L.IX. M. C. 1701."

"Here lyeth the body of JOHN CLEAVER, who departed this life the 30th of July, 1720, aged 74."

On a grave stone in the church-yard:

"In memory of MARY the wife of John Elmore, who died the 15th day of Jan. 1749, aged about 46."

Stone slabs, north aisle:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. RICHARD GOODWIN, who was buried the 26th day of November, 1695."

"Here lyes THOMAS GOSTELLOW, of Drayton, Gent. who died the 2d day of Dec. 1702, *ætatis. suæ. 70.*"

Of this last gentleman, a report prevails in the neighbourhood, that being of atheistical principles, he had made an agreement with a poor woman of the parish, who had imbibed the same errors, that if it were possible, whichever of them should first die, if they found after their decease there was a God, should make some sign to signify it. The story goes, that after he was dead and laid out, he moved his right hand upon his heart, nor could the efforts of any other person but the said woman replace it in its former situation, who did it with ease. By his own desire he was buried at the depth of nine feet.

Yours, &c.

Oxon.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, June 5.

IN a letter in your number for last December, p. 502, Mr. BROWNING, from his own resources, and from the fifth volume of my "*Histoire de Hainaut, par Jacques de Guyse*,"* in which I have attempted to make known the ancient civilization of the Celts, has communicated a dissertation on that ancient people. Mr. BARNES, in his answers (part i. pp. 117, 309), has made many learned observations on the same subject; † which deserve to be examined with attention.

The "*Histoire générale d'Espagne*," of which Mr. Barnes has made much use, is the work of M. Depping, and contains excellent materials on the subject which occupies our attention. It seems certain that the name of Celts has been given to a very great number of tribes. The most ancient author who has employed the term, after Scilax, is Herodotus, who (book ii. chapter 33), says that the Celts dwell beyond the Columns of Hercules, and adjoin the Cynetæ, who are the last nation on the west. He repeats the same statement in book iv. chapter 149, and thus evidently fixes the Celts in Spain. Strabo (lib. 12) also places them in Iberia, near the Bætis (the Guadalquivir), the Anas (the Guadiana), the Tagus, &c. Ephorus (cited by Strabo, lib. iv.) asserts that they occupy the greatest part of Iberia as far as Gades.

* The present letter is extracted from the Preface to the twelfth volume of that extensive work.—EDIT.

† There is another letter by Mr. Browning on this subject, in our Supplement, p. 592.—EDIT.

Those who dwelt between the Anas and the Tagus, were in the southern part of Lusitania. Near Setubal is a place called Celto-Briga, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus; this word *Briga*, which signifies in Celtic a bridge, or even a town, proves that there were Celts in this part. The Celtiberians were Celts in origin, of which their name is a sufficient proof. Plutarch, in his Life of Marius, relates that there are some authors who commence the Celtic territory at the ocean, and extend it as far as the Palus Mæotis, now the Sea of Azoph. The name ceased by degrees, and every nation took one which was peculiar to itself. It was preserved, however, among the Gauls; since, in the time of Cæsar, the Gauls were divided into Belge, Aquitani, and Celta, speaking three different languages. That of the Aquitani appears to have been the Basque, a language on which M. Depping (livre ii. tome i. p. 177), pronounces a warm eulogium, founded upon some curious details. This language shares with the German the advantage of not having been derived from the Latin, as are the Italian, the French, and Spanish. But is not the German derived from the Sanscrit? has not the Basque some connection with the Phœnician? On this point it may be difficult to form a decision; perhaps we may arrive at it by the study of the ancient languages, which seems to engage a great many learned men. The very name of Aquitania, compared with those of Turdetania and Lusitania, appears to mark a common origin.

With regard to the antiquity of civilization, it is universally agreed that the philosophy of the Romans is derived from that of the Greeks. Now Clemens of Alexandria, who had first studied at Athens, and who died in the year 217 of our æra, after having spent the greater part of his life in Egypt, was acquainted with the most ancient authors. He proves by their testimony (*Stromata*, lib. i. p. 305), that the nations which the Greeks were pleased to treat as barbarians, particularly the Gauls, professed philosophy before the Greeks knew it; in fact, continues this Father, the most ancient philosophers known to have flourished in Greece are Mnesiphilus, Solon, Themistocles, Xenophanes, Thales, and Pythagoras, who lived

less than 700 years before our æra. Now it was long before, that the Druids, who were the philosophers of the Gauls, taught that nation, as did the Seers or Prophets of the Egyptians in Egypt, the Chaldeans in Assyria, the Semanes in Bactria, the Magi in Persia, and the Gymnosophists in India.

Clemens of Alexandria goes still further. He relates (p. 304), from Alexander the historian, in his treatise of Pythagorean symbols, that Pythagoras himself had been instructed by the Gauls. It was from them that he borrowed the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which afterwards led him to that of the metempsychosis. Thus the Greeks are indebted to the Gauls for one of the most noble principles of their philosophy, and the most elevated sentiment which they had on the nature of man.

Clemens of Alexandria is not the only one who has placed the philosophy of the Druids at an earlier period to that of the Greeks. Diogenes Laertius (in his introduction) assures us that many of the ancient Greek authors maintained the same opinion; and if we observe that Titus Livius tells us of conquests made by Bellovesus and Sigovesus 600 years before the Christian æra, in Germany and in Italy; if we reflect upon the Gaulish medals which I have discovered,* and preserve in my cabinet, and which are evidently anterior to Roman medals, we cannot longer doubt of the antiquity of civilization among the Gauls.

Mr. Barnes, who has read in the work of M. Depping (tome i. p. 109), the details which prove the antiquity of Spanish coins, will easily recognise the analogy of mine, and that the characters with which they are inscribed are of the same kind; whilst the use of money implies a very advanced state of civilization and commerce with strangers. The Iberian and Celtic antiquities are evidently allied to those of Egypt and Phœnicia.

LE MARQUIS DE FORTIA.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Oct. 3.

AMONG the numerous memorials of the various conflicts between our British and Saxon progenitors, which

* See "*Antiquités de Vaucluse*," Paris, 1808, p. 285.

adorn the county of Devon, none exceeds that on the moor between the village of Bittaford Bridge and Harford Church, in the hundred of Ermington, either in extent or interest. The village of Bittaford Bridge, consisting of a few scattered cottages with a small inn, is situated in a little dell facing the south, thirteen miles from Plymouth, at the junction of the Totnes and Exeter roads. Harford Church* is distant from it two miles to the northward.

This hoary monument of the valour of our ancestors commences within a quarter of a mile of the above village. The first thing that attracts the attention are several large stones surrounded by an earthen circle many yards in circumference, and a few inches above the surface of the ground; these are in the north-western corner of a field on the right hand side of the road, near a rivulet: two of them are erect, the others are lying half buried in the soil. The highest is about five feet in height, and three wide at the broadest part; the other, which is closely connected with it, is four feet high and three broad at the top, but gradually increases in breadth towards the ground, and at length terminates in a point; neither of them is more than a foot in thickness. This doubtlessly covers the remains of some chieftain.

Further on are a range of barrows, running nearly in a direct line across the moor, south-west and north-east, when they ascend a hill, on the summit of which are three, giving name to it, "Three-barrow Tor." They are composed of stones of all sizes and weights, from a few ounces to as many pounds, varying from sixty to eighty paces round at the base, and

from six to eight feet high, and distant from each other about two hundred yards. They are all more or less injured, from the great quantities of stone constantly taken from them by the neighbouring farmers for the purpose of making fences, &c. There are likewise several small circular buildings of rough stones, rudely put together without any kind of cement, standing on low mounds of earth. The wall of the one I examined was four feet high on the outside, and thirty-seven paces in circumference; but on the inside, from the soil that partly filled it, it was not more than twenty paces round, and two feet high: the hillock on which it stood was about a yard in height, and sixty-six paces round at the base.

Near the northern extremity of the same common is a pile of rocks, perpendicular on the north side, but on the south of rather easy ascent, surmounted by an immense slab, somewhat oblong in form; near the southern margin of which is an irregular, shallow rock-bason, with a channel leading to the edge of the rock: whether this excavation be of Druidical origin or not, I must leave to those who are better able to determine; although I consider it as likely to have been employed in the mystic rites of the hierarchy of ancient Britain, as any of those attributed to that sacred body by Borlase.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

IN pursuing some inquiries respecting the ill-fated Queen Anne Boleyn, my attention was directed to a passage in Dr. Nott's memoir of Sir Thomas Wyatt, (prefixed to his edition of that accomplished Knight's poems) to this effect:

"It is certain that Wyatt was questioned as to the nature of his intimacy with the unfortunate Queen."—p. xxiv.

the only proof advanced in support of the accuracy of this assertion, being contained in the following note:

"Wyatt, in one of his sonnets, which begins,

'You that in love find luck and abundance,' makes a pointed allusion to the danger he had once incurred in May, when in consequence of some unfortunate attachment, he says that his wealth, and his very life, were

* This church stands on the east bank of the romantic little river Erme, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge, and is a prominent feature in the landscape. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a neat tower at the west end. The interior cannot boast of much beauty, the windows being entirely stripped of their fretwork, and the only monument a plain tablet on the north wall. The churchyard is pretty, and contains an ancient tomb or two. Yet, however interesting Harford Church may be to the tourist from its picturesque situation and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, it has but little to recommend it to the antiquary.

brought into great perplexity. It should be remembered, that Anne Boleyn was arrested on the first of May; that she was tried the 12th, and executed the 19th; and that during the whole of that time inquiries and examinations were going forward of all who were in any shape suspected to have had any improper intimacy with her."—*Ibid.* note.

Now did this sonnet refer *only* to a danger "he had *once* incurred in May," it might seem possible that an allusion to Anne Boleyn was intended by its author; but when we meet with such lines as,

"Let me remember the *haps* most unhappy,
That me betide in May most commonly,"

and,

"In May my wealth, and eke my life, I say,

Have stoud so oft in such perplexity,"*

it does appear to me, that nothing more was meant than a mere repining that the month generally considered as the most joyous and auspicious throughout the year, should to him have been the season for the occurrence of *several* of the most unfortunate incidents in his life, extending even so far as to the endangering of his existence. At any rate, how a *pointed* allusion to a danger *once* incurred, can be implied from lines which expressly mention *several*, is, I must confess, beyond my comprehension to discover. Even to become aware that he bewails his misfortunes as the "consequence of some unfortunate attachment," requires a somewhat powerful stretch of the imagination.

Having shown that a reference is made to *more than one* of these unlucky "haps," as taking place in May, it

might seem to be left at the reader's option whether he would enumerate as one of these, the enquiry into his conduct with respect to Anne Boleyn; did it not remain to be established on something like respectable authority, that there was such an enquiry. Dr. Nott gives it as *certain* that he was *questioned*, and a later biographer, proceeding less cautiously, boldly asserts in the same decisive tone, not that he was examined, but that, "he was *accused* of being her *paramour*." (Aldine Poets, vol. ii. p. 7.) To ascertain how far these charges can be supported, is the object of the present article; and if any other sources worthy of credit, besides the two of which I shall make use, remain to be noticed, (either for or against,) I shall be most happy to be informed of them.

From what is termed "Sir Thomas Wyatt's Oration to the Judges," (Nott, p. 284, Ald. P. p. liii.) we certainly learn that he had been confined in the Tower about this period, and further, that he was not liberated until the latter end of 1536. It is moreover affirmed (Nott, p. xxviii.) that at the commencement of the above-mentioned year, he "stood high in favour with the King, for Henry had bestowed the honour of knighthood upon him a short time previous to his arrestation." Dr. Nott, however (from inattention to the Old Style), has probably antedated this occurrence a twelvemonth; since, in one of the records he quotes, it is stated to have been in the March of the 28th year of the King's reign,† consequently in 1536-7, not 1535-6, and the King's instructions to Sir Thomas for his Embassy to Spain,

* This poem is printed by Dr. Nott, from Sir T. Wyatt's own MS. part of which, including this now mentioned, is in his own hand-writing (Pref. i. ii. Notes, p. 538). It would have been unnecessary to have mentioned this, had it not happened that in the Aldine edition of his Poems recently published, one line of this Sonnet occurs with a different reading to that cited above, apparently following the old printed copies,

"In May my wealth, and eke my *wits*, I say,"

This has given the editor of that volume occasion to say, that this passage "may be supposed with equal if not greater probability to refer to some other circumstance rather than to the accusation that he had been criminally connected with the Queen, for not merely were his 'wealth and wits' brought into perplexity, but his life itself was then endangered;" thus, though intending to oppose, unconsciously assisting the argument of the learned Doctor, for there can be little doubt as to which is the most correct reading of the two.

† "Sir Thomas Wyatt. Dubbed on Esterday anno 28, the 18 day of Marche 1536." Cotton. MSS. Claudius, C. iii. There is, it must be remarked, an inconsistency in this entry, as the festival of Easter cannot in any year occur earlier than the 21st of March. In 1537 it happened on the 1st of April.

where he did not arrive until April or May 1537, are directed to Thomas Wyatt, *Esquire*. The knighthood may have been conferred on his taking leave of the King for this mission.

If there was anything in the shape of evidence, to show that the Knight was suspected of any improper intimacy with the Queen, it might not seem an unreasonable conjecture that the imprisonment above noticed was in some way connected with that circumstance. The testimony of George Wyatt, the poet's grandson, who, we are told, "beeing yonge had gathered many notes towching" Anne Boleyn (Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, 1827, p. 420), is directly in favour of the position to which I incline,—that Dr. Nott's assertion is gratuitous. This author, in a passage refuting some of the calumnies and falsehoods respecting his illustrious ancestor, contained in Sanders's book "*De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani*," says, "this is true also, that Sir Thomas Wiat was twice sifted and lifted at, and that nobleman (the Duke of Suffolk) both times his most heavy adversary, as I have to show under the Knight's own hand, in his answer to his last indictment. Neither could I ever learn what might be the cause of his so perpetual grudge, save only that it appeareth to be as old as this." (Extracts from the *Life of the Virtuous, Christian, and Renowned Queen Anne Boleigne*, Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, ed. 1827, p. 431.)

Again in another page he argues, "that his defence then (at his second trial) may and is to be esteemed his defence now also, in this case not to be condemned, and may thus be considered. This reporteth that he was twice winnowed. The matters were the same both times, the accusations so frivolous, the inducements and proofs so idle, that they prove nothing more than that there lacked no wills in his adversary to do him hurt, than that they had any least colour of matter to work it. Nothing so impertinent, nothing so unlikely that they allege not. Yea, and his most trusty and best services they had the chief matters of their accusation; nothing was so fond that they ripped not up to his discredit, at the least if it might have been. Yet in all this was no word or signification of any such matter.

Though it had not been brought as the ground of his accusation, would it not have been drawn forth to aggravate or induce the matter? Undoubtedly it would, either in the Queen's life in his first trouble, and it would have done well to revenge if he had done her this wrong, or after to her overthrow, or else in his second trouble against him. But no one word is or was in it touching any such matters."—(Ibid. p. 437.)

From these extracts, it is clear that their author, though supposed to be the grandson of the Knight, though a zealous enquirer after information on this subject, and also, though living at a period so shortly removed from the date of its occurrence (George Wyatt was born in 1538, and died in 1624), could not obtain any more certain evidence on this point, than that afforded by his grandfather's "oration," or, in other words, defence, at his last indictment. How, then, were the two recent editors of Wyatt's Poems able to settle, with so much *certainty*, a question so susceptible of dispute? From whence did they obtain the requisite knowledge for this purpose? They pretend to no new discovery of documents relative to this passage in Wyatt's life; and, our ignorance, for aught that I have ever heard to the contrary, is to the full as great as that of George Wyatt, who, could the truth have been arrived at, possessed advantages which it is not likely ever did, or ever can fall to the lot of any other writer on this subject.

I have now gone through all the evidence which I have collected on this head. If Dr. Nott, and the anonymous author of Wyatt's life prefixed to the Aldine edition of his poems, can produce no stronger authority for their most unqualified assertions, than that we have been canvassing (and it is fair to conclude they cannot, since no other is given), they must be content to have them received, not in the specious garb they now assume as *facts*, but as conclusions perfectly gratuitous.

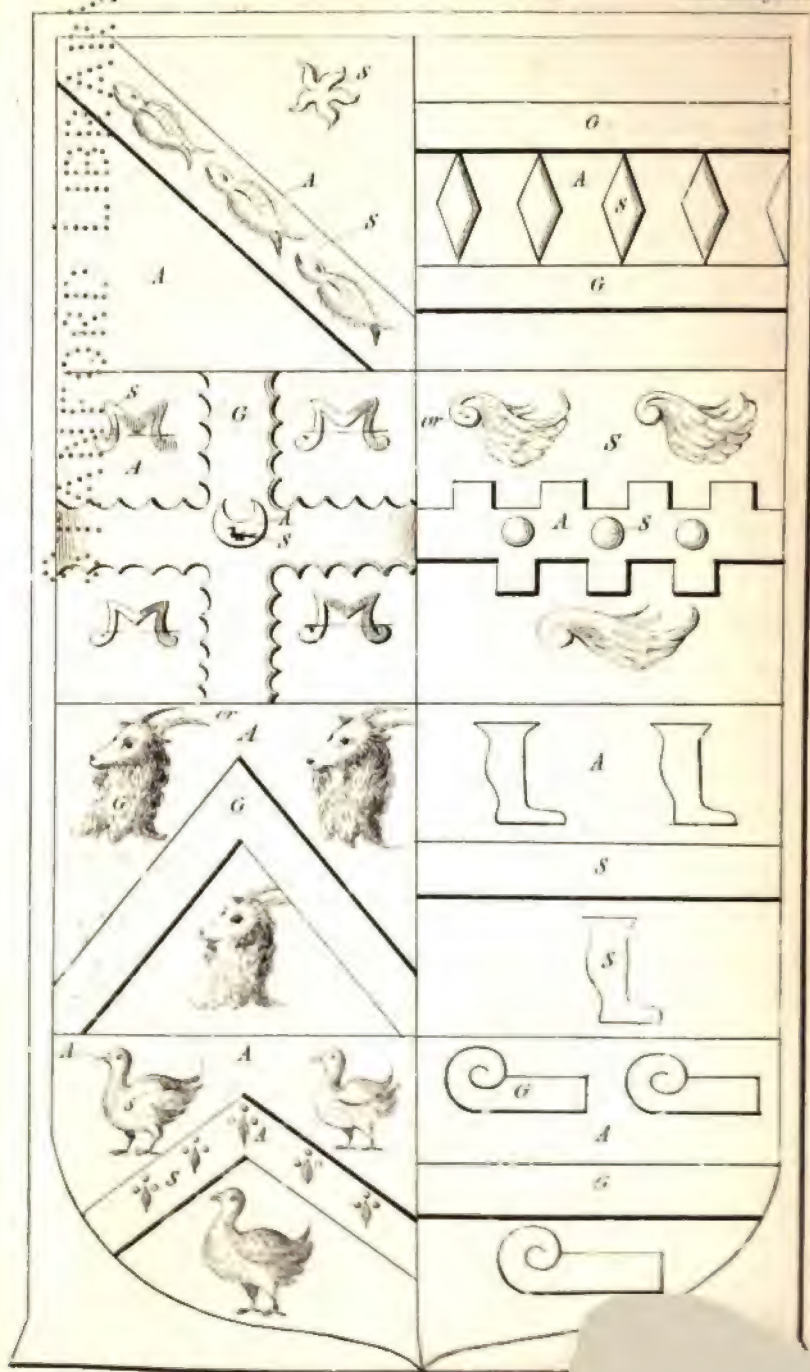
The detection of error is said to be one step towards the attainment of truth; and, if in the present instance this should be the result, I trust you will require no further apology for trespassing so long on your attention.

Yours, &c.

J. B. M.

Arms and Quarterings of Hyshe of Sand, Co. Devon.

Plate II. Page 305



Mr. URBAN, *Charles-street,
St. James's-sq. Oct. 1.*

THE accompanying engraving represents an ancient escocheon of the arms and quarterings of Rowland Huyshe, of Sand in Devonshire. Being desirous of obtaining information respecting some of the bearings, I venture to beg the favour of your inserting it in your Magazine, and permitting me to add a brief notice of such of the quarterings as are known to me.

Rowland Huyshe was the eldest son of James Huyshe of London, and Margaret Bouchier. He was born in 1560, and died in 1632-3. His father, James, was a younger son of the ancient family of Huysh, of Doniford in Somersetshire.

The three first quarters consist of the arms of Roche (adopted at an early period by Huyshe, instead of their paternal bearing), of Avenell, and of Bouchier. I am simply acquainted with the names of the families to whom these arms belonged, and have not been so fortunate as to gain any information upon the descent of the heiresses who introduced them into the Huyshe family.

Of the other bearings, I only know that the 4th and 6th are those of Seymer and Gambon, but of the remaining three I know nothing whatever. And in the 8th and last, the charge is one I never have heard satisfactorily described by any one to whom I have shown the escocheon.

I am induced to think that chronological order has been disregarded in the arrangement of these quarterings, and that Seymer was brought in by Bouchier, while Gambon came in by Avenell.

Should this letter meet the eye of any one who is able to throw light upon the heraldic and genealogical difficulties I have here remarked, I beg to say that I shall feel greatly obliged by the communication of such information.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Jun.

Explanation of the Plate.

1. HUYSH.—This was anciently the bearing of Roche. It was assumed instead of his paternal arms, by Oliver Hywish of Doniford, 4 Edw. III. in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Simon Roche.

Oliver Hywish was 4th in descent
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from John de Hywish of Lynch and Doniford, living 38 Henry III. This John again, was grandson of Richard de Hywis, of Lod Hywis in Somerset, in the time of Stephen.

The ancient bearing of these Hywis's was at one time a chevron between three roundlets; at another, a chevron, and in chief three leaves.

2. AVENELL or RICHARDS.—Oliver Huyish of Doniford, in 30 Hen. VI. grandson of the former Oliver, married according to an old family pedigree of Huyshe, a daughter and coheir of Avenell, whose sisters married Weekes and Holcombe. According to Mr. Palmer of Farfield's MSS. extracts of which were in Sir John Acland's possession, he married a daughter and coheir of Richards. According to the Visitation of Devon, "filia et hæres — Richards."

3. BOURCHIER.—James Huysh of London, third son of John Huyshe of Doniford, who was Escheator for Somerset in 19 Hen. VIII., and of Grace, daughter of Richard Walrond of Bovey, married, according to the same family pedigree, the heiress of Bouchier; according to the visitation of Somerset, "filia Bouchier;" according to the Visitation of London, 1568, daughter of Robert Bowser.

The eldest child of James Huysh, and Margaret Bouchier his wife, was baptized at St. Pancras within the city of London, Sept. 1554. Margaret was buried there in 1568.

The arms of Bouchier were borne quarterly with Huysh and Avenell, by Rowland Huysh their son, on his seals, and occur in stone and in painted glass at Sand, of the date of his residence at that place.

4. SEYMER.—These arms were granted to Sir Thomas Seymer, of Walden in Essex, and Lord Mayor of London in 1527. He died Dec. 11, 1535, and was buried at St. Leonard, Shoreditch. His will is dated May 8, 1533, was proved Jan. 31, 1535. In his will he does not mention any children; but in a curious narrative of his funeral, preserved in the Heralds' College, we are told that Master Elryngton being his next of kin, having married his daughter, made the offer-tory. This was William Elryngton of Widdington in Essex, who died in 1558.

Unless these arms were borne

others than Sir Thomas Seymer, to whom they were granted, it follows almost necessarily that he must have had a daughter, who married Robert Bowser, the father of Margaret Huysh.

5. Unknown.—This bearing occurs in painted glass, in the windows at Sand. The glass is of the date of Rowland Huysh's residence there.

6. GAMBON.—This occurs in the same windows, empaled by Avenell; and therefore it is that I conclude that these arms are brought in by Avenell.

A family of Gambon existed in Somerset, and terminated in an heiress who married Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, ancestor of Lord Egremont; others bearing the same arms in Dorset and Norfolk, noticed by Hutchins and Blomfield; and others again in South Wales, of whom there is a pedigree in Edwards's *Adventurers of South Wales*, in the *Heralds' College*.

7. Unknown.—It appears extremely difficult to say with any certainty what birds these are meant to represent. In the original they have not that character of ducks, given them in the engraving. They are not web-footed, are long legged, and intended for birds light in their motion.

8. Unknown.—This singular bearing appears also still in the windows of Sand. Although several suggestions have been made respecting this coat, none have appeared satisfactory.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that this escutcheon is of the period to which it is assigned, and that none of the arms have been introduced by any heiress with whom any member of the family has subsequently intermarried.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

(Resumed from p. 102.)

A FEW remarks may be added to this limited examination for the present. The author of this paper, in a letter to the *Morning Post* in 1818, drew attention to the vestiges of scientific military fortifications at the Isle of Bonhomme, and on each side of the Missouri, as vestiges of a mighty people, who seem to have spread their conquests from north to south of the New World; and at the time of the Spanish conquest, to have mysteriously passed away. A consummately skilful military fortification on an eminence near Milan, resembling the Cyclopean ramparts of Tyria, is ex-

hibited in the fourth volume of Lord Kingsborough's work. How were they destroyed? These people possessed the knowledge of the arch at a time when it was not known in Asia and Europe. It appears (Belzoni's exception is problematical) to have been never known in Egypt. See the admirably constructed arches with key stones, of the passages leading to the tombs or treasuries with centrally lighted domes, like those of the Treasury of Atreus, of Minyas, &c. at Xochicalco, Alvar, and Oaxaca, in Dupair's "*Monuments*." They used metal instruments in their sculptures, statuary (and some of this is as purely ideal as the Greek), and architecture, for copper chisels, drills, &c. have been found in the above described monuments. How came this acquisition to be lost? for the subsequent race used flint hatchets, chisels, and arrow heads. Lord Kingsborough labours through these seven bulky volumes to prove that the Mexicans were Jews—the lost ten tribes. But were the Tultecans, who preceded them by 600 years, Jews; or the builders of some of the above colossal monuments, who preceded them probably by many ages, Jews? The Mexicans may be readily supposed to be the product of an admixture of the Mogul variety of the human species, with the aboriginal red race of America. But the Tultecans, or their unknown predecessors (as appears from their portraits at Palanque, &c.), are a very different people from the Mexicans; at the same time, they have characteristics of an aboriginal American race. They have the prominent nose of the big-nosed Indians of the Missouri. They have the projecting under lip of the Bottocus, caused by piercing and loading it with heavy ornaments. They have the artificially created receding forehead of the Chickesaws. They are beardless and red skinned; both indications of a primitive American people, and both the reverse of the Jewish characteristics. At the same time, it may be admitted that there is a singular analogy between the prophetic description of the final Jewish temple in Ezekiel, and the great and magnificent temple of Palanque. More analogies even than Lord Kingsborough has adduced, might be readily collected. But it does not appear that Ezekiel's temple is founded on a model. It is prophetic; and seems ra-

ther to be furnished as a model of the great final temple, which is to unite and identify the worship of the entire human race.

A few concluding words as to the "getting up" of Mr. Aglio's splendid work. The three first volumes contain coloured fac-similes of original Mexican paintings in the libraries of Oxford, Rome, Dresden, Pess, and Berlin. The fourth is highly valuable, consisting of the monuments of New Spain, by Dupaix, from the original drawings executed by order of the King of Spain. The fifth explains the three first, being interpretations of the paintings by early French, Spanish, and Italian writers; and Dupaix's Commentary on his own collection of Monuments is the fourth. The sixth contains the Spanish of Sahagun's valuable history of New Spain, illustrating that religion and philosophy of the Mexicans by which their picture writing was greatly regulated. The sixth is a translation of the preceding, and the seventh contains the original Spanish of Sahagun's remaining MSS. Great honour is due to Lord Kingsborough for the princely munificence with which he has furnished the pecuniary means for effecting this magnificent undertaking. And no less praise ought to be assigned to Mr. Aglio the artist and designer, who, it appears, spent six years in the unremitting labour of investigating the chief European libraries, and in copying all the documents which could in any way illustrate the objects of the inquiry. We understand that not a scrap of Mexican manuscript or painting, in any corner of Europe, has escaped his persevering research. All has been gleaned and incorporated in these splendid volumes.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

IT may be a matter of information to some of your readers to hear that the parish Church of Tooting will be shortly taken down, in consequence of a new one being in the course of erection.

This Church is distinguished by a round tower, and in this regard it is singular, being the only one in the county of Surrey which possesses so curious a relic of the earliest architecture of the nation. Of the high antiquity of circular church towers, I may at some future period take an opportunity of speaking; at present I

only feel it necessary to observe, that not any of these singular structures contain evidence of their erection in any period when the Saxon Norman or Pointed architecture prevailed. Of their antiquity there is no question, and the numerous works which have been written on their origin, evince the interest which they have excited. They are not ordinary nor every-day structures, and their preservation is a matter of national importance; and I cannot believe that in any country except England would the existence of such curious and interesting relics of former ages be subjected to the caprice or ignorance of a parish vestry.

In this instance the loss of the tower is the more to be deplored, as no plea of necessity existed to warrant its destruction. The Church, it is true, was situated at a very inconvenient distance from the village, and it must be obvious that whenever a Church is so situated, the congregation attending it is only composed of the families resident on the spot, or those inhabitants whose opulence enables them to ride to Church; for such as these the old Church is amply sufficient. If a necessity existed of affording additional accommodation to the parishioners, and it had been determined to rebuild the Church for that purpose, and at the same time it had been determined to erect the new building on a new site, common sense alone would suggest the propriety of seeking for such new site in the centre of the village, or as near to it as possible. But what is done at Tooting? A new Church is building, and on a new site; but it will scarcely be credited that such new site is within a *few yards* of the old Church!—where the flimsy Gothic edifice which is building will stand a monument of the profound and absolute wisdom of the vestry, and what is more to be regretted, will add another instance to the many which have occurred of the inattention to the wants and the conveniences of the inhabitants so observable in the erection of many new Churches. In this instance, this lamentable neglect is the more glaring, as the existence of a large meeting-house in the heart of the village, too plainly evinces that whatever apathy may be apparent in some quarters, the opponents of the Church are sufficiently alive to the necessity of atten-

ing to the convenience of the congregation who are to attend any place of worship which may be built, if the builders really intend it to be occupied when finished. If the new building had been erected on a distant site, the old Church might have been allowed to exist as a chapel of ease, by which means a vestige of antiquity worth preserving would have been saved, and the new Church might have been of some utility; as it is, it may accommodate many more than are likely to attend it. It is, however, not too late to save the ancient tower. It is totally independent of the walls of the building to which it is attached. It will occupy very little room; it requires no repairs; and the expenses necessary to secure its preservation will not be greater than the charge of demolishing it. If, then, any regard for our national antiquities exists among the inhabitants of Tooting, or if the incumbent of the parish has a voice, and feels, as I trust all clergymen of the Church of England do feel, that the antiquities of their parish Churches look to them as their proper and legal guardians, I confidently hope that some exertion will be made to save the tower. If allowed to stand, it will inconvenience no one; it will scarcely cause a grave less to be made in the church-yard, and it will excite the gratitude and deserve the thanks of every antiquary in the kingdom. And if, Mr. Urban, the insertion of this letter should be the means of preserving a relic of antiquity, valuable in the eyes of those who interest themselves in the history of their native country, the writer will receive a reward in the satisfaction that one more ancient structure has been saved from destruction by individual exertions, the only means in England of doing that which in France is effected by the Government.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

AS your interesting and useful Miscellany circulates, I believe, not only throughout the British isles, but also in our possessions in India, allow me, through the medium of it, to offer a few hints to those whom they may concern.

Bishop Heber, in a letter to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, dated Pertaubghur, Malwah,

March 1, 1825 (Journal and Correspondence, 8vo, vol. iii. p. 336), says,

"Though I fully believe the influence of Britain to have been honestly employed for the benefit of India, and to have really produced great good in the country and its inhabitants, I have not been led to believe that our Government is generally popular, or advancing towards popularity. It is, perhaps, impossible that we should be so in any great degree, yet I really think there are some causes of discontent, which it is in our power, and which it is our duty to remove or diminish. One of these is the distance and haughtiness with which a very large portion of the civil and military servants of the Company treat the upper and middling class of natives. Against their mixing much with us in society, there are certainly many hindrances; though even their objection to eating with us might, so far as the Mussulmans are concerned, I think, be conquered by any popular man in the upper provinces, who made the attempt in a right way. But there are some of our amusements, such as *private theatrical entertainments*, and the sports of the field, in which they would be delighted to share, and invitations to which would be regarded by them as extremely flattering, if they were not, perhaps with some reason, voted bores, and treated accordingly."

Now as it appears from several passages of Bp. Heber's Journal, and also from *The Hindu Theatre*, published by Horace Hayman Witson, esq. (of which an account is given in the Quarterly Review for July 1831), that the Hindus are very fond of theatrical entertainments, it strikes me that they might, if properly conducted, be made subservient to very useful purposes. They are more humane and intellectual than the sports of the field. They might tend to promote, as Bp. H. proposes, social intercourse, and to make our language more current, and to teach English manners, morals, and pure religion; but then it must be by a scrupulous attention to the morals and religion of the dramas performed. We must not teach them superstition, by representing witches who have an absolute foreknowledge of future events, and who are able to raise spirits.—*Macbeth* might be easily altered to render the witches mere impostors, and then the piece is an interesting and instructive lesson. Neither must we exhibit a ghost come from the regions of purgatory to instigate his son to revenge his murder. I have heard of an alteration of *Hamlet*, in which the murder of the late King is disco-

vered by means of the present King walking in his sleep, and acting over the murder in the garden, and being taken for a ghost by those who first saw him, so that the piece is rendered an antidote to a belief in apparitions, instead of fostering it. Neither must we hold up as examples the assassin and suicide *Brutus*, nor the suicide *Cato*; nor yet must we exhibit *Lear* falling upon his knees, and invoking Nature to curse his daughter; but with a little more alteration than we have in the present acting copies, *Lear* might be made an instructive lesson. *Othello* too, with his murder of his wife and of himself, is no fit exhibition. I am surprised that it has never been altered, so as to preserve the lives of Desdemona and *Othello*. Tate altered *Lear* so as to save *Lear* and Cordelia, and his alteration maintains its place upon the stage. There seems much greater reason for altering *Othello*. Most of Shakspeare's historical plays are interesting and instructive. Some of the Hindu plays extend to ten and even to fourteen acts; and thus our *Henry the Fourth* may be said to be in ten, and *Henry the Sixth* in fifteen. *The Merchant of Venice* is a good play, and best in Dr. Valpy's alteration. His *King John* is an improvement. Bp. Heber, I think, mentions a Rajah with whom he conversed, who prided himself upon his knowledge of Shakspeare.

The Sacred and Moral Dramas of Mrs. H. More are well calculated for representation. Some of them have actually been translated into Cingalese, and performed under the patronage of Sir Alexander Johnson. Her *Inflexible Captive* is worthy to supersede *Cato* as a play for the acting of boys at schools. Miss Baillie's Plays on the Passions are displays of them, but not always useful ones; but her *Martyr* and *Bride* have already, I believe, been translated into Cingalese, to be exhibited to the natives of Ceylon; the latter was written expressly for the purpose. Almost any of the plays in the Rev. Mr. Plumptre's English Drama Purified would be proper for the purpose. A copy of this work is, I have reason to suppose, in the library of the Bishop's College at Calcutta; and we have many living poets fully equal to the task, if they will but write as Christians, and not as heathens.

Some of these hints will apply to managers and dramatists at home as well as to those in India, and, by communicating them, you will oblige,
Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO A PURIFIED DRAMA.

Mr. URBAN, *Fish-street-hill,*
July 20.

IN the observations which E. I. C. has deemed it right to make in your June Magazine (p. 492), in reply to my answer to his former communication, he has I consider been singularly unfortunate. And first, with respect to his opinion as to the influence of the Inscriptions, the erasure of which from the Monument he so much condemns. According to his statement, it would appear they "had become perfectly harmless, offended the feelings of no one, and kept up no national prejudice." Now, if E. I. C. will only change "national prejudice" to "religious prejudice" (which I presume is what he meant to express), I am prepared to maintain that not one of these assertions can be substantiated. Perfectly well do I remember the bitter sensations which in my earlier years this charge against the papists excited in my mind; and from the multitude of instances which have come under my observation, by reason of having resided in the neighbourhood the whole of my life, I consider myself as fully justified in stating that, so far from these calumnies having "become perfectly harmless," they were highly offensive to our Catholic fellow subjects, and but too frequently aroused a feeling of hatred against them, amongst the professors of Protestantism of all grades and of all ages.

In the next paragraph, your Correspondent lays it down as an axiom, that "the destruction of any historical memorial is a vile and useless act;" and proceeds to illustrate his position by an allusion to "the democratic violence recently exercised against the fleur-de-lis on the French monuments by the Paris revolutionists," and to "the ancient brasses with the Orate," &c. chiselled out, which he affirms to be "parallel cases" with the one in question. Surely nothing can be more out of keeping. Is it possible that the democratic violence of the present age, and what the learned Gough calls "the devastation of false zeal and fanaticism in the

last century,"* by which we are *deceived to contemplate, to see the words of Homer, "many fair monuments locally defaced,"*† can be viewed by E.I.C. in the same light as the *erasure of these inscriptions?* Can he discover no difference between the destruction which was effected on the one hand, and the work of restoration which has been accomplished on the other? I am aware your Correspondent asserts that "nothing can be more fallacious than this plea of restoration;" but it is a good plea notwithstanding. It would seem as if E.I.C. considered that "restoration" necessarily implied an addition. This is evidently an error. Who scruples to regard as a restoration the omission of the four introductory lines which are to be found in some copies of the *Aeneid*, commencing "Ille ego," &c.; or the hemistich "de collo fistula pendent," *Aeneid*, book 3, line 661. These passages (to forbear multiplying examples) which are not to be found in the oldest manuscript extant of Virgil, and which is in the library of the Vatican palace at Rome, being regarded as interpolations, I scarcely need say are omitted in the best editions of that author, and that the editors who have thus purified the text, are generally considered entitled to the characters of "restorers."

It is urged by E.I.C. in support of the preservation of the Inscriptions on the Monument, that they "spoke the language of the times in which they were set up;" but were the times of which they "spoke the language" at all made manifest? On the contrary, did they not imply that they were "set up," at the period when the Monument was erected: and until I brought forward what your correspondent has been pleased to designate as "valuable historical documents," was not such the almost universal opinion? and hence had they not obtained for themselves a false importance?

As "an historical memorial," they were worse than useless, for they misled while they pretended to inform; and compromised times and circumstances, by giving to the language

and belief of one period what was the language and belief of another. Your correspondent says, in allusion to the historical documents I have brought forward, that I have "added to the value of the Inscriptions, by proving the existence of the feeling which gave rise to them, and at the same showing that they were genuine and authentic." If this be so, I am glad of it; all the value they are entitled to, I wish them to possess. Presented as they are in the City Records with the dates when they were agreed to specified, I have no objection to claim for them the most attentive examination: but the offspring, as they are, "of false zeal and fanaticism," promoters as they have long been of slander and intolerance, under a shape and in a situation which they ought never to have assumed, I rejoice that I have done my part in the accomplishment of their removal; and I feel perfectly assured, so far from considering that it requires any peculiar "sagacity to justify the act," that the most persevering ingenuity might torture itself in vain to find one single pretext for their continuance, possessed of even common plausibility.

FREDERICK THORNHILL.

AN APPEAL IN FAVOUR OF ANATOMY.

By T. E. BAKER, Esq. M.R.C.S. of *Almor, Malacca, in India.*

THE rejection of Mr. Warburton's Anatomy Bill in the House of Lords, without a better being proposed, is much to be lamented; and my object in addressing you is to assist in removing some very unfounded and very injurious prejudices against a science, which is most extremely useful in relieving those accidents and diseases to which we are all more or less subject, both in sickness and in health. The more Mr. Warburton's exertions are discussed, and the better they are understood, the greater and speedier will be the advantages which the public will derive; but it is to the middling and lower classes of society, that the subject is most deeply interesting and important. The rich must ever always command the services of the most experienced and most able surgeons; this is not the case with the poor man, nor with those who reside in distant towns and villages. They must be attended by surgeons in

* *Spoken at the Monument, vol. 2, part 1, page 5, 1810, 1781.*

† *British Museum, vol. 2, part 1, page 5, 1810, 1781.*

their immediate neighbourhood, whether they may be learned or unlearned, ignorant or skilful, in their profession.

All men must know that it is utterly impossible for any man to be a good surgeon, unless he is a good anatomist. Without studying anatomy, how can he know the exact situation of the arteries, veins, and nerves; or the connection of the bones, joints, and ligaments? a knowledge which is absolutely necessary to enable him to perform the most common operations. Any person may be sensible of the necessity of anatomy from his own experience. In cutting up or carving a fowl, a hare, or any other animal, all must have observed the difficulty of doing it with ease, till they have had considerable experience. Do they imagine it is less difficult to separate the different parts of the human body; and is it not better that this experience should be gained by practising on the *dead*, than by mangleing and torturing the *living*? and yet this must be the case, if the people oppose themselves to the study of anatomy.

A very unjust prejudice has been raised against dissection, in consequence of the absurd law, directing that the bodies of all murderers shall be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected. It is utterly impossible to conceive a law more calculated to cause misery to the living, or more injurious to just and good men, without in any degree injuring the bad. The criminal is dead, and cannot receive any pain or injury from the dissection, and the thought or fear of being dissected has never prevented or deterred a man from committing murder. If Government do not repeal this absurd and injurious law, I call upon all surgeons to refuse to dissect the bodies of murderers. The law may order the dissection, but it depends upon the surgeons, whether the law shall be carried into effect, and if they are wise and humane, they will leave the judges and lawyers to dissect these bodies themselves.

Few people have any dread of being dissected *themselves*; the chief dread is that the bodies of *their relations* will be taken from their graves. Mr. Warburton's Bill will remove this dread. He proposes that all who die in gaols, hospitals, and workhouses,

who have no relations to bury them, shall be given up for the purposes of anatomy; and this will supply a sufficient number of bodies, without ever employing the resurrection men; we shall then hear no more of them, nor any repetition of the dreadful crimes that were committed by Burke and his associates. Nothing can be more fair and just than this proposal, for those who have been supported by the public, owe the public some return, and they will thus benefit the living, and make the only return in their power; nor can it be stated with truth that this is a hardship which peculiarly presses on the poor, for it is well known that under the *present* system, subjects for dissection are almost exclusively obtained from the lower classes. The funeral service will be performed over the bodies as usual, and this must remove all religious objections, for it can be of no consequence, whether our bodies are destroyed by the worms a few weeks earlier or later.

Some persons think that the proposed plan will injure the moral feelings and affections of the people. I do not believe this. The French have not the same objections to anatomy that we have, and yet they are as kind and as affectionate in their families as ourselves. The Irish have not so strong an objection as we have, and yet a more warm-hearted affectionate people do not exist on the face of the earth. In fact, the more I consider the subject, the more I am convinced that every thing is to be said in favour of Mr. Warburton's Bill, and that nothing can *justly* be said against it.

One cause of the prejudice against anatomy is the mystery we are now obliged to observe in the practice of it; but this cause will be removed by the proposed law. It is the constant practice in India, to examine the bodies of European soldiers and officers who die in the country. I have never known any objection made to this; and one reason may be, that we do not examine or dissect the bodies of murderers in this country. I myself never make any secret or mystery upon these occasions; as that implies we are doing something that is revolting, or improper, or not fit for the public eye. I have examined the bodies of men both in the Kings' and in

the Honourable Company's European regiments; upon these occasions I have always told the men that any of them who wished it, might be present at the examination. They frequently attended, and appeared to be rather pleased than otherwise, at seeing that not the slightest indelicacy, nor any thing revolting to the feelings, was ever done. It also appeared to increase their confidence in the surgeon, for in the great majority of deaths in India, the cause is apparent; such as abscess in the liver, ulceration and mortification in the intestines, &c.; and the men are perfectly well aware that these diseases are generally beyond the power of medicine to relieve.

There is another prejudice against the practice of anatomy and surgery, from many supposing, that it hardens the feelings, and makes men unfit for the common and social duties of life. This prejudice has been still further increased, from a popular belief, that surgeons, in consequence of their profession, are not eligible to sit on juries. This is not the case. Blackstone expressly says, when speaking of surgeons, "Their service is *excused*, and not *excluded*, and this exemption is also extended by divers statutes, customs, and charters." The law here is perfectly just and correct; for were surgeons obliged to attend as jurors, their patients, during their absence, might die for want of necessary attendance.

Lord Bacon is acknowledged by all to be one of the wisest and most learned men that our country ever produced, and his judgment and opinions are entitled to some respect and consideration. In his treatise "On the Advancement of Learning," he says,

"As for the footsteps of diseases, and their devastations of the inward parts, impostumations, exulcerations, discontinuations, putrefactions, consumptions, contractions, repletions, together with all preternatural substances, as stones, carnosities, excrescences, worms, and the like, they ought to have been observed by *multitude of anatomies*, and the contributions of men's several experiences, and carefully set down; both historically, according to the appearances, and artificially, with a reference to the diseases and symptoms which resulted from them, in case where the anatomy is of a defunct patient. Therefore I will not doubt to note as a deficiency, that they inquire not the perfect cures of many diseases, or extremities of diseases."

Mr. Averill, an English surgeon,

who resided some time at Paris, in his "Operative Surgery," says,

"In quickness and dexterity of operating, the surgeons of France may rank before us, and their superiority in this respect, as is before stated, must be attributed to the facility with which they procure subjects, and the attention they bestow upon the practice of operating on the dead."

Sir Astley Cooper, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, expressly declares, that from the great difficulty of procuring subjects for dissection, the young surgeons are not such good anatomists as they were some few years ago.—Who will suffer from this? The public. The surgeons will receive the best education they can, but if the people oppose their acquiring a knowledge of anatomy, they must not blame them for their *unavoidable* ignorance.

Nothing can be more unjust than the present laws affecting surgeons. They are in a great measure debarred from acquiring a correct knowledge of their profession, and at the same time the law will punish them for a want of knowledge, which it has prevented their acquiring. It is impossible to conceive any case of greater injustice than this; yet such is the present state of our law. If a surgeon cannot detect a dislocation, or the exact nature of any other doubtful accident, he is most unjustly condemned for a want of knowledge, and this by the very men who prevent his acquiring it. These facts and circumstances only require to be brought to the notice of the public, to ensure them the attention they deserve.

There can be no doubt, then, but that anatomy is of the greatest use to the living, more particularly to the hard-working and lower orders of society, who are most liable to those accidents, to remedy or relieve which, a practical knowledge is essentially and absolutely required. I shall conclude by warning them not to attend to the interested arguments of those who endeavour to throw a stigma on the study of a science, so requisite to the successful practice of a most useful and honourable profession, and so vitally interesting and important to their own health, welfare, and happiness.

SURGICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Torquay, Sept. 12.*
IN making a tour, a short time since, in the north of Devon, in search of

antiquities, I was much pleased with Sydenham House, the seat of the Wise family. In this county are to be found some of the most ancient families in England, and amongst them may be numbered that of Wise; who were originally seated at Greston, co. Cornwall, in 1100, and who have been in possession of Sydenham since 1320. Here they flourished for many generations, and the name remains in good repute at the present day. The old house was rebuilt in 1603, by Sir Thomas Wise, K.B. Risdon says, "Sydenham in the parish of Marystow, which house is seated somewhat low by the Riveret side, which place Sir T. Wise beautified with buildings of such height as the very foundation is ready to reel under the burthen." Sydenham now stands as it was erected by Sir T. Wise. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle. Over the entrance door, which is supported by columns, are the arms and quarterings of the Wises in granite.

Dexter supporter, a lion couchant Gules, armed and langued Azure. Sinister, a monkey rampant Sable. Crest, a demi-lion rampant Gules, gutté Argent, holding in his paws a regal sceptre Or.

1. Sable, three chevrons Ermine. 2. Argent, gutté de Sang, three copper cokes Sable. 3. Gules, a cross patée Vaire. 4. Sable, on a fess Or, between 3 crosses patée Argent, as many pallets Gules. 5. Argent, 3 hawks Gules, armed and membered Or. 6. Gules, a chevron per fess indented Argent and Azure, between three martlets Argent. 7. Argent, on a bend Gules, three stags courant Or. 8. Sable, a pelican in her piety Or. 9. Argent, three headlets Gules, within a bordure charged with twelve Bezants. 10. Gules, a fess Argent between three escallop shells Or. 11. Or, on a chevron Gules a crescent of the First. 12. As the First.

In the hall, which was fitted up in 1656, are a number of curiously shaped shields,—Wise and Vipont; Wise and St. John; Wise and Chichester; Wise and Stafford, &c. In the drawing room, which is hung with tapestry, are the likenesses of Sir Edward Wise, K.B., the Lady Arabella his wife, daughter and coheir of Oliver Lord St. John, son of the Earl of Bolingbroke; also his second wife Radigund, daughter of Eliot of Port Eliot. In the picture gallery are Sir Thomas Wise, K.B.; Thomas Wise, M.P. for the county of Devon, 1640; his wife

the Lady Mary Wise; a Mrs. Wise, with her nine daughters; with many others. The house is three stories high, and the windows of stone. Behind the house is a large garden, laid out in the old style, and in the middle an oval pond surrounded with stone steps. In front is a splendid hanging wood, which runs to the distance of a mile and a half. The first of this family I find on record is William Wise de Greston in 1100, who was father of Serlonius, who was father of Oliver, who was father of Sir John Wise, Knt. who had issue Henry, who had issue Sir Wm. Wise, who held 16 librates of land 40 Henry III. He had issue Serlonius Wise de Thruselton, which lands he inherited from the Viponts, or de Veteri-ponte. He had issue Oliver and John. The latter inherited divers lands from the Trevages and Sydenhams, and was Sheriff co. Devon, 5th Henry IV. He had issue Thomas, who married the heiress of Brit, who was descended from Alured de Brito, supposed to have proceeded from the British race. She brought with her lands in the parish of Stoke Damarell, since better known by the name of Mount Wise. Thomas Wise had issue John, who married Thomasine, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford, Knt. Prince, in his Worthies, thus speaks of this alliance:

"Thomas Wise of Sydenham married Thomasine, daughter of Sir B. Fulford, by whom he had issue a daughter married to Russell, from whom is descended the present most noble Duke of Bedford. This Sir Baldwin prospered very well, for he was a great soldier and a traveller, of so undaunted a resolution, that for the honour and liberty of a Royal lady in a castle besieged by the infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen, for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall, doth plainly show,) whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady. John Wise had issue Oliver, and Thomazine, m. to James Russell, father of John first Earl of Bedford. Oliver Wise married Margery Tremayne, of an ancient Cornish family, by whom he had issue John, who married three times, 1st. Maria, daughter of James Chudleigh de Asselton, co. Devon, by whom he had issue James and others; 2dly, Dorothy, dau. of Legh of Legh, co. Devon, by whom he had issue; 3dly, Anna, dau. of Sir Geo. Mathew of Rader in Glamorganshire. James Wise married Alicia, daughter of John Dymham de Wortham, an ancient and baronial family."

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of this co. by whom he had issue John, 2. George, 3. Sir William, 4. Richard; and Philippa. Sir William was knighted by Henry the VIIIth. The following anecdote I find in an old author:—"Having lente to the King his signet to seale a letter, who having powdred eremites on the seale (the Wise arms, Sable, 3 chevrons Ermine,) Why, how now, Wise (quoth the King), what, hast thou lise here? And if it like your Majestie, (quoth Sir William) a louse is a rich coate, for by giving the louse, I part armes with the French King, in that he giveth the flowre de lice. Whereat the King heartily laughed to heare how prettily so hyting a taunt (namely, proceeding from a King,) was so sodaynely turned to so pleausante a conceite."—Of the next brother is written, 'Richard Wise, in whose praise much might be said, greatly furthered to enrich the English toong, he wrote diverse meeter, some tragedies and comedies, and translated the seaven penitentiall psalms.'"

John Wise of Sydenham married Alicia daughter of John Harris of Hayne, serjeant at law to Henry the VIIIth (whose brother married Mary daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp Court), and had issue five sons and five daughters: 1. Thomas; 2. John of Totnes, and ancestor of the Wises of the present day; 3. James, 4. Charles, 5. Erkenbold. Thomas Wise married Mary, daughter of Richard Buller of Shillingham, co. Cornwall, by whom he had issue Thomas, who was created a knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I. and was Sheriff for the county of Devon 9th of the same reign, Member of Parliament for Beeralston 1620, and following years. Westcote says, that Sydenham was built by Sir Thomas Wise. "It is," says he, "the seat of the dignous family of Wise." Sir Thomas married Margaret, the only daughter of Robert Stafford of Stafford, by whom he had issue Thomas and Margaret, who was married to Sir Samuel Rolle, M.P. co. Devon. Sir Thomas Wise died 21 Feb. 1629, and was buried at Marystow, where there is a handsome marble monument supported by eight Corinthian columns, to his memory, standing in the space enclosed (19 feet by 12) for the cemetery of the family of Wise, with a Latin inscription upon it as follows:

"Hic jacet humatus ille vir verè illustris Thomas Wise de Sydenham, prænobilis ordinis Balnei Miles, qui obiit mortem, 21 Feb. 1629."

This monument, where Sir Thomas and his wife lie in effigy, is surrounded by others to John Wise, Thomas Wise, Sir Edward Wise, Sir John Wise, the Lady Arabella Wise, Radigund Wise, the Lady Mary Wise, and the shields of Wise, impaling St. John, Eliot, Stafford, Chichester. There are also many female figures cut in stone, and kneeling. Of Thomas Wise of Mount Wise and Sydenham, I find mention in a MS. of Samuel Somaster, containing an account of some noble families in Devonshire, and of some Members of Parliament in the year 1640:—"Thomas Wise of Mount Wise, was Knight of the Shire for Devon in the Parliament 1640, and Sheriff of the same county a little before the civil wars, when the Lord Chief Justice Finch came the western circuit, who put a jest upon Mr. Wise at his table, saying that Wise was a man, and so was a fool. Mr. Wise retorted, that a Finch was a bird, and so was an owl."

He married Mary youngest daughter of Edward Chichester, Earl of Carrickfergus, by whom he had issue Sir Edward Wise; Margaret, married 7 Oct. 1663 to Sir John Molesworth of Pencarrow; and John and William, who died without issue. Sir Edward Wise was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles the Second. This Edward Wise was of Exeter College, and spent some terms at Cambridge; he was created Bachelor of Arts at Oxford. Sir Edward was many years member for Okehampton, and was a Member of the Convention Parliament, which was sitting at the return of King Charles, and voted his Restoration. He married first Arabella, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John, by whom he had issue two sons, who died unmarried, and one daughter Arabella, who married Edmund Tremayne. Thus did the first branch of the Wise family become extinct. Sir Edward Wise died 17 Nov. 1675, and was buried at Marystow. The family of Wise still flourishes, however, in these parts, and at the head of them is Ayshford Wise, whose ancestor married the heiress of Ayshford of Wonwell Court, in the county of Devon, and who was Member for Totnes some few years past.

A YOUNG DEVONSHIRE
ANTIQUARY.

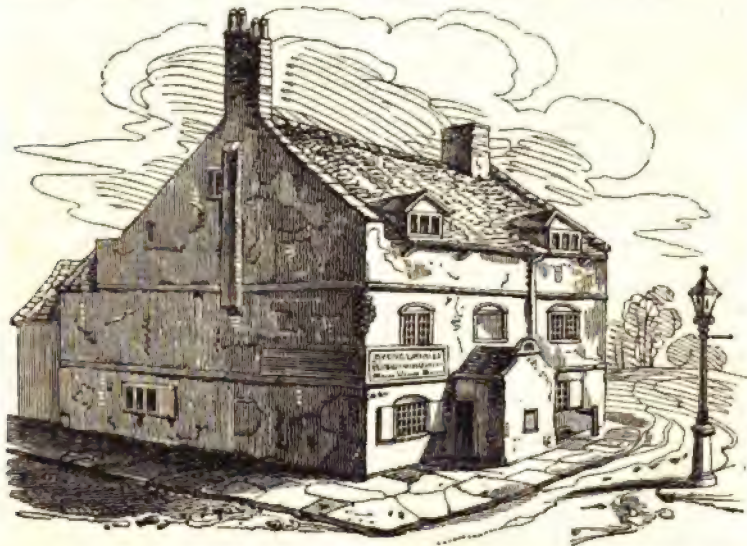


Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept. 14.*

"TO abstract the mind from all local emotions," observes Dr. Johnson, "would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and

from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

The cogitations of my mind were in unison with the sentiments and sympathies of the great Moralist, when I last visited the birth-place of our late departed literary townsman Roscoe. I could not resist its impulse. The spot to me was classic ground, associated as it is with traits of intellectual superiority and genius. I took the accompanying sketch of the house, in order that you might give it a place amongst those of the numerous literary luminaries that embellish the pages of your venerable and invaluable Miscellany; and as it will ere long be swept away by the hand of Improvement, I hope you will consider it entitled to your sympathy.



At the æra of Mr. Roscoe's birth, 1752, Liverpool was a mere village in comparison to its present extent, and this house was then considered as being situated in the country. At this time it occupies nearly a central situation, and retains its original character; and is the only specimen of domestic architecture in the town with

a porch and gable ends; which give it an air of antiquity when contrasted with the superb edifices that surround it, one of which, the Wellington Rooms, is a chaste and beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. Edmund Aiken of London.

The house is at present occupied as

a tavern, to which there is attached an extensive bowling green. The spot has now become sacred to local honour, as a monument of intellectual value, celebrated by the pen of our native Bard in his elegant poem of Mount Pleasant, the exordium of which is allusive to the morning of his life being spent here :

"Freed from the cares that daily throng
my breast,

Again beneath my native shades I rest.

These shades, where lightly fled my youthful day,

Ere Fancy bow'd to Reason's boasted sway."

With the above poem was published an Ode which Mr. Roscoe delivered before a Society established in Liverpool in 1773, for the encouragement of Painting, Sculpture, &c. His subsequent works are nearly all enumerated in the memoir which appeared in your number for August. In 1817 was published a Discourse he delivered on the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, on the origin and vicissitude of Literature, Science, and Arts. In 1824 he edited a new edition of the works of Pope, to which he prefixed a life of the author. The last work he was occupied in publishing was a botanical one, on a portion of the "Class Monandria."

One of the most popular of his minor productions is a poem on Burns, prefixed to Dr. Currie's Life and Works of that Poet. He has left several miscellaneous works, which with his Life are in preparation for the press by one of his talented sons.

May I be allowed to apply to our townsmen the expressive language of Mr. Roscoe, when speaking of the Florentines, "Earnest in the acquisition of wealth, indefatigable in improving their manufactures and extending their commerce, (our townsmen) seem not, however, to lose sight of the true dignity of man, or of the proper objects of his regard;" which is evidenced by the monuments erected in their admiration of valour and patriotism to Nelson, and of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, in that to George the Third, and in two others, not yet completed, to their late representatives in the Senate, Canning and Huskisson, mementoes of their appreciation of the great political talents of those eminent men; and lastly, one in embryo to our great literary townsman, a pledge yet

to be redeemed, and no doubt it will, an earnest of which is the subscription already raised of about one thousand pounds.

These intellectual memorials, dedicated to valour, patriotism, and genius, are evidences that our townsmen cannot be ranked with those whom Goldsmith thus characterizes :

"Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm;"

nor yet to them can the expressive lines of the talented and unfortunate Camoens, on the apathy and indifference of his countrymen to all that gives a charm to life, be applied :

"Alas! on Tago's hapless shores alone
The Muse is slighted, and her charms unknown ;

For this no Virgil here attunes the lyre,
No Homer here awakes the hero's fire.
Unheard, in vain their native Poet sings,
And cold neglect weighs down the Muse's wings."

These sarcasms on two great commercial communities, appertain not to Liverpool. Here, in the midst of commercial pursuits, the elegant accomplishments of literature, science, and art, want not their votaries, whose leisure hours, after the close of those spent in wearisome solicitude amidst the important avocations of life, are passed under their captivating influences.

For the honour of my native place, I hope all will now lose sight of the degenerate and malign spirit of political party feeling, and unite to honour not only the talents and genius of our departed townsman, but themselves; and, aroused by a spirit of generous emulation and noble bearing, raise a monument worthy of the town and of Roscoe.

W. J. ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

I THANK your Correspondent Mr. W. H. LLOYD (p. 200), for his ingenious conjectures relative to the derivation of the word *Seneschal*.

The definition in the note appended to my little tract on the Coronation of Richard the Second, was (as you have rightly indicated) taken from Jacob's Law Dictionary. My MS. had been put aside for several years, and when sent to the press I was absent from home, and had no opportunity for revision. Jacob's definition seems indeed very loose and inaccurate, as a reference to any Dictionary of the

German language must show. Dr. Brady, however, has given, in his Preface to the Norman History,* one which is worthy of much attention.

He says it comes from the Teutonic or Saxon *Sehen*,† or Theon, *videre*, and Scale, *servus*, or minister. So that a Seneschal may be simply defined a seeing officer, a supervisor or overseer of the household. This appears to me the most plausible solution with which I have met. That in the Glossaire de la Langue Romane, article "Senéchal," adds merely one more specimen to the ingenious art of etymological torture.

I beg to take this opportunity of adding something to my note on the Tunica and Dalmatica. In saying that the Royal Dalmatica was a rich and graceful triangular upper garment thrown over the shoulders of our ancient Kings, my definition agrees with that of Mr. Taylor and other respectable authorities.‡ I believe, however, that the super-tunic, not the mantle, is properly the Dalmatic. The Royal vestments were designedly imitative of the attire of the Bishops of the ancient Church, the kingly office being thus exhibited in close alliance with the authority of the Church, which in a spiritual sense it certainly is, as God in his Providence is the source of all order and temporal power. The ceremonial of the Coronation of Henry IV. of France details, in a very distinct form, the Royal ecclesiastical vestments, which were handed to the King after he had been stripped to his shirt for the anointing. They are enumerated as the *tunic* representing the Sub-deacon's habit, the *dalmatic* (being the super-tunic) the Deacon's, and the *Royal mantle* the same as the chasuble or priest's cope. It strikes me that the *armil*§ or narrow stole thrown round the neck of the King, which has so much puzzled antiquaries,|| being used in a manner so inappropriate to its name, is nothing more than the

maniple which commonly appears on ancient figures of priests and bishops dependant from the left arm, and which was a sort of rich towel to wipe away any defilement from the sacramental cup; while this was given to the King with other sacred vestments, it was not perhaps allowed to occupy its proper place, in order to show that he was not charged with the actual administration of the Sacraments.

When I said that the oil of the Sainte Ampoule was employed in consecrating the Kings of France, I might have noted a remarkable exception to the practice. Henry IVth of France was not crowned at Rheims, but at Chartres, in consequence of the former city being in possession of the adverse political party. The Bishop of Chartres on this occasion published a long Latin epistle to prove that it was not absolutely necessary the King should be crowned at Rheims, and cited various exceptions referring to French Kings of the early race.

Heaven-sent oil was, however, thought indispensable in the absence of that of the *Sainte Ampoule* of Clovis, for Henry's inunction, and accordingly that said to be transmitted by an angel from heaven to anoint the bruises of St. Martin, and kept in the Abbey of Marmoustier, founded by that holy man, was employed, and a testimonial verifying it formally published. The proofs of its authenticity were drawn from the legendary biography of St. Martin by Sulpitius Severus, Fortunatus Bishop of Poitiers, and a passage of a sermon of Albinus or Alcuinus, preceptor of Charlemagne, descanting on the miracles of Martin, in which he says that, "falling down stairs, he broke every bone in his skin, but in the course of a single night was rendered perfectly whole and sound by an angel!" So much for superstitious "vain traditions" and "cunningly devised fables," which were fabricated for temporal purposes by the pretended votaries of religion, and which might well be made, as they were, the subject of apostolic caution to the Christian Church. Scarcely, however, do we know which to admire most, the rogues who fabricated these tales, or the fools who believed them.

Such extravagant fictions only tend to bring into ridicule customs solemn and decent in themselves; for the

* Complete History of England, vol. I. p. 153.

† *Sehen*, to see or behold, is modern German. *Schale* is Saxon for a minister or servant.

‡ Glory of Regality, p. 79.

§ Armilla ab armis, i. e. brachiis.—Ainsworth.

|| Ceremonial de France, par N. Godefroy, p. 658.

inunction of Christian Kings is certainly a very proper and impressive mode of admitting them into their sacred office, and was substituted from the earliest times of Christianity in the place of barbarous secular rites. As Kings are admitted to their power in order to govern according to the principles of justice laid down in the Word of God, from the sacred writings is most appropriately drawn a precedent for their inauguration: "And Zadok the priest took an horn out of the Tabernacle, and anointed Solomon, and they blew the trumpet, and all the people said, God save King Solomon."*

Some solemn and impressive ceremonies are highly proper and expedient to be used in admitting an individual to kingly power, and they must have ill-constructed heads, or worse, traitorous hearts, who attempt to undermine by ridicule, or by specious false reasonings, those institutions which are identified with our ancient monarchy, our venerable and well-balanced Constitution. No splendid quackery can sanctify speculative and dangerous innovation, and "even-handed Justice has ever returned the poisoned chalice (in God's good time) to the lips of its advocates."

In the account of the Coronation of Richard III. page 231, of your last number, much stress is laid upon the passage, "that the King and Queen put off their robes, and stood *all naked* from the middle upwards, while the Bishop anointed both the King and Queen." A ceremony so indecorous, even in the fifteenth century, must most certainly not be literally understood. Neither the text nor the illuminations of ancient MSS. authorize such a conclusion; the stripping *all naked* means a divesting of the Royal personages of their upper garments to the *camisole* or shirt; and in proof of this, I cite the same MS. account of the Coronation of Henry VI. which I have referred to in a note appended to "the Account of the Coronation of Richard the Second:"—"Then the Kynge wente to the high autere ward, and long time there lyenge . . . and then the Archbischoppes tooke him up, and streiped him oute of his clothes into his sherte." This was for the anointing on his breast, back, shoulders, elbows,

&c. all which is circumstantially detailed, and for which purpose laced apertures were made in the shirt at the places enumerated. I cannot, therefore, conceive that at the Coronation of Richard III. the uniform practice in this respect was departed from, and an expedient so ridiculously indelicate adopted, as would appear from the account cited, if it could be literally received. A.J.K.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

IN your last Magazine you did me the honour to insert a letter on the projected destruction of St. Saviour's Church. Since I wrote, the work of demolition has been suspended; but, I add with regret, only suspended to be resumed at, I fear, a very short period. As I mentioned in my last communication, the parishioners have determined on the destruction of the nave, it having been suggested by some parochial economist, that it would be a saving to the parish to build a new Church, instead of repairing the old one. Now, after expending a large sum of money on the repairs already executed, it seems the very height of absurdity to think of deserting the choir and transepts entirely, and to erect a new church, by which a large portion of the entire building will be rendered useless.—The roof which has been removed from the nave, was not ancient; it had been constructed most probably in the beginning of the last century; and instead of the lofty acute angle of the ancient roof, was reduced to a very low pitch, and covered with slate. I am not sufficiently acquainted with building practically, to say whether the roof was or was not badly constructed; but I am strongly inclined to think that it failed from the badness of its construction, and not from its age, and most certainly not from the decay of the walls. Within this roof was a handsome groined ceiling of wood, with numerous bosses, which has been destroyed with the outer roof, leaving the nave open to the sky, a melancholy picture of desolation. The aisles with their stone vaults are still perfect; they require no rebuilding, and show, in common with most ancient buildings, the older parts remaining firm, whilst the modern are crumbling to decay. The massive and noble pillars, the work of the twelfth century, except one;

* 1 Kings, chap. i. verse 39.

† See *Glory of Regality*, p. 83.

the walls exhibit no signs of decay; they appear to be adequate to the support of a new roof, and strong enough to outlast any flimsy modern church which may be erected on their site. Unless every feeling of veneration for the ancient building is unhappily extinct in the parish,—unless a love of novelty, and a restless spirit of alteration alone directs the Vestry,—and unless that body have sacrificed common sense, and common understanding, on the Altar of Innovation, —I shall still expect to see the old building rising majestic in something like its original beauty: but, if deaf to reason, and blind to experience, the Vestry come to the decision that it will be less expensive to build a new church, than to repair the roof of an old one, every lover of antiquities will have cause to regret the ignorance and wilfulness which led to the destruction of one of the finest monastic churches in existence. I could dilate on the splendour of the old works,—the four unrivalled arches which support the tower, the beautiful choir, which Salisbury itself does not surpass, and that choir restored by Mr. Gwilt in a manner which causes every antiquary to exult, and to close his eyes on the few, very few, faults which are to be only detected by a critical eye. The transepts too, which modern improvement had reduced to a skeleton, having also been restored, add much to the grandeur of the church, although the antiquary cannot but regret some fantastic attempts at improvement, as well as the flimsy and modern character of much of these latter works; and the more so when in the interior he turns from the choir restored in stone, without whitewash or plaster, to the composite ornaments of the transept, appearing as clean and trim as if “washed every morning with soap and water,” as an excellent divine of our Church has observed of another modern restoration. Still, however much these things may offend the antiquary, he will even excuse the plasterer, when he sees that, notwithstanding his works, much of the original remains for his gratification; but to witness the entire destruction of the nave, and a carpenter's Gothic erection, something above a meeting-house, arise in its place, is beyond calm reflection. The proposed new church, it is said, is to be built for 11,000*l.* or some such sum. Is it

possible to do so? Every man conversant with building must know that a church commensurate with the population of a parish like St. Saviour's, cannot be built for any thing like that sum; perhaps the real amount would be double. And will any one say that the nave will need an equal or a greater sum to restore it? I should require the testimony of high authority, before I would yield my assent to such a proposition.

Among the most offensive circumstances attendant on the destruction of an ancient church, is the disrespectful mode in which the dead are treated. Illustrious individuals who have slept for ages in their tombs, are turned uncereemoniously out of their resting places, and moved about the church like articles of lumber. To instance Bishop Andrews, who reposed in the centre of an ancient chapel, taken down to make way for the encroachment of the London Bridge approaches: the Bishop's remains, with his tomb, were then moved to the Lady Chapel; and when that ill-fated structure is destroyed, as I fear it soon will be, his bones and tomb will be removed into some other part of the church. In like manner the ashes of the poet Gower, which had reposed for four centuries in an elegant tomb* in the north aisle of the nave, are now removed with the tomb to the south transept, where the monument will stand with the feet towards the south: and to make way for this alteration, another monument which had been previously removed from the south aisle of the choir to the transept, is taken down, and now lies in fragments in the ruined nave.

In addition to these circumstances, the manner in which the congregation have been accommodated for some years, appears to be an evil which requires diocesan interference. The pulpit was first moved from the north-east angle of the transept to the centre of the choir; it is now placed in front of the organ, the clergyman looking towards the altar, the reading-desk being on the opposite side, in uniformity with the modern arrangement; in this church the whole were formerly grouped together, and affixed to the north-eastern pier of the tower. The pews and seats, some old and

* See the engraving of this monument in our vol. c. i. 401.

some new, are scattered about as if the place was a workshop instead of a church.

I conclude this letter, in which I have outstripped the bounds I intended, but I trust the importance of the sub-

ject will atone for its length; and with the hope that it may be the means of drawing the public attention to the church, and that, like York Cathedral, it may owe something to the press, I subscribe myself,
E. I. C.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, *Mere, Oct. 10.*

MY reading the well written paper on "Italy and the Italians," in your number for June, and talking about the same time with a descendant of the "gens togata," led me into a train of thought on the pronunciation of Latin, as it was spoken by the Romans, and as it is now read by the scholars of Europe. Some of the latter must be wrong, inasmuch as they differ from each other; and few are likely to be exactly right, because they give the Latin letters all the peculiar sounds they have in their own tongues.

It is not likely that the Romans pronounced the vowels as the English do—

1. Because we are singular in sounding them, having all the alphabets of Europe against us; and because our *i* and *u* are not indeed vowels or simple sounds, but diphthongs; *i* being formed of *ā* and *e*, and *u* of *e* and *oo*, altered in quick succession.

2. Because we give different sounds to the same vowel, as followed by single or double consonants, or connected with particular letters; as the *a* in *quartus*, *pater*, *pannus*: thus pronouncing Latin by the rules of English, of which the Romans knew nothing.

3. Because we must suppose that the Romans gave Latin all the melody of which it is capable; and it is less melodious pronounced in the English than in the Italian manner.

4. Because, however the Italian language may be corrupted, it is the true offspring of Latin; and its alphabet is therefore likely to be more consonant with that of the Latin than is the English.

If the English mode of pronouncing Latin is wrong, the next question is, whether it is possible to find out the right one; and, if it is, whether the knowing it will be worth the search. To which we may say, that, if a language be worth learning at all, it is worth learning correctly; and, if Latin is the common language of scholars, they should all speak it alike: and,

though it would not be easy to learn what was the exact pronunciation of the ancient Romans, it would be very easy to speak it more correctly than we do.

A was always *ah* among the ancient Romans.

1. Because, as say the grammarians, *a* was made the first letter of the alphabet from its having the most simple sound, and its being most easily uttered: and *ah* is a more simple sound than *ā*, because it is formed by only opening the mouth, while the latter is not made without putting forward the tongue in a particular way with relation to the palate.

2. Because it is pronounced so in all languages written by the Cadmean alphabets.

3. Because we are forced to pronounce it so in some places in Latin; and as the Romans had not our rules for altering its sound, and did not use marks for it, we must suppose that they always sounded it *ah*.

4. Because it is not necessary to alter the sound of the vowels for the sake of quantity; for in the Italian *amāre* the first *a* is short, and the other long, though they have both the like sound.

E. If the Romans pronounced *a*, *ah*, they of course pronounced *e*, *ā*, or *ay*. Because, as *e* is the vowel next to *a* in the alphabet, so *ā*, next to *ah*, is the most simple sound.

2. Because *e* is *ā* in Italian.

3. For the third argument on the sound of *a*.

4. Because by so sounding it, we make Latin words borrowed from Greek more like the originals, as *γόνυ*, *gonu*; *ἀρτεία*, *artena*; *πλατεία*, *platea*, &c.: and *adversus*, *adversum*, *vertat*, *vestrum*, more like *advorsus*, *advorsum*, *vortat*, *rostrum*, as those words were sometimes written.

I. If *a* and *e* were *ah* and *ā*, we may say as confidently that *i* was *ee*. Because it is formed by the next step of approach to the tongue to the palate.

2. Because it is so in Italian, and other languages.

3. Because we pronounce it so in many cases; and the only reason why we do not in all, is that we pronounce by the rules of a language with which Latin had never any thing to do.

4. Because, to pronounce *Julii*, and *fluvii*, *Jul-eye-eye* and *fluv-eye-eye* would sound so harsh that nobody can suppose the Romans ever did so; and to pronounce them as we generally do, *Jul-e-i* and *fluv-e-i*, would be to pronounce a vowel differently from itself, that is, from its alphabetical sound, which few would do but Englishmen. I am aware of the marked vowels in French, German, Danish, and Swedish; but they are no exceptions; for as the marks fix their different sounds, they are equal to different characters.

J. With the Romans *J* was, without doubt, an aspirated *I*, as it is now with the Spaniards in *Ojos*, *o-hios*, &c. not aspirated harshly by expelling the breath forcibly from the lungs, but by putting the organs of speech into the position for sounding *ee*, and then doing so with a slight force of breath between the tongue and palate. Its power was between that of our *Y* consonant, and the French *J*.

1. Because the *J* originated from the Hebrew *י* and the Greek *Ι*.

2. Because by so pronouncing it, we reconcile the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin spelling; as in *יַעֲקֹב*, *Jacob*; *Ἰάνης*, *Janus*; *Ἱερουσαλήμ*, *Jerusalem*; and others.

3. Because the Italians still write the plural of *specchio*, *occhio*, and others, *speechj*, *occhj*, and so on, instead of *occhii*, *specchii*; pronouncing the *j* like *ee*.

O was sounded by the Romans as we pronounce it in the alphabet, but not as we sometimes sound it in words: as in *opera*, for which we say *aupera*, when it should be *o-pay-ra*; for we can have no ground for supposing that the Latins sometimes made *O* a Greek *ω*, and at other times a German *a*.

U was *ou*, or the *U* of the Italians, as we generally sound it. I have stated before that it could not have been like our alphabetical *U*, which is a diphthong; and as few will be apt to pronounce it as the French or Welsh *U*, we need not say more on the subject.

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

V was no doubt like our *V*, though *Littleton* in his Latin Dictionary says, "Censeo priscos Romanos *V* consonam non aliter ferè proferre solitos, quam nos hodie pronunciamus *W*," but allows that he has not proof to uphold the opinion; and observes that according to *Fabius*, the ancients called it by the Hebrew name *Vau*; and that *Priscianus* states *f* and *v* to have had formerly the same power. If *V* had been equal to our *W*, *B* would not have been so fit to take place of it as it has done, since *Virgilius* is written in Greek Βιργίλιος. *B* and *V* were formerly confounded in Spanish, and the Russians, who have most of the Greek alphabet, give the power of *V* to the character *B* at this day.

AU. I should suppose that in the diphthong *au*, the letters were both sounded in the Italian manner; and not *au* in the English way; for otherwise they could not indeed be a diphthong; a diphthong being *δύς φθογγος*, i. e. a double sound, and accordingly we have in Dante

Chē nēl pēnsier rīnnūvā lā pūrā.

In fact, as we pronounce *au*, we do not sound either of the letters, but utter a sound different from both.

Æ. For the like reason we may suppose that the Romans sounded both letters in the diphthong *æ*, which will reconcile the Latin spelling of Greek words, as *Ἀἴσωπος*, *Æsopus*; *Αἰέας*, *Æneas*; *Αἰόλος*, *Æolus*, &c. I know the Italians are against me here, since they write for the plural *casæ*, *case*; *bonæ*, *buone*; *altæ*, *alte*; &c.: but it must be remembered that, if they do not sound two vowels, they do not write them as their forefathers did: and if they are against me in one thing, they confirm me in another, since they pronounce the *e*, *aie*.

C. Another question is, whether the Latins pronounced *C* soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or always hard like *k*. I should think always hard.

1. Because that was certainly its alphabetical sound.

2. Because, as *Littleton* says, "Cum literæ altera alterius sibi potestatem assumant, magnam necesse est oriri confusionem;" for if *C* is sounded like *S*, it is not easy to distinguish between *Cella* and *Sella*; *Cedo* and *Sedo*; *Census* and *Sensus*; *Cicer* and *Siser*; *Cio* and *Scio*; and others.

3. Because by giving it the power of *k* we make Latin words from Greek more like the originals; as *κεντρον*, *centrum*; *κυθαρα*, *cithara*; *κυρκος*, *circus*; *κυκνος*, *cygnus*; *Κυπρος*, *Cyprus*, and others; and the past tenses of verbs more like the present, as *cano*, *cecini*; *cipio*, *cepi*; *cado*, *cecid*; for who would suppose, from the sound of *seepi*, that it was the verb *cipio*?

Because the Germans still call their Emperor "*der Kaiser*," which is without doubt the Latin word *Cæsar*, for the Cæsarean operation is in German *Kaiserschitt*.

G. If *C* was always hard, we may be sure that *G* was; for they are so nearly equal in power, that, according to Ausonius, *C* was originally used instead of *G*, which is proved by the "*Columna Duiliana*," where *agnam* and *legionem*, are written *acnam* and *lecionem*.

But there is yet a stronger proof that *C* and *G* were always hard. We know that *ad*, *ob*, *sub*, &c. before some consonants, dropped their last letters and took those consonants instead, as in *il-ludo*, *ac-cido*, *oc-curro*, *suc-cedo*; and that they took not only the character, but also the sound of those letters: for the people had most likely worn down the words into those smoother shapes by long and continual use, before they had cultivated grammar and writing at all: as the irregular verbs of all languages have been worn out of the regular form of conjugation by greater use, as naturally as pebbles are smoothed down by attrition. Now in the word *suc-cedo*, if we pronounce it *suc-sedo*, the *sub* certainly drops its last letter, and takes, what? the *character*, but not the *sound* of the first letter in the root: but the character alone is nothing: for I argue that the practice was known among the Latins before they cultivated grammar or writing at all, as in Welsh, different letters take place of each other in particular situations, *maen* becoming *faen*, *maur*, *vaur*, and so on; not by a foremade rule, but as a natural effect of the genius of the language. The hard and soft *c* and *g* of Spanish, Danish, and Swedish oppose me. Let the scholar draw his own inference.

TIA, TIO, TIU. We cannot suppose these letters were pronounced *sha*, *sho*, *shu*; that *t* before *i* and another vowel sounds like *s*. Littleton, before

quoted, thinks that the Goths are to blame; "*qui*," says he, "*sibillum istum veteribus ignotum et inauditum in Latium invexere*." But whoever brought it into Latium, it is gone out again now, since *Natio*, *Conversatio*, are in Italian *Nazione*, *Conversazione*, pronounced *Natseeonay*, *Conversatseeonay*, &c. This however has not long been the spelling, as we find in old copies of Italian authors *Natione*, and *Conversazione*: but we know the Italians have corrupted the sound of those letters, because they have turned *tio* into *zione*, and *tia* into *za*, dropping the *i* altogether.

Y. seems to have had a sound between that of *U* and *I*, something like the French *e* in *le*.

1. Because the ancient Latins used *U* instead of it; *Ennius* having *Purrum* and *Fruges*; for *Pyrrhum* and *Phryges*.

2. Because it took place of the Greek *v*, as in *Κυπρος*, *Cyprus*; *Κυκνος*, *cygnus*; *Κυλινδρος*, *cylindrus*, &c.

3. Because there was no need of it, if it had exactly the sound of *I* or *U*, though perhaps of the two it was most like *u*.

To put my meaning in the clearest light, I have subjoined the first four lines of the *Aeneid*, spelt according to the before supposed pronunciation of the Romans.

Arma veerumquai cahno, Troyae quee pree-
mus ab orees [vainit
Eetahlium fahito profoogus Lahveeahquai
Leetora; moolt' eel' et terris yaetahitus et
alto [nis ub eeram.
Vee soopairoom, saeevae memorame Yoono-
Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

STATUE OF CYRIL JACKSON.

AT CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

WISDOM is on that brow: with reverence tread,

Ere he rebuke our trespass overbold:

For, lo, he wakes; the monumental cold

Warms into respiration; and the dead

Resign him back to govern as of old

The sons of Wolsey; on each youthful head

To call down benediction, and unfold

The treasury of his mighty mind, that spread

Our path with all the pomp of classic lore,

Or taught us to contemplate and adore.

Breathe ever thus authority and law,

Look thus, thou living marble, ever more;

That folly from thy presence may withdraw,

And vice and riot die in holy awe.

Overton, near Marlborough.

C. H.

STATUE OF NEWTON.

TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAN sculpture think? or hath the soaring
mind

Left here below the mere corporeal mould,
Not now more statue-like than when of old,
Entranced in contemplation, he divined
The mysteries of earth and heaven, assigned
Laws to the planetary spheres, controlled
The comets, bade the sun his blaze unfold
Into the many-coloured hues that bind
The showery arch: and onward pressed alone
Into the firmamental worlds of light,
Where e'en the Seraphim with trembling
trod;
Then turning, at the footstool of the throne,
Upcalled us, through the radiant infinite,
To prostrate prayer before the mount of
God.

Overton, near Marlborough.

C. H.

Mr. URBAN,

HE who prevents a scholar from
wasting his time, may perhaps claim
the next palm to one who puts him in
possession of a valuable piece of know-
ledge. A small discovery may there-
fore be worth communicating to you,
as circumstances might possibly render
the ascertaining of such a trifle de-
sirable, though it would not repay the
trouble of seeking.

In every edition of the *Latin Gradus*,
which I have had the opportunity of
consulting, the following line, ad-
duced to prove the quantity of *suspicio*,
is attributed to *Cornelius Nepos*:

Suspicione Paris, ne credite, ludimur, inquit.

Its claim, however, to this Augustan
authority is false: the line in fact be-
longs to *Josephus Iscanus*, or *Exo-
niensis*, and occurs in his poem *de
Bello Trojano*, lib. ii. 192.

At æger iniqua

Suspicione Paris: Ne credite, ludimur, (inquit,) Dardanidæ, &c.

How, then, comes it to be ascribed
to *Cornelius Nepos*? The Latin poem
de Bello Trojano, about whose real au-
thor there is now no doubt, was once
attributed to the classical biographer.
At least it bore his name: as, for in-
stance, among the "Belli Trojani scrip-
tores præcipui," &c. Basil. 1573, it
appears with this strange title: "Da-
retis Phrygii poetarum et historicorum
omnium primi de Bello Trojano liber
primus, Latio Jure a *Cornelio Nepote*
carmine festivo donatus." At the end
also of *Spondanus's Homer* it is en-
titled: "Daretis Phrygii, &c. de Bello

Trojano libri sex, Latino carmine a
Cornelio Nepote eleganter redditi."

The question then arises, what is
the true quantity of *suspicio*? The
second syllable has perhaps been
wrongly shortened on the supposed
authority of an Augustan writer, when
we perhaps should rather have fol-
lowed the example of *Martial*, who
thus lengthens it:

Obnitiur minima si qua est SUSPICIO rima.
XI. xlv. 5.

I shall leave the settling of this
point to some correspondent more ac-
complished in metrical knowledge, be-
ing content with having traced a line
of doubtful authority to its true source.
The poem in which it occurs, contains
some elegant and spirited passages,
but is in a very corrupt state even in
the latest editions. For some account
of *Josephus Iscanus*, and his works,
see *Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina*, edited
by *Ernesti*, vol. i. p. 114, or rather
Valpy's Delphin Classics, No. LXXXII.
p. 639, where *Fabricius's Notitia Li-
teraria* is reprinted with some addi-
tions.

R. R.

*C. Julius Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gal-
lic War, from the Text of Oudendorp, with
a selection of Notes from Dionysius Vossius,
from Drs. Davies and Clarke, from Ouden-
dorp and other Editors and Philologists:
to which are added Examination Ques-
tions. By E. H. Barker, Esq. late of
Trin. Coll. Cambr. For the use of Col-
leges and Schools. Post 8vo. pp. 265.*

WE shall not discuss the general
merits of the Commentaries ascribed to
Cæsar, whether written by him or not.
Of their utility we have ample proofs,
in the information which they give of
our own ancient history. A difficult
part of that history is a *satis-superque*
for our present scanty limits. As
might be expected from *Mr. Barker*,
the work is excellently edited.

The part to which we allude, is this.

"*Tabulæ repertæ sunt, literis Græcis con-
fectæ.*"

"In another part of these Commentaries,
6, 14, *Cæsar* relates that the Druids, in
matters which did not concern the discipline
of their own order, that is, in private and
public transactions, were accustomed to use
the Greek letters. By Greek letters, I here
understand 'the Greek language.' *Strabo*,
4, p. 181, confirms this very statement;
for he informs us that a little before his
own age, the custom prevailed in Gaul, of
writing the forms of agreements, of con-
tracts, and of laws in Greek, Τα Συμβόλαια.

Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφουσι. And here I interpret 'Ἑλληνιστὶ' in the Greek language.* Since, then, this practice prevailed in Gaul even in the time of Cæsar, we may understand by the expression of Strabo 'a little before his own age,' that the custom was introduced there even before the arrival of Cæsar in Gaul. So much on the question of time, so far as our knowledge goes; but as to the way in which Greek letters were imported into Gaul, Strabo supplies the information. For the people of Marsilles, a Greek colony, (Strabo, 4, p. 179. Justin, 43, 4), a little before the age of Strabo, inspired the Gauls with so great a love of the Greeks ὥστε καὶ συμβολαῖα Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφειν.—p. 24.

Our Commentator, to reconcile this knowledge with two other statements, viz. that Cæsar sent dispatches in Greek characters, that they might not be understood by the Nervii, if intercepted, and conversed with Divitiacus, a Druid, through an interpreter, supposes that the Gallic and Druidical knowledge of Greek was a part of learning not universal among the people.

Borlase^a says, that it was the universal fashion of the world to write in Greek two or three centuries before the time of our Saviour. Cicero, in his oration, *pro Archid.*, says, that Greek was read in almost all nations, Latin only in its own limits;^b and Pliny in his Chapter of Weights and Measures,^c that there was a necessity for employing Greek terms, and both he^d and Cicero,^e that, under the same necessity, they were to be used upon all occasions. Aurelius Victor^f informs us, that Evander, an Arcadian, first taught the Italians to read and write, and that Romulus and Remus were sent to Gabii "Græcarum Latinarumque literarum ediscendarum gratiâ." Capitolinus says, that Maximus Junior used to turn Virgil's lines into Greek verse;^g and he and Lampridius^h mention Greek *Litteratores* as distinct from Latin ones. Suetonius adds, that Claudius was very fond of talking Greek.ⁱ So much for the universality of Greek. Now conceding Ἑλληνίζω to mean usage of the Greek language, we think that Cæsar, in the passages questioned, may have

been misunderstood. He is speaking, in the passage quoted, of a *Muster Roll* or *Census* of the Population; and Zosimus^k informs us, that there were persons called *Notarii*, who registered the names of troops, prisoners, &c. and who were in fact Mustermasters. Who or what were the persons who performed this office among the Gauls, we do not know; but, we observe, that Cæsar does not attribute the knowledge of Greek in general to the Druids, only that they used Greek characters "in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus."

Now we understand *rationes* here in our arithmetical sense of *accounts*, and, as the Gauls interred with the dead such accounts for payment in the next world by the debtors, we are inclined to take Strabo's Συμβολαία in its sense of *syngrapha*, *as alienum*, or *pecunia credita*. If Divitiacus was the Druid mentioned by Cicero, he understood both Physiology and Augury; and Cicero himself says, that they (the Latins) had only Greek words for philosophical and similar matters. It does not however follow, that because a man uses Greek terms, intermixed with his native tongue, he therefore understands the language; and it is plain that Cæsar's Divitiacus did not know either Greek or Latin, for Cæsar^l conversed with him through C. Valerius Proculus, a prince of the province of Gaul. We do not find, in the Roman historians, that in the countries and times alluded to, there were any other figures or characters known than those of the Greeks or Latins, certainly not the Arabic numerals, or Oriental letters. As to the Gothic or Runic, nothing was known of it in these parts before the invasion of Italy. Greek, not Latin, we have before seen from Cicero, was the universal language of the day; and through this universality, we presume that the characters were both known to and used by the Gauls and Druids.

We shall here leave this useful book with only two observations, viz. that the philological notes are very valuable, and that the introduction of absurd wood-cuts, representing from fancy the Gallic cities to please school-boys, only misleads them. There are plenty of *real* antiquities and restorations, which might be used.

^a Cornwall, 34.

^b Oper. ii. 390, ed. fol. Lond.

^c XXI. 34. ^d XVI. 5.

^e ii. 227, b.

^f Hist. Ang. i. 478.

^g Id. ii. 231. ^h Id. ii. 157.

ⁱ In Claud. 42.

^k Hist. Ang. iii. 765 b.

^l Bell. Gall. i. 19.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the Conquest of England, by William of Normandy. By Henry Wheaton, Hon. Memb. of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Literary Societies at Copenhagen. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is customary in modern histories of countries, almost unknown before the middle ages, to pass over the early accounts of them with a superficial introduction. The result is, that our knowledge of them is often very unsatisfactory, often very erroneous, and as often very defective; e. g. we read often of swearing by the sword, but very few know that it was an ancient Sarmatian custom, because swords were worshipped as deities.* In a similar manner our author says,

"The Hindus placed in that quarter [the land of the Hyperboreans, which the Greeks placed in the extreme north] their fabled mount Meru."—p. 1.

Now there were at least three sets of Hyperboreans. One of Herodotus, meaning the people of Russia and part of Siberia. Another of the Romans and Arabians, the same as the country of Jagog and Magog, now the Steppe of Issim, on the banks of the Irtish,† and a third of Diodorus, viz. Great Britain. Major Rennel concludes, that the term *Hyperborean* amongst the Greeks had different applications in different ages, according to the progress of geographical knowledge; as *Thule* had at a later time. Both meant the remotest tracts that they had any knowledge of, and of which the knowledge was too limited to admit of any clear or determinate application. BRITAIN, according to Diodorus, was, he says, the land of the *Hyperboreans* of MORE ANCIENT TIMES: and after that, the remote parts of Europe and Asia, which the Greeks knew only by report.‡ Diodorus, he says, mixes up circumstances, which evidently point to our island as the land of the Hyperboreans, with others, appertaining to the Hyperboreans, described by Hero-

dotus as beyond Scythia.§ Now we shall take the liberty of presuming that the *Mount Meru* of the Hindus, as situate among the Hyperboreans, was Diodorus's Hyperborea, viz. Great Britain. This is a bold hypothesis, but we shall endeavour to substantiate it. Our author, after the passage quoted, says that in the fabled Mount Meru,

"the deities shrouded their divine attributes in darkness and mystery. *Latona* (the Night) brought forth those two lights of heaven, *Apollo* and *Artemis*, in the laud of the Hyperboreans."

We will not say, that as Diodorus wrote of the HYPERBOREANS OF THE MOST REMOTE TIME, that Apollo, however the Greeks of later æras may have transferred his country to Delos, was born, though not an Englishman, a Briton, if ever he was born at all.

If our readers will consult our Review of Higgins's Celtic Druids (vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 154), they will see that Borlase mentions four stone circles adjacent, each consisting of nineteen stones, the single Metonic cycle; and they will also recollect other matters, mentioned in the same volume, p. 347, and that the Scriptural *Baal*, and Druidical *Bel*, are synonymous with Apollo, as proved by Mr. Higgins's Celtic Druids, p. 181.

Now the statement of Diodorus is, that the "Hyperboreans were the nations who dwelt beyond the North wind (*ὑπὲρ βόρην*, beyond, *Boreas North*). There is there an isle as large as Sicily; the inhabitants believe that it is the birth-place of *Latona* [as in the account before given of *Mount Meru*], and hence it happens, that these islanders particularly worship Apollo, her son. They are all, we may say, priests of this god, for they sing continually hymns in honour of him. They have consecrated to him, in their island, a large spot of ground [*presumed Salisbury plain*], in the middle of which is a superb temple, of a round form [as *Abury* or *Stonehenge*], always filled with rich offerings. Even their town [seemingly *Old Sarum*] is consecrated to this god, and it is full of

* Ammian Marcell. L. xvii.

† Rennel's Geogr. of Herodot. i. 195-203.

‡ Id. 199.

§ Id. 200.

musicians and players upon instruments [*the Bards*], who celebrate every day his virtues and benefactions. They are persuaded that Apollo descends into their island every nineteen years, the measure of the lunar cycle [*whence our circles of nineteen stones, each stone therefore signifying a year*], the god himself playing upon the lyre, and dancing all night during the year of his appearance, from the vernal equinox to the rising of the Pleiades, as if he rejoiced in the honours paid to him."

Now if there had not existed a *Sa-lisbury plain*, an *Abury* and *Stone-henge*, an *Old Sarum*, stone circles of nineteen stones each, and *Bards*, we should doubt Diodorus; but as the *circumstantial evidence* is what it is, we shall only say, that men have been hanged upon far inferior testimony; and that, if it be admitted, this island of Meru confirms the allegation of Caesar, that Britain was a university for the study of superstitions.

But how came *Delos* to claim the honour of the birth-place of Apollo, and so to invalidate the title of the Hyperboreans? Pausanias in some measure explains this. He says, "that in Prasia [now *Port Raphio* in *Laconia*, a sea-port] is a temple of Apollo, whither the Hyperboreans were said to transmit their first fruits,* and that these the Hyperboreans entrusted to the *Arimaspi* [a people of the region of *Altai* in the *Russian empire*], and they to the *Issedones* [the *Oigurs* or *Yugures* of the *Calmucks*]. From thence *Scythians* [i. e. the nations on the other side the *Danube*, *Scythians* (modern *Cossacks* and *Tartars*) being the generic term for all *Transistriani*] took them to *Synope* [now *Sinob*, a sea-port of *Kiutaja* in *Natolia*, on the *Black Sea*], whence the Greeks took them to *Prasia*, and afterwards the Greeks sent them to *Delos*. Pausanias also notes, that the Hyperboreans were a nation beyond the north, whence *Hercules* imported the olive into Greece, and he adds, that *Ωλην* the *Lycian*, made a hymn concerning a certain *Achaias*, who came to *Delos* from the Hyperboreans† [by which term Pausanias certainly means the *Russian Hyperboreans*].—He further says, that Hyperboreans first consecrated the oracle of Apollo

at *Delphi*, and that *Olen* above mentioned, first invented the hexameter verse.‡

Now it is evident, that an island opposite *Gaul*, could not apply to the *Scythian Hyperboreans*; which term, according to Major *Rennel*, only denoted that country in more recent periods. *Diodorus* may have, as he supposes, mixed up the accounts relative to both the ancient and more modern Hyperboreans. But there might have been some connection and a similarity of customs at one time, between the *Scythian* and *British Hyperboreans*, which led to the confusion. It is certain, that the *Welch* call themselves *Cymri*, and that the *Triads* say that they came from the vicinity of *Constantinople*, called by them the "*Summer Country*."§ Now *Pliny* does call the Hyperborean region a "*Sunny Country*,"|| and such may the *Crimea* be justly styled. It is also certain, from *Herodotus*, that the *Cimmerians* were the earliest inhabitants of the *Crimea*; that Major *Rennel* admits that they were probably our ancestors;¶ that in the mountainous region there are remains of castles assimilating those of the *Britons*, that *Druidesses* still exist in the *Caucasus*, and that in other parts the fertility of the vallies, the mildness of the climate, and the production of excellent fruit, vindicate *Pliny's* story of the "*aprica regio*," the Hyperborean Paradise. Whoever has read the introduction to his first book, by *Thucydides*, will also see that migrations of whole nations, in consequence of expulsion by invaders, were almost daily occurrences. The *Triads* mention various irruptions of foreigners from the north. *Diodorus*, who lived about 44 B.C. might have used, like other Greeks, the term Hyperboreans for all or any nations of the North, because they knew nothing of them but by hearsay, had no idea of the just position of the Northern Ocean, and supposed all the tract to the north-west of the *Baltic* to have been islands. Under all the circumstances stated, therefore, viz. that the *British Aborigines* were *Cimmerians*, and that both countries were included under

† Id. 320, 42.

§ Probert's *Welch Laws*, 374.

|| *Regio Aprica*, L. iv. c. 12, p. 66, ed. *Pintion*.

¶ i. 97, 98, 105.

* *Ενταυθα τας Υπερβορίας σπαρχας ινους λεγεται*.—*Attic*. p. 30, ed. *Sylburg*.

† Id. 154, 10.

the vague term Hyperboreans, we are not surprised at the similarity of customs between the Scythian and British Hyperboreans, especially as, independent of other conformities, Druidesses still exist in the Caucasian regions.

We have been tempted to this digression, by the occasion presented to us by our author, whose first paragraphs we have used for a thesis. In our next, we shall confine ourselves to the more appropriate subject.

—◆—
Letters on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor Blumenbach; containing Geological and Historical proofs of the Divine Mission of Moses, by the late J. A. de Luc, F.R.S. Professor of Philosophy and Geology at Gottingen. To which are prefixed Introductory remarks and illustrations; together with a vindication of the Author's claim to original views respecting fundamental points in Geology. By the Rev. Henry de la Fite, A.M. of Trinity College, Oxford, M.R.S.L. 8vo, pp. 284.

SAUSSURE and De Luc are considered to be the first theorists of the earth who acted according to Bacon's experimental philosophy; viz. by deductions from actual existing phenomena. Since that time, the geological world was long perplexed with Volcanists and Neptunists, or those who respectively assign an igneous or aqueous origin to these phenomena. For our parts, we think (though our opinion is worth little) that both causes have been in operation.

"The great object of De Luc's writings was" (says Mr. Lyell*) "to disprove the high antiquity attributed by Hutton to our present continent." We cannot however enter into the whole subject. The common cause of the present aspect of the earth has been presumed to be the deluge of Noah:—to that we shall confine ourselves. A controversy long ago arose, whether this was universal or partial. Bishop Clayton declared that the deluge could not be literally true, save in respect to that part where Noah lived before the flood. Calcott, who opposed that prelate, could bring no evidence that the catastrophes which he adduces to prove the universality, were simultaneous. De Luc maintains the Bishop's hypothesis, and proves from Scripture itself, that the Deluge

referred only to the parts of the globe which were *then inhabited* by the human race. In proof, he states (i.) that the prediction of God to Noah, "I will destroy them *with the earth*," as given in our translation, is ambiguous, whereas Michaelis renders the passage by "I will destroy them, *and the earth with them*;" (ii.) that "the olive leaf could not have been plucked off by the dove from a tree that floated on the surface of the waters: it must have been taken from a tree which grew on an island that had not been submerged. Mr. Faber is therefore in error when he thinks that a continuance of a hundred and fifty days at the bottom of the waters would not have destroyed the olive trees: ten or fifteen days would have sufficed for that purpose. Besides, the violent motion of the waters would have suffered nothing to subsist at the surface of the earth; all vegetation would have been destroyed or swept away" (p. 29); (iii.) that the term "*earth*" does not here signify the whole terrestrial globe, but the land inhabited by man.

Our author, in his valuable notes, proves from Le Clerc, that the Deluge was so far universal as to extend to the whole humanly inhabited world; and Bishop Stillingfleet observes:

"It is evident, that the flood was universal *as to mankind*; but from thence follows no necessity at all of asserting the universality of it as to the globe of the earth, unless it be sufficiently proved that the whole earth was peopled before the flood."—p. 37.

De Luc himself further observes, that when God said "every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you, even as the *green herb* have I given you all things," it must have been absurd had the deluge been universal, for Noah could have found nothing but *mud* anywhere (p. 243); and that "when Noah began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard," we are informed of two important facts, one "that Noah found the vine on the same mountain, whence the dove had brought the *olive leaf*; a mountain also represented as covered with verdure; the other, that he, immediately after his landing, applied himself to *husbandry*, one of the first acts of which was to transplant the vine" (p. 244).

The method by which, according to De Luc, the Deluge was effected, was

* *Principles of Geology*, i. 69.

subsidence of the ancient lands, whereupon the sea rushing over them to occupy their place, all the organized beings necessarily perished (p. 37).

The next natural question is, in what part of the globe was the destroyed continent situated. Our author says,

"It has been supposed, that there formerly existed (between Africa, a portion of Europe, and America,) a large continent, of which the Madeiras, the Canaries, the Azores, and the islands of Cape Verd, may be considered as the wrecks. The sunken continent has been identified with the Atlantis of Plato, and BAUDLOT (Hist. de l'Acad. des Inscript. 1721) has no doubt that the overwhelmed island, which is described as situated opposite the strait, called the Columns of Hercules, and is larger than Lybia and Asia, existed in the Atlantic ocean. KIRCHER, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, and BECKMAN, in his *History of Iceland*, assigns the same place to the subsided land; and Buffon inclines to a similar opinion. It has been thought that the shallowness of the Atlantic sea, as far as the Canaries, constituted a proof of the submersion of the Atlantis by the ocean. The Madeiras, however, the Canaries, and the Azores, cannot be the fragments of a great continent. They are volcanic islands, the products of eruptions, and have been elevated from the bottom of the sea."—p. 63.

If so, these islands must either be composed of the antediluvian soil, which overlaid the original bottom, or of that bottom itself.

As many of our readers may not know what was the Atlantis of Plato (the presumed antediluvian land), we think it right to say, that in his *Thymæus* or *Critias*, he acquaints the Athenians, "that, according to tradition, their city had formerly resisted an innumerable host of enemies, who having come from the Atlantic ocean, besieged nearly all Europe and Asia. For then the strait of the Pillars of Hercules [i. e. of Gibraltar] was navigable, having at its mouth, and as it were vestibule, an island larger than Lybia and Asia together, by which there was access to other neighbouring islands, and from them to all the Continent lying out of sight but adjacent to the sea. That sea was real sea, and that land real continent. But after these things, through a great earthquake and unceasing deluge of one day and night, the earth opened, swallowed up all these warlike men, and submerged the island; so that that sea became

unnavigable on account of the mud of the absorbed island." Plato himself confesses that he derived this story from songs of the boy Critias, which stated that the submersion happened nine thousand years before Plato's æra; that there was a large temple full of riches, a hill divided into five circles, &c. Pliny, Strabo, Diodorus, Plutarch, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tertullian and Arnobius, accredit this story. Ovid alludes to it (*Metam.* l. 15), and Proclus, the Platonic philosopher,* quotes a certain Marcellus, a writer of Ethiopian history, as excellently confirming the statement. We shall give no opinion about it. We are indebted to Solorzano for the account,† and in his work will be seen a host of arguments for and against it. If it be well founded, the submersion must have occasioned a vast rise of the displaced water, which *might* have carried Noah through the Mediterranean and Hellespont, to Ararat, because it lies between the Black and Caspian seas; and such *might* have been also an old tradition; for the Welch legends state that the first occupiers of our island came by the seas mentioned. The disruptions of Sicily from Italy, and of Great Britain from Gaul, *might* have ensued from a similar rush of the waters. We repeat, that we give no opinion about this story, and only add physical circumstances, which under admission of it, *might* have ensued. There is something however in the tradition, which bears upon a reminiscence of the great Cataclysm, and we prefer it, without having any confidence, to Mr. J. A. Luc's conjectures that the antediluvian continent was situated where is now the great Indian ocean, and on the eastward of Africa, as that sea is near Armenia and Mesopotamia, the countries in which dwelt the descendants of Noah. But the shallowness of the Atlantic, as far as the Canaries (see p. 63), supports the hypothesis, which we have preferred. The discoveries, therefore, of mammoths, hyenas, &c. must, according to De Luc's theory, prove no more than that the countries where they are found, were not inhabited by the human species.

We have not room to add more.

* Apud Marsil. Ficini in *Comment. Thimæi*.

† De *Iudiar. Jure*, l. i. c. 4, p. 22 seq.

We think that our author's work deserves most sincere respect. We have been cautious of committing ourselves, because we think it likely to produce much controversy; but, according to Mr. Lyell, no standard theory of geology as yet exists. Mr. De Luc was certainly a most meritorious man.

Essay on the subjects of Church Establishment, Toleration, and the Carelessness of the Clergy, as productive of Grievances and Complaints. By a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland. 8vo. pp. 57.

THIS well-written pamphlet is full of demonstrative proofs of the necessity and utility of an Established Church. The author observes, that it is inconsistent for persons to talk of a divine right in the people to choose their own pastors, "while there is not a whisper heard from them of their divine right to maintain them." (p. 11.) And he adds, that there is a very extensive class of indigent persons, who can no more afford to pay for a clergyman than they can for a physician, and who no less depend on an established and independent source of spiritual comfort, than they do on the public medical charities. (p. 12.) Accordingly he proceeds thus:

"Judging from these circumstances, it may well be supposed, that were the maintenance of the Clergy thrown on the shoulders of the people at large, and intrusted to their pleasure, the cause of religion could not fail to suffer; and indeed, wherever the Church has been unsupported by Law, the morals of the people have soon, by assuming a dissolute and depraved character, sufficiently marked the change.

"The page of history will be found to testify abundantly to this fact.

"In Maryland, in 1649, an Act had given freedom and protection to every sect of Christians, but special privileges to none; the consequence was that an universal immorality overspread the province which was the subject of a complaint preferred against Lord Baltimore, the proprietary, to the Committee of Plantations, by the prelates of England. (Grahame, ii. p. 146.) To such a pitch had the licentious and irreligious spirit arrived, that it became necessary to pass a law in the assembly of the colonial government for a more strict observance of the Sabbath. (Grahame, ib.)

"Again, Chalmers (p. 362) tells us, that in 1676 a clergyman of the Church of England, in some observations on the state of that part of North America, in which he was then residing, in a letter to the primate

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

of England, describes the country as having fallen, in consequence of the absence of a national Church, into a most deplorable condition, and become a 'pesthouse of iniquity,' in which the Lord's Day was openly profaned, although Catholics, Quakers, and members of the Church of England, existed amid complete toleration; and as a remedy the writer suggested an endowment of the Church of England at the public expense; the historian adds, that the remedy was tried and proved effectual."

All this is very true; but, alas! confiscation of church property is the object of revolutionary politicians.

Collier's Annals of the Stage.

(Concluded from p. 235.)

WE know not what success this excellent work will find, for there seems now to be no taste left for any amusements, only for studying the newspapers about Reform. That is the giant in Guildhall, who has, according to the nursery jest, actually heard the clock strike one, come down and stalked about without fear of Jack the killer of his species; and we labour under great apprehensions lest ere long his companion may hear some similar clock strike not one only but two, three, &c. &c. jump down in ecstasy, and set off on the long trot wielding his club like a madman, in a most alarming manner. Seriously speaking, it is probable that for a few years to come, we shall be so stunned with politics, and blinded with burning glasses, that sight and hearing will ultimately be destroyed. Certain we are, that already Reason has become hard of hearing, and Common Sense short-sighted. *Ainsi va le monde*, but we are among those who do not like to be alarmed, through the revival of torture, as to their pecuniary security; and we believe that there are many of the same feelings. While, therefore, journalists and their public are playing at battledore and shuttlecock with persons and property, quietly disposed people may find agreeable relief in the curious and amusing archæologicals of these elaborate and copious volumes. The work which is most analogous to them is Warton's *History of English Poetry*; and so far as Mr. Collier's more limited subject permits, the two authors are "Arctades ambo."

The first extract we shall make is suited to every body's taste; it consists of latent anecdotes of Shakspeare.

In the Harleian MS. n. 5353, is a Diary by an unknown barrister, from the year 1601 to 1603. It contains unpublished anecdotes of Shakspeare, Spenser, &c. Concerning the former, nearly every thing interesting is derived from tradition, or depends upon conjecture. *Inter alia*, he is said to have been more pure and perfect than most of his contemporaries. It appears from his 69th, 121st, and 131st, Sonnet, that at one period he was, although then a married man, attached to a female who was not very chary of her reputation; and the following anecdote, whether a mere joke or scandalous aspersion, comes recommended upon tolerably good authority.

"Nicholas Tooley was one of the actors in Shakspeare's plays, and belonged to the company of the Globe Theatre in 1596; and it is very possible that the author of this Diary had met with him at some ordinary in London, and had heard from him the story in question, as we find the words 'Mr. Tooley' subjoined at the end of it, as the person from whom the writer had received it.

"March 13, 1601.—Upon a tyme, when Burbidge played Richard III. there was a citizeen grewe so farre in liking with him, that before shee went from the play, shee appointed him to come that night unto hir by the name of Richard the 3. Shakspeare overhearing their conclusion, went before, was entertained, and at his game ere Burbidge came. Then message being brought that Richard the 3 was at the dore, Shakspeare caused retorne to be made, that William the Conqueror was before Rich. the 3. Shakspeare's name, Will'm.—Mr. Tooley."—i. 332.

In what manner Shakspeare made his money, seems to be indicated in the following extract from a very rare tract (the only copy of which is in the collection of Earl Spencer), called "*Ratseis Ghost, or the Second Part of his Madde Prankes and Robberies*," printed without date, but prior, as is supposed, to 1608, four years after Shakspeare had purchased the 167 acres attached to his house, called New Place.

Gamaliel Ratsey was a highwayman who had presented certain strolling players with 40s. for acting before him, and afterwards overtook them on their road, and robbed them of it. He

gives them advice, and thus addresses himself to the principal performer:

"And for you, sirrah (says he to the chiefest of them), thou hast a good presence upon a stage, methinks thou darkest thy merit by playing in the country; get thee to London, for if one man were dead, they will have much need of such as thou art. There would be none, in my opinion, fitter to play his parts; my conceit is such of thee, that I durst all the money in my purse on thy head to play Hamlet with him for a wager. There thou shalt learne to be frugal (for players were never so thrifty as they are now about London), and to feed upon all men; to let none feed upon thee; to make thy hand a stranger to thy pocket, thy heart slow to perform thy tongue's promise; and when thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy them some place of lordship in the country, that, growing weary of playing, thy money may there bring thee to dignity and reputation; that thou needest care for no man; no not for them, that before made thee proud with speaking their words on the stage. Sir, I thank you (quoth the player) for this good council: I promise you I will make use of it, for I have heard indeed of some that have gone to London very meanly, and have come in time to be exceeding wealthy."—i. 333.

Shakspeare appears to have commenced his dramatic career, by altering old plays for revival, and touching up those of others. Some of those old plays still exist (see vol. II. pp. 67, 68), and we have, therefore, a power of comparing the originals with the improvements. Falstaff is a creation of his own, formed out of the Sir John Oldcastle of the old play, "a mere pampered glutton." Ravenscroft says* of Titus Andronicus, "that the play was not originally Shakspeare's, but brought by a private actor to be acted, and he only gave some master-touches to one or two of the principal parts or characters." He whose success entirely depends upon public approbation, must be an observant man, and his taste will have all the merits and faults of the public taste, and that taste must be again as various and complex, in dramatic writing, as that of the various auditors. Shakspeare knew that plays without effect would never please; that mere incident was pantomime without fun; that dialogue without sentiment or humour was only business conversation; and characters

* Langbaine's *Dramatic Poets*, 465.—Rev.

without strong features, puppets. So sensible was Shakspeare of this last characteristic of his art in particular, that he has written no play which has common-place "yes" and "no" insipidity. He animates all such milk and water beings as Hogarth would, not with caricature, but with strong expression. But we are not among those who think that the pathetic is improved by artificial modes of expression and argument. Real grief paralyzes intellect. We therefore think that Prince Henry's speech in the old play, excusing his abduction of the crown, during his father's sleep, is both more natural and better (as *pathetic*) than Shakspeare's courtierlike address, because it is more simple :

"Most sovereign lord, and well-beloved
father, [melancholy
I came into your chamber to comfort the
Soule of your body, and finding you at that
time
Past all recovery, and dead to my thinking ;
God is my witnesse, and what should I doo,
But with weeping teares lament
The death of you, my father ?
And after that, seeing the crown, I took it.
And tell me, father, who might better take
it than I,
After your death ? But seeing you live,
I most humbly render it unto your Majes-
tie's hands, [lives.
And the happiest man alive that my father
And live my lord and father for ever."
i. p. 72.

To compare Shakspeare with the old writers, would be to diminish the earth to a billiard ball. But Shakspeare, as to the pathetic, was only happy through incident. The dialogue of his Romeo and Juliet is a fencing-match of quibbles and conceits. His Sonnets have the same character ; but knowing how much depended upon vision and gesture, he never fails in incident. In humour he needs not the aid of acting ; but take his plays as subjects of reading only, however the hand of the master may be conspicuous, they are wretchedly degraded beneath themselves as they appear under representation. The secret of his being the "poet of existence," as our author happily styles him, consists then in his use of sensible images to represent feelings ; and in his hands, these images often lighten and thunder. Even his quibbles and conceits, however humble in themselves, are electrical shocks. No poet,

ancient or modern, could have made quibbles solvent, as in this passage,

"O amiable lovely death !
Thou odoriferous stench ! sound rottenness !
Arise forth from the couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terror of prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And be a carrion monster like thyself.
Come, grin on me, and I will think thou
smil'st,
And kiss thee as my wife."

And what was this intellectual hero ? A shrewd pleasant fellow, who looked to the main chance, yet smoked his pipe and drank his ale, and went to bed sometimes drunk, but generally sober.

The March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps. By Henry Lawes Long, Esq. 8vo. pp. 113.

EVERY body has heard of Hannibal's chemical mode of making roads by decomposing rocks with vinegar ; and it has been very sagely observed that the story cannot be true, because it would have required a whole ocean of acid. To get rid of the difficulty, it has been conjectured that the vinegar implied the *pasca*, or drink given to the soldiers, to animate them in their labour.

To ascertain the origin of all this folly, we have recurred to Livy, and find the following simple narrative. Hannibal was obstructed in his road by a huge rock, which he had no means of avoiding ("per quam unam via esse poterat," says Livy). He therefore cut down trees, laid them in heaps on and about the rock, and set them on fire ; that the rock might either split into fragments, or be more easily broken by the soldiers' tools. Pliny, knowing a common property of acids, informs us,* that vinegar will *break* (i. e. decompose) rocks, which have been tried in vain by an antecedent fire ; and Livy† observes that the vinegar *was so used* by Hannibal's soldiers, while the rock was red hot. In short, this was the common process, before these masses were blasted by gunpowder, a material then unknown. Thus the wonder turns out to be only a puerile exaggeration of a very simple and usual process, where there was no other means of avoiding

* L. xxiii. 1.

† L. xxi. c. 37, p. 257 ; Ed. Elzev.

rocky impediments. It has, however, had the effect of exciting much curiosity concerning the road which Hannibal really used, when he effected his passage. Livy says,* that the subtle Carthaginian took a circuitous route to the Alps, because he wished to avoid collision with the Romans before he came into Italy; and under this impression, perhaps, the Roman historian has made the direction of his march to be (according to our author) from Lyons (*Lugdunum*) to Vienne (*Vienna*), thence to Valence, (*Valentia*), Luc en dois (*Lucus Augusta*), Gap (*Vapincum*), Briançon, (*Brigantio*), and Turin (*Augusta Taurinorum*). This statement is at variance with the route given by Polybius, who lived within a generation of the era of Hannibal, and was the authority which Livy (says our author) corrupted (pp. 8, 9.) Mr. Long, therefore,

"After a close attention to every word in the text of the Greek historian, and aided by an additional recent examination of the country, now offers the result of his observations, fully convinced that the road, by which he shows the Carthaginian General to have conducted his army to the entrance of the valley of the little St. Bernard, will be admitted to correspond with that described by Polybius, as to time, distance, and geographical character, in a manner so close and incontrovertible, as to set this long pending discussion at rest for ever."—p. 12.

Accordingly our author makes the route from Spain to have been through Figueras (*Peralade*), Narbonne (*Narbo*), Nîmes (*Nemausus*), Tarasco (*Tarasum*), Avignon (*Avenco*), Orange (*Arausio*), Valence (*Valentia*), Morran (*Morginum*), Cularo (postea *Gratianopolis*), Constans (*ad Publicanos*), Solins (*Daruntasia*), Aime (*Axima*), St. Maurice, (*Bergintium*), Scoz, La Tuille (*Ætolica*), St. Didier (*Arebrigium*), Aosta (*Augusta Prætoria*), Verres (*Fitricium*), Ivrea (*Eporédia*), and Turin (*Augusta Taurinorum*).

The main point, the particular road by which Hannibal passed the Alps themselves, has been ascertained by two Oxonians [Henry L. Wickham, esq. and the Rev. I. Cramer of Ch. Ch.] in whose dissertation, says our author,

"The claims of the little St. Bernard to the distinction of being the road of Hannibal are set forth in a manner so clear and so

convincing, that we feel as sure of the fact as we do of the existence of Hannibal himself."—p. 11.

But admitting this, he adds that neither they nor any preceding writers "have satisfactorily established the line of march between the Rhone and the foot of the Alps; on the contrary, that they have not been successful in assimilating the narrative of Polybius with the route they have adopted through Dauphny, and that these errors materially affect their subsequent calculations during the passage of the Alps."—p. 12.

Such is the desideratum which our author here proposes to supply. We who know nothing of the ground can give no opinion; but we can truly affirm that our author corroborates his assumptions in an elaborate, and for all we know, successful manner.

Pulpit Oratory in the time of James the First, considered and principally illustrated by original examples. A. D. 1620, 1621, 1622. By the Rev. I. H. Bloom. 8vo. pp. 243.

THE literature of the time mentioned exhibits a continual struggle for effect, but the public taste being bad, degrades even high poetical grandeur into bombast and pedantry. The beauty and simplicity of classical writing had not superseded the sophistical lawyerism of the schoolmen. In the pulpit, the preacher was not an orator delivering an eloquent harangue, but a chemist behind a counter, pounding divinity in a mortar. Take the following as a specimen, from p. 121 :

"Please you therefore to call to mind the severall parts of my text :

1. *Quis* ; 2. *Quando* ; 3. *Cui* ; 4. *Quid* ; 5. *Pro Quibus* ; 6. *Quare*. 4. *Quid*, the thinge prayed for : Pardon and Forgiveness."

And thus all the parts of a sermon are sorted, ticketed, and pigeon-holed, like an attorney's papers, and read in succession, one after another. Not that the ideas are bad. Many of them show how even sublimity can be spoiled, like beauty by the small-pox. For instance, the ensuing extract, if the materials were worked up by a clever modern writer, would be awful and grand :

"Ireland now looks with a bloody face ; and jam tua res agitur, 'tis high tyme to looke to ourselves, when our neighbour's house is on fire. Deepe calleth to deepe ; one wave, one billow, one sin, one calamity on the neck of another. There is *dilatatum*

* L. xxi. 31.

aquarum, a deluge, an inundation of waters flowing and breaking in upon us. The sluices and flood-gates of the deepe are broken up; waters from above and beneath; from within and without; not only Meribhah, the waters of strife and contention, but even *torrentes Belial*, the torrent of faction and sedition, and rebellion, and the overflowing of ungodlines."

This paragraph shows only a small portion of very fine and ingenious conceptions, ruined, as the most solemn parts of Scripture were, when they were converted into the old plays, called miracles. Still if there is a tawdry display of gilding, it is not laid upon gingerbread. The substance is heart of oak, though the pattern is tasteless and fantastic. Mr. Bloom has given us a store of good materials for eloquence of better construction and more powerful impression.

A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery; illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published. 8vo. pp. 333.

SOLORZANO and the Spanish geographers are exceedingly jealous of the discovery of America being ascribed to any other person than one of their own nation. But they cannot make out their case. Stone circles, rocking-stones, and other Celtic antiquities, have been found in America; and Herodotus not only says that the Celts were beyond the pillars of Hercules, but that they formed the most westerly nation of Europe, except the *Cynetes*.* This or a similar intimation might have induced Columbus to sail in that direction, by which he discovered the *West Indies*. Who were the *Cynetes* of Herodotus, is, says Major Rennell,† unknown; and Columbus might have further thought, that if he sailed to the extreme westward, he should be sure to find them. The discovery of an ancient iron nail, embedded in stone, in the silver mines of Caxatambo, and the figures of the *Aquila biceps*, found in the vale of Canton in the kingdom of Chili, are treated with great contempt by Solorzano.‡ He admits with Josephus that Solomon derived his knowledge of navigation (at least to Ophir) from Hiram, King of Tyre, but will not allow that place to be Peru,§ although there

is no mention of *Indian* productions in the catalogue of Phenician merchandizes.* We by no means profess to mean more by these cursory remarks than that the modern discoverer of America, (*whoever he was*,) was guided by antecedent suggestions.

Whoever he was, we say, because in a patent roll of Henry the Seventh, dated Feb. 3, 1498, the King grants the use of vi English ships to John Kabotto a Venetian, that they might convey him "to the londe and isles of late founde by the said John," (p. 76). This John Kabotto was the father of Sebastian Cabot (the Anglicized name); which Sebastian, our author maintains from various writers, was born at Bristol, and a joint agent with his father in the discoveries. He adds, (c. vi.) that the first point seen by Cabot was not (as has been asserted) Newfoundland, and that the countries which had been discovered were represented in an ancient chart or map, now lost, which was once hung up in the Privy Gallery at Whitehall. Our author also contends (p. 177) that Sebastian Cabot was the first discoverer of the different variations of the magnetic needle in different places.

The work before us is written, and very satisfactorily, to confute the opposite statements of sundry eminent writers. We conceive that these discrepancies have ensued through simultaneous discoveries of parts of America by different persons, and the confusion of the discoveries of such parts with that of America generally.

Lives of eminent British Statesmen, Vol. I. (Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

BRITISH Statesmen are court cards of a pack; while they are trumps, they are men of consequence, but when a new deal commences (i. e. when they are out of office), even the pettiest trumps then lord it over them. But we estimate no statesman by his mere popularity; for, says Cicero, "the people take no account of their own danger;"* they do not act by prudence, reason, discrimination, or knowledge.† We prefer men of reason, if honest men, whether popular or not, because, in the grand language of the Orator, "Ratio habet in se

* *Euterpe* 33; *Melpom.* 49.

† i. 55, 2d edit. 8vo.

‡ pp. 93, 94.

§ p. 99.

* *Rennell*, i. 328.

† *De Legib.* l. 3.

‡ *Pto*

quiddam amplum atque magnificum, ad imperandum magis, quam ad parandum accommodatum: omnia humana non tolerabilia solum, sed etiam levia ducens; altum quiddam et excelsum, nihil timens, nemini cedens, semper invictum.* Among us, not Reason, but Oratory is the road to statesmanship, and the right one it will never be until people become mathematicians by studying poetry.

Of the Statesmen mentioned in this interesting and valuable volume, Burleigh stands *facile princeps*. He was formed by nature and habits for a perfect man of business. If he failed in a measure, it was only by the counteraction of Providence. He was a pilot, whose ship neither storms, or rocks, or sands, or lee-shores endangered. He knew neither passion nor imagination, but regulated his proceedings by scales and compasses. He was the Saviour of his Royal Mistress, and though it would be as impossible to trace the processes of his mighty mind as it would be those of the mind of Newton; his general rules of action are most worthy reminiscence, because they are infallible. One rule was, that the shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time; a second was an invincible reserve, "Attempts, (he said) are most likely to succeed, when planned deliberately, carried secretly, and executed speedily" (p. 323); a third was to consign arduous duties only to competent men (p. 324); a fourth was moderate measures; a fifth was exposition of his reasons; a sixth, abstract uninfluenced judgment; a seventh, disinterestedness; but we cannot pretend to enumerate all his transcendent qualities.

Of his royal Mistress the world has long known the character, of a sovereign and a woman. In her former capacity, Burleigh was often heard to say,

"That he thought there never was a woman so wise in all respects as Elizabeth; that she knew the state of her own and foreign countries better than all her counselors, and that in the most difficult deliberations, she would surprize the wisest by the sagacity of her expedients."—p. 329.

Early education in adversity and danger, accompanied with natural talents, made her cautious, and caution produces wisdom.

But the amusing part of Elizabeth's character, and it is excellently delineated by our Author, is the commixture of the Woman with the Queen, of Love and Business. We give an interesting illustration of this:

"It often required no small degree of patience to bear the effects of her violent passions and unreasonnable caprice. The manners of that age were much less refined than those of the present; yet, even then, it appeared no ordinary breach of decorum in a Queen to load her attendants with the coarsest epithets, or to vent her indignation in blows. The style of gallantry with which she encouraged her courtiers to approach her, both cherished this overbearing temper, and made her excesses be received rather as the ill humour of a mistress, than the affronts of a sovereign. It was customary for her statesmen and warriors to pretend not only loyalty to her throne, but ardent attachment to her person; and in some of Raleigh's letters, we find her addressed at the age of sixty, with all the enthusiastic rapture of a fond lover. To feign a dangerous distemper, arising from the influence of her charms, was deemed an effectual passport to her favour; and, when she appeared displeased, the forlorn courtier took to his bed in a paroxysm of amorous despondency, and breathed out his tender melancholy in sighs and protestations. We find Leicester, and some other ministers, endeavouring to introduce one Dyer to her favour; and the means which they employed was to persuade her that a consumption, from which the young man had with difficulty recovered, was brought on by the despair with which she had inspired him. Essex, having on one occasion fallen under her displeasure, became exceedingly ill, and could be restored to health only by her sending him some broth, with kind wishes for his recovery. Raleigh, hearing of these attentions to his political rival, got sick in his turn, and received no benefit from any medicine till the same sovereign remedy was applied. With courtiers who submitted to act the part of sensitive admirers, Elizabeth found herself under no restraint; she expected from them the most unlimited compliance, and if they proved refractory, she gave herself up to all the fury of passion, and loaded them with opprobrious epithets."—p. 331.

A strong-minded woman may be expected to scold, because strong feelings prompt strong expressions, and Elizabeth was irresponsible. But even in her love affairs she might be more appropriately called a tamed hawk (though one that no lover could carry on his fist) than a cooing dove. Nevertheless, she was feminine. She valued Burleigh, as a father; but he was

* De Finib. l. 2.

the schoolmaster, not the idol, of her and the people. The latter was Essex. He pleased her, because he was chivalrous: and the fondness of the woman suffered the Horseguards to contend for administration with St. Stephen's Chapel; and the hot-headed favourite to head the antagonists of the wisest Minister that England ever knew. Like a real woman, she opposed a red coat to a black one.

Livres des Anglois à Genève; with a few Biographical Notes. By John Southeyden Burn. 8vo. pp. 20.

THIS is another publication, the object of which is to preserve an ancient document from the grasping hand of Time, and to transmit it for the use of posterity. The subject is noticed in the author's Preface thus:

"Upon the accession of Mary to the throne, in 1553, Popery was revived, the statutes of King Edward repealed, and the penal laws against heretics enforced against reformers. It is supposed that about 800 persons (Bishop Burnet says above 1000) fled into banishment to Basil, Frankfort, Geneva, Embden, Strasburg, Dresburgh, Arrow, and Zurich, where the magistrates received them with great humanity, and allowed them places for public worship.* Many of these exiles contrived their escape, by going in the company and as the servants of French Protestants, who having come over in King Edward's time, were now required, as the Germans had been, to return into their own country. The congregation at Embden was supposed to be the richest; Weasel the shortest of continuance; Arrow the slenderest for number; Frankfort had the largest privileges; Strasburg of the most quiet temper; Zurich had the greatest scholars.† At the two latter places, and at Basil, were settled the more learned clergymen and some younger divines, on account of the benefit to be derived from the libraries of those places and of the learned conversation of the professors, as well as in hopes of some little employment in the way of printing.‡

"The congregation at Frankfort, in 1554,

* "Amongst these were the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, and Ossory; the Deans of Christ Church, Exeter, Durham, Wells, and Chichester; the Archdeacons of Canterbury, Stowe, and Lincoln; the Duchess of Suffolk, with her husband; Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Anthony Cheeke, Sir John Cheeke, &c.

† Fuller.

‡ Discourse of the Troubles of Frankfort, 1575, reprinted in the *Phoenix*, vol. II.

being divided in opinion as to the use of King Edward's service-book, applied to Calvin, then pastor of the church at Geneva, for his advice, who not approving of 'the leavings of the Popish dregs' in the service-book, the congregation resolved only to use it 'so far as God's word commanded.' This gave rise to contentions, which ended in Mr. Fox, the martyrologist, and a few more going to Basil, and the rest of the old congregation to Geneva, where, having a church assigned them, they appointed Knox and Goodman their pastors.

"The congregation at Geneva received additions from time to time until the death of Mary, when Mr. William Kethe was sent by them to the several congregations in Germany and Helvetia, to reconcile them in matters of religion and ceremonies, in order that on their return to England the cause of reform might not suffer by their dissensions. Many returned to England, and obtained preferment in the church and state under Queen Elizabeth; while a few remained behind to complete the Translation of the Bible.

"The following pages contain a copy of the Register of the Church at Geneva, which was kindly presented to the editor by Sir Samuel Egerton Bridges, Bart. and was intended to form part of the *Registrum Ecclesiæ Parochialis*,§ but having been presented too late for that work, a few copies are now printed, that so curious a document may be preserved."

Amongst the arrivals, marriages, and deaths of the reformers, and the baptisms of their children, we notice the names of Knox, Coverdale, Goodman, Bodley, Knollys, Bentham, Pullain, Whittingham, Gilby, Lever, and Pilkington; and it is curious to observe, that at the baptism of one of John Knox's children John Calvin stands godfather.

This little volume is published in the same sized octavo as Mr. Burn's *History of Parish Registers* (1829, Rivingtons,) in order that it may be bound with or form a companion to it.

Dr. Reece's *Medical Annual* for 1831. 8vo. pp. 124.

Medical Guide. 15th Edition.

AN "Annual" in Medicine is novel in adoption, and the principle of utility has been consulted in the execution of it. The style of this volume, as of all Dr. Reece's writings, is strictly popular, to which we have no objection, because we think professional jargon and mystery trifling and contemptible, and know from expe-

§ 8vo, 1829, Rivington."

But the lion is not free from insect annoyance; and sincerely do we respect the generous indignation of the author before us, who has exposed such baseness.

In our Magazine for January 1837 (vol. xcvi. i. p. 38), our readers will see the real character of Calvinism. There, from high authorities, its irrational blasphemies, palpable absurdities, and pernicious effects, are incontrovertibly exposed. So convinced of this are Bishops, that they will not ordain, nor the Divinity Professors in our Universities grant certificates, or (we believe) allow the attendance at their lectures of candidates for holy orders, who do not abjure Calvinism. Our author tells us (p. 12), that

“Calvin was a stern severe man; his hand was spotted with the blood-drops of persecution, and his creed was congenial to the spirit and disposition which engendered it.”

Calvin was in fact no more than an “unblushing impostor,” for he says (as to the *Decretum horribile*), that he was divinely inspired, “*divino instinctu vocatus*,” and as Mr. D’Israeli clearly shows, was a political agitator who wanted to substitute a republicanism for a monarchical popedom.

Observations intended as a Reply to a Pamphlet lately published by R. M. Beverley, Esq., entitled, *A Letter to the Archbishop of York, on the Abuses of the Church of England.* By a Curate of the Church of England. 8vo. pp. 23.

VIOLENT men are very prone to commit follies, and, according to Lord Bacon, are only fit to be passive agents under men of cool heads. Thus we find from our author (p. 7) that a Mr. Beverley of Yorkshire has in a most uncourteous manner libelled *all* clergymen; to which we reply, on their behalf, from Martial,

“Virus habet; nos hæc novimus esse nihil.”

In proof of this, we deny that Mr. Beverley’s strange project of training candidates for holy orders, by (*mirabile dictu*) “whipping them at the cart’s tail” (a discipline which no rational or good man will incur), is one likely to succeed. Yet such a measure does he in substance propose, though gravely disguised and recommended. Mr. Beverley, says our author (p. 13),

“enumerates all the dreadful hardships, privations, and sufferings, endured by the primitive Christians, and appears to think,

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

that the Church of England will never be sufficiently reformed, until its Ministers are reduced to a life of similar wretchedness and afflictions. With him it is no matter of congratulation or thankfulness, that we live in a period of toleration and peace; he would admit no one, as a sincere Minister of the Gospel, who had not approved his faith, through the ordeal of stripes and fire.”

Thus this reformer, as our author calls him, makes the sufferings of the first Christians, not consequences of the barbarism of the age in which they lived, but necessary qualifications of their profession. According to his system, the number of floggings, not the quantum of improvement, is the test of a scholar’s proficiency; and, under the toleration of the nineteenth century, he must seek his pattern clergymen in the jails, for nowhere else can they be found.

Nonsense should be treated with the contempt it deserves; and therefore we shall only add, that our author has opposed Mr. Beverley with reason, temper, and meekness.

The Apostolical Institution of the Church examined in six Letters addressed to R. M. Beverley, Esq. as a Reply to his Essay on the alleged Corruptions of the Church of England. By the Rev. G. Oliver, Cor. Memb. A.S.E. &c. pp. 35.

A RENT-CHARGE upon an estate bought subject to that rent-charge, cannot honestly be taken from the owner merely because he is an ecclesiastic, and if such conduct be dishonest, it comes under the damnable doctrine (whatever may be the pretence) of doing evil that good may come. Again, if one or more persons misbehave themselves in an office of public utility, reason says that the proper remedy is to substitute others, not confiscate the property, and abolish the office. Even if a street was full of brothels, Government could not legally seize the estate. Such is the miserable sophistry of Mr. Beverley, who, Mr. Oliver says (page 30), is anxiously urging part of the people of Yorkshire to acts of incendiarism, and the whole nation to a seizure of church property, as felonious in character as robbery of the church-plate. To palliate this he argues, as trashily as in other places, that the complaints of an interested party are not to be regarded. Thus he who is robbed has no right to complain because he is—

terested, and he who wishes to commit the robbery, must necessarily be disinterested. But Mr. Beverley's pamphlet is, precisely speaking, inflammatory only,—a receipt for making and disposing of combustibles, worthy of the Powder-plot conspirators and the incendiaries of wheat-ricks.

On the alleged decline of Science in England.
By a Foreigner. 8vo, pp. 33.

MR. BABBAGE has stated that science has declined in this country; and Mr. Faraday, the editor of this pamphlet, has adduced facts which regard foreign countries, and make the balance in our favour. It appears to us, that the progress or decline of sciences is consequent upon circumstances, independent of their respective abstract merit. Some of these circumstances we shall state. Hume says, that the pre-eminent merit of one individual in any particular science, impedes its further advance, because succeeding professors of it cannot rise above the rank of copyists and imitators. It is the same with the arts; poets copied the manner of Byron. Patronage will depend much upon fashion. Since Scott's Novels came into vogue, the press has teemed with publications of that kind. Some years ago, there was a violent schism in the Royal Society, because the Fellows who studied the Natural History department were preferred, as was thought, to the Mathematicians; but it should have been recollected that Geometry is such an exclusive, technical, and laborious acquisition, that few voluntarily study it, and as few understand it. Of course it cannot be an object of general interest, and must be connected with some useful object (as Navigation, Fortification, the Nautical Engineering, &c. &c.) and so promise remuneration, to find any support. Mechanics, because they may be made profitable in various ways, especially machinery, have been much cultivated. When the Roman Catholic religion had been obtruded by James the Second, skill in Polemics was patronized by the Protestant community. Politics and Newspapers have been particular subjects of attention, because public affairs always occupy the minds of the people. But by what means can that attention be diverted to those abstruse sciences, which may be called purely professional, which it

requires a previous education to comprehend, and which cannot be turned, to any extent, to a profitable return, or the purposes of common life. If such abstruse studies be intended for improvement, as hobbies, through mere amateurs, they should be made, like Latin, Greek, &c. subjects of education in boyhood, because the drudgery of acquiring the elements would thus be overcome, and the subsequent pursuit be easy and practicable. Such are our opinions; but our Editor's pamphlet is full of particular circumstances, which show the actual state of things, as operative of injury to the amplification of the abstruse sciences, in this and every other country, and which state of things cannot be altered, except by a change of those circumstances. In truth, no studies, we repeat, can by any means be made general, which are in fact professional, and yet are uncalled for by necessity, and are not remunerative. Private patronage cannot make a pursuit which is difficult, and often expensive, one of general adoption, as an affair of pleasure, amusement, or fashion, like drawing or music. Nevertheless, Kings, Princes, and Nobles ought, on the very accounts mentioned, to foster such pursuits, because otherwise the benefits of them may be lost to the public.

The Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. 16mo, pp. 367.

THE excellence acquired by division of labour is among the most obvious of philosophical positions. The Abbé Du Bos has applied it to intellectual merit. He says, that pre-eminence beyond rivalry commences with an invincible propensity to one subject, an impossibility of creating an interest in the mind upon any other, and a consequent incapacity in such of perfecting that other. This he makes the distinction between Genius and Talents. The latter he calls a versatile capacity, which may acquire high respectability in any pursuit, but not distinctive superiority. However controverted have been his positions, more perhaps from the vague definition of Genius than philosophical precision, we know it to be physically true, that precocious intellect in children may often indicate water in the brain, and from that fact, it may be deduced that

physical organization has a concern with the origin of pre-eminent intellect. The instance of Newton is favourable to the theory of Du Bos. His puerile history shows, by his fabrication of windmills, sundials, water-clocks, &c. and by his insuperable disinclination to any other pursuits than those which he adopted, and in which he acquired miraculous skill, prove our allegations. He had the wisdom to anticipate and prejudge nothing, but, by his facility of working the mathematics, to try whether he could not acquire the knowledge of the mechanical means by which Providence produced the most extraordinary phenomena. That he has succeeded in discovering the modes by which the machinery acts, is obvious, but the impelling principle (for gravity and attraction are acts not principles) seems still to be unknown: there may be a medium partaking more of a chemical than any other character, which is the *steam* of the affair. Such an unknown medium seems, if we may so say, the animation of unorganized beings, for motion is a law of the universe, which must and does pervade every thing, however, for want of microscopical faculties, it may be imperceptible to us. Now, if zinc, salt, and water, produce the wonderful action of galvanism; if no two molecules are in actual contact, and yet an aggregate is formed, comprising both bulk, weight, and immobility, gravity seems rather to be a consequence than a cause; and if in attraction the movements of the heavenly bodies act by counterpoises, yet the tides show us, that such attraction has a greater influence upon water, by agitating its particles, as more easily susceptible of motion, than it has upon solid earth. May not attraction then be a permeating active medium, acting with other media? for as there is nothing in material nature, purely simple and undecomposable, so do we infer, that there exist no elements or principles, or laws of being, which are also simple and undecomposable.

But we have already got into the non-compos state; therefore we shall only add, that as no man can pretend to do what Samson did from strength of body, it is probable that no one can pretend to do more than Newton did from strength of intellect. His manner of philosophizing may be suc-

cessfully adopted, and that also is not to be exceeded.

A more competent and better editor than Dr. Brewster could not have been found; and of course the work shows the workman. He has confuted a foolish slander about Newton, viz. that he had once a temporary aberration of intellect, which, had it been true, could only have been a Festus's compliment to St. Paul. Dr. Brewster has further shown, that although Newton's rejection of two texts (1 John, v. 7, and 1 Tim. iii. 16) as corruptions, have brought upon him the name of an anti-Trinitarian, yet

"that he was greatly offended with Mr. Whiston for having represented him as an Arian; and so much did he resent the conduct of his friend in ascribing to him heretical opinions, that he would not permit him to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society while he was President."—p. 284.

The truth is, that he only studied the subject with an intention of finding where the deduction was supported by the text, or otherwise, in his own way, without any prejudice or bias.

—◆—
An Equitable Property Tax; a Financial Speculation; and a Rate of Wages to the Labouring Poor. By a Loyal Briton.
8vo, pp. 24.

IT is the fashion of the present day to form plausible projects and theories without regarding circumstances, which is just as rational as attempting to navigate certain seas, without attending to the trade winds. Among these theories a popular one is, that an "equitable property tax" would supersede all other forms of taxation, and render the latter pretty, instead of ugly. Let us come to figures upon this subject. Every person is now presumed to pay 25 per cent. out of his income in taxation, direct and indirect; but it is clear, that if the total annual income of the nation be, as stated by Dr. Hamilton, 270 millions, and the taxation required 60 millions, a deduction of something between a 4th and 5th of the amount would be sufficient to raise the sixty millions, for 270 divided by 60 produces such a quotient. This looks well; but how did the experiment turn out. The property tax at 10 per cent. produced, we believe, but 14 millions. 140 millions, the only tax

dium of assessment, in the direct way of taxation recommended. Nevertheless, we apprehend that there is no incorrectness in Dr. Hamilton's statement, that 270 millions are annually spent. Whence then did the difference ensue? From this, among other causes, that the larger portion of society lives by wages singly, or by wages and poor rates; neither of which are directly taxable, but both of which contribute more than would a direct tax, by the consumption of taxed commodities. Remove all taxes whatever, that bear upon the poor in any form, direct or indirect, and assess the sum required, say 60 millions, only upon those whose property is accessible. The experiment has been made, and the sum produced was only 14 millions. It would therefore require between four and five times 14 to make up the sixty, or more than 50 per cent. out of every payer's income, which would be intolerable, and with regard to small incomists, ruinous and impracticable. Now the required sum is made up by the contribution of consumers of all kinds, rich or poor, through the aid of *indirect* taxation.

It is further to be observed, generally, that all the popular political nostrums of the present day, have a tendency to ruin the wealthy, both in respect to property and influence, and to make public measures media of swindling and robbery. "But the rich," says Burke, "are only bankers for the poor," and were all the projects executed to the full, circumstances would soon force things back again into a state ten times worse than they were before.

But our author, although mounted upon a *cheval de bataille* which will break down under him, is, though a monomaniac, a sensible fellow in all the undiseased points, and we with pleasure extract a passage which may be of use to philanthropists.

"The wages of a labourer in the southern moiety of England, may be estimated (at a high average throughout the year, and supposing him to be *continuously* employed) at 5s. per week, or 16l. 10s. per annum.

"The number of persons depending upon every labourer, for maintenance and support, may be averaged throughout England at *three* (that is to say, a wife and two children), making, together with himself, *four* persons to be supplied with all the means of

living, clothing, &c. from the profits of his toil.

"Potatoes constitute the almost sole food of the labouring poor, because they are the cheapest article of life. What then will be the consumption of this article by a family of four, and the cost of the quantity required?

"No man capable of performing a good day's work, can be supported in health and strength, under ten pounds weight of potatoes (or, half a peck) during the twenty-four hours. His wife and two children will (at a low estimate) require two thirds of the same quantity.

"Potatoes cannot be averaged lower than 6s. per sack, or 6d. the peck. The cost of the labourer's food therefore (presuming that this *cheapest* of all *aliments* constitutes his entire support) for the whole year will amount to 4l. 16s., the charge of sixteen sacks. The wife and children will consume two thirds of the same quantity, amounting to 3l. 4s., making together with the first mentioned sum 8l. per annum.

"The cottage or lodgings occupied by every labourer's family, may be fairly averaged at 3l. 3s. per annum.

"Every labourer must expend at the least 12s. annually in shoes; for a new pair 9s.; for repairing the old ones 3s. The expense of this article, for his wife and children, will be under-estimated at 8s.; making a total 14l. per annum.

"The various articles of clothing, independently of shoes required by a labourer, will cost annually at the lowest estimate (including mending) 1l. 6s.; those for his wife and children 1l. 10s. making a total of 3l. 15s.

"The fuel of a labourer's family will (upon an average) cost 1l. per annum.

"The above totals, added together, will amount to the sum of 16l. 18s.; leaving a surplus out of the labourer's annual earnings, of 3l. 18s. to furnish tools, candles, soap, and the numerous other little articles which are necessary for the support of a family under the most humble circumstances, in a civilized country."

THE ANNUALS.

Forget Me Not, for 1832. By F. Shoberl, Ackermann.

THE first-born of all the *Annals* again takes priority in the series of publication. It appears in the field as the glad harbinger of a numerous tribe to which it has given birth; and which are now competitors of no ordinary character. Indeed some of the younger scions of the literary family of *Annals*, may be said to have surpassed in beauty their accomplished prototype—so easy is it to improve on what others have invented.

But in this reforming age, when the whole island is "frightened from its propriety" by the desire of change and innovation, it was not to be expected that the spirited proprietor of the "*Forget Me Not*," would long remain in the rear of his numerous rivals. While they were richly apparelled in all the gay colours of silk and gold, or splendid embossments, the humble paste-board cover, however prettily coloured, could no longer be considered worthy of this great age of improvement. The proprietor has therefore remodelled the external appearance of his offspring, and clothed it in the splendid but durable attire of crimson silk, which supersedes the necessity of a pasteboard case, as heretofore, to protect it from the soil of a dusty table. We consider it necessary to notice this circumstance, as the present appearance of this our favourite Annual, might induce many to suppose that the aged parent had at length been "gathered unto its fathers." It is an old friend with a new face, though still retaining all its original and intrinsic worth.

The embellishments are usually the most attractive features of the Annuals; and the exquisite skill with which they are executed greatly conduces to their value; but the high talent required for these engravings, and the extensive demand for that talent, has added materially to the cost of their production; and nothing but the great number of copies produced could possibly remunerate the publishers. On no profession, perhaps, has the creation of this class of books had so much influence as on that of the engraver. Plates for which, a few years since, first-rate artists were content to receive thirty or forty guineas, cannot now be obtained under one hundred, or one hundred and twenty; and it has been publicly asserted that one hundred and fifty, and even one hundred and eighty, have been paid for single engravings for the Annuals. Many of these performances are consequently real master-pieces of art, and possess a perfection, a delicacy, and a finish, heretofore unexampled in book-plates. It cannot be denied that to the excellence of their embellishments the Annuals owe the greatest portion of their popularity: and it has been the singular fortune of these works to prove the truth of the para-

dox, that a part is more valuable than the whole—inasmuch as sets of their engravings are regularly sold at a higher rate than the entire volumes from which they have been separated. It is well known also that single proof impressions of particular plates have obtained a price superior to that of the complete work.

In this year's '*Forget Me Not*,' there are eleven highly finished engravings, by the first-rate artists, exclusive of the vignette title-page, engraved by Carter. In each there is so much beauty, delicacy, and graphic effect, that it would be almost an invidious task to particularize their individual merits. The subjects are, '*The Triumph of Mordecai*,' by E. Finden, from a design by J. Martin; '*Don Juan and Haidee*,' by W. Finden, from a drawing by J. Holmes; '*Uncle Toby and the Widow*,' by C. Rolls, from H. Richter; '*Mariana*,' by R. Graves, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence; '*The Thunder-storm*,' by W. Finden, from J. Wood; '*Toka*,' by J. Carter, from a drawing by W. Purser; '*The Stage-struck Hero*,' by T. Engleheart, from a painting by W. Kidd; '*The Frosty Reception*,' by S. Davenport, from W. Buss; '*Mayence*,' by J. Carter, from a drawing by S. Prout; '*The Disappointment*,' by S. Davenport, from H. Corbould; '*La Pensée*,' by Mrs. Hamilton, from a painting by J. Holmes.'

Among the prose productions are some of considerable interest; but their length prevents our making a selection. They are the contributions of some of the most powerful writers of the day. The '*Vision of Robert the Bruce*,' the '*Ordeal of Toka*,' '*Serjeant Hawkins*,' Galt's '*Salvator Nienti*,' '*White Lynx of the Long Knives*,' &c. are all of a pleasing character, and will repay the trouble of perusal. The poetical pieces are but limited in number. '*The Triumph of Mordecai*,' which illustrates the frontispiece; '*Uncle Toby and the Widow*,' '*Don Juan and Haidee*,' though anonymous, we believe to be the productions of Dr. Croly; and they are not unworthy of his classic mind. Haynes Bayley, in his poetical illustration of '*La Pensée*,' is not so felicitous as usual; and Thomas Hood, in his '*Stage-struck Hero*,' is less facetious than heretofore.

We cannot close our report without presenting the follo-

pleasing specimen of the poetical contributions.

SONG.

THE nightingale is warbling
His anthem to the rose ;
The glow-worm's lamp is gleaming
Where the woodroof sweetly blows.
The rocks are clad in moonlight,
But the river sings in shade ;
And the flashing rills, like fairies,
Go dancing down the glade.
It is the hour of feeling ;
When the spirit pours its stream
Of happy thoughts, revealing
The light of Passion's dream.
Oh ! the smile of Eve is lovely,
When it sinks on flower and tree,
And Twilight's reign is holy—
But the moonlight hours for me !
There is not a tale of childhood,
There is not a dream of youth,
But in those delicious moments
Resumes its early truth.
The hopes that once delighted,
The tears we cherished then,
Friends dead, affections slighted,
Oh ! they all return again !

R. F. H.

ACKERMANN'S *Juvenile Forget Me Not* is the production of the same Editor, and, as the title expresses, is admirably calculated for a "Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-day present for youth of both sexes ;" all the stories being of a simple and amusing character. Many of the plates have the exquisite finish of their parent annual. The subjects are 'The Vanquished Lion,' by T. Landseer, from a drawing by E. Landseer ; 'The Boudoir,' by J. Romney, from W. Hunt ; 'The Little Artist,' by H. C. Shenton, from a painting by T. Passmore ; 'Returning from Market,' by J. Carter, from W. Shayer ; 'The Shepherd Boy,' by H. Rolls, from H. Warren ; 'Avvocato,' by W. R. Smith, from T. Uwins ; 'William and his Story-Books,' by W. Chevalier, from A. Chisholme ; and, 'The Ballad,' by W. Chevalier, from a painting by R. Farrier.

The Landscape Annual for 1832. Bring the Tourist in Italy, by T. Kucce ; illustrated from Drawings by J. D. Harding. Jennings.

IN the two preceding volumes of the *Landscape Annual*, Switzerland and the northern districts of Italy were delineated. Now the brighter regions of the South are before us ; and

a more magnificent theatre for the classic mind of the talented Editor, could not have been selected. Italy is endeared to us by many delightful recollections. She has been alternately the great theatre of human glory and of human degradation. Her classic soil is the first object of every tourist ; and her splendid remains, though in ruins, are associated with the liveliest feelings of enthusiasm and delight. Italy, indeed, must ever be the most attractive of all countries to the traveller. She possesses charms to be found in no other ; the character of her scenes, and the details of her multifarious and wonderful history being in endless variety. Within the circle of a few hundred miles, the Italian tourist views cities, each of which might be regarded as the capital of a distinct kingdom. "Scenes of the most inspiring beauty (says the Editor)—histories equally connected with the brightest and the darkest periods of man's career—fields strewn with the relics of many a perished city and generation—have supplied subjects for the pencil of the artist, and these have been elaborated with a degree of ease and assiduity, which, it is hoped, will reflect the greatest credit both upon the conductors of the plates, and upon the engravers."

On opening this splendid volume, it is difficult to decide whether the richness of the embellishments, or the elegance of the accompanying descriptions, should claim pre-eminence. The powers of the artist and the skill of the engraver, with some few exceptions, are united in giving an almost magical effect to the different views,—associated as they are with so many interesting reminiscences. The subjects selected by Mr. Harding are twenty-four in number, among which are views of Milan Cathedral, Florence, Naples, Baiæ, Persana, Sorrento, &c. The 'interior view of Milan Cathedral,' looking towards the high altar (engraved by Higham), forms the subject of the frontispiece. It is a splendid specimen of Italian ecclesiastical architecture ; and all the subordinate details of the engraving are executed with wonderful precision, delicacy, and effect.

The view of 'Lago Maggiore,' engraved by Miller, is of a character entirely different from the preceding. The views of the artist are of another

cast. Here all the beauties of nature and aerial perspective are made to combine in perfection. The reflections of commingling light and shade in the fore-ground,—the liquid stillness of the unrippled lake, and the soft touches of the burine in delineating the receding hills and distant fleecy clouds,—are all worthy the first masters of modern art. Lake Maggiore was in truth a fine subject for the pencil of the artist and the skill of the engraver; and they have not failed to do it ample justice.

"This noble collection of waters (says the Editor, in his accompanying description,) rivals in beauty the loveliest of the world. Language might exhaust itself in searching for epithets to describe the exquisite clearness of its waves, the sylvan grandeur of its verdant scenes, or the varied aspect which its vast and lovely panorama presents of green solitudes and smiling villages,—of woods where silence and meditation love to dwell, and villas the resort of all that is bright and elegant in social life.

"The ancient name of this magnificent piece of water was *Lacus Verbanus*, an appellation for which antiquaries are at a loss to account, some ascribing it to the vernal sweetness of the air upon its shores, and others supposing it to have been derived from the name of some village in the neighbourhood. Its present title of Maggiore is also accounted for in different ways by various writers; some of them believing that it was originally so described, from the great accommodation it affords the inhabitants of the country for carrying on their trade; and others, with a far better show of reason, asserting that it is so termed on account of its being the largest lake in Italy. According to the measurement adopted by Paolo Morigia, it is forty-five miles in length, and seven in width at its broadest part. The only lakes which come in competition with it are those of Como and Garda. But the former of these is only thirty-seven miles and a half long, and between four and five broad. The latter is wider than the Lago Maggiore, being from fourteen to fifteen miles across, but considerably shorter, its length being about the same as that of Como.

"The three islands in the lake, which have received their appellation from the family of Borromeo, are fit jewels for the bosom of such bright and placid waters. That known by the name of *Isola Bella* is usually considered as the most beautiful, and has been described as a 'pyramid of sweetmeats,' ornamented with green festoons and flowers; a simile which Mr. Hazlitt says he once conceived to be a heavy German conceit,

but which he afterwards found to be a literal description. The character of this fertile little island may be hence easily imagined. It consists of eight terraces rising one above another, each of which is thickly covered with foliage of the richest hues and fragrance, while stout branching forest trees spread their arms over these exquisite and delicate gardens, and small silvery fountains stream continually down the slopes, and lose themselves in the lake. From the midst of this natural furniture of *Isola Bella* rises a beautiful palace, the rooms of which contain several paintings by Peter Molyn, commonly called *Tempesta*, an artist of considerable genius, and who found refuge in this island, when pursued alike by the sword of justice and the terrors of his own evil conscience. * * * This remarkable man closed his evil but distinguished career in 1701, and his paintings, which are rarely to be met with out of Italy, are highly valuable."

Of a similar character with Lago Maggiore are the views of 'Florence,' from the Cascina, engraved by Goodhall; 'Spoleto,' by Rodaway; 'Lake and Town of Nemi,' by Varrall; 'Naples,' (two views); 'Puzzuoli,' (two views); 'Baia,' (two views). The other subjects are of a more wild and romantic description, or of an architectural character; as the view of the 'Ponte Sancta Trinità,' erected over the river Arno; 'Pelago,' near Florence; 'Castle of Nepi,' 'Gensano,' 'the Ghigi Palace, at Arricia,' 'Sancta Lucia,' 'Vietri,' &c. It is an ungrateful task to cavil with minor details in such a galaxy of beauty as these plates present; but in two or three instances there is a scratchiness of effect in the figures of the foreground, particularly in the 'Ghigi Palace,' by Jeavons, and 'Vietri,' by Smith.

'The Temple of Clitumnus,' engraved by Jorden, so celebrated in classical history, is a delightful picture. The water and broken ground, with the tower-crowned heights of the distant view, materially heighten the effect of the tout ensemble. We shall close our review with the following remarks of the Editor:

"Italy, bright and beautiful as it is, has few spots which the wanderer leaves with more regret than the calm, fertile district of the Clitumnus. No where in the world, perhaps, has the genius of pastoral life had a more favourite abode. In the ages of antiquity, when the influences of nature were the chief source of poetic feeling, it was peopled by the fairest creations of rural

fancy, and might vie with Arcadia in the gaiety and beauty of its shades and grottos, haunted by nymphs whose mortal beauty derived a deep and inexpressible charm from the lovely scenes around them, and the sparkling dreams which the poets had sung beneath their bowers. The river had no rival for limpid clearness; its amber waves stole along with a gentle murmur which the listening ear of fancy might well convert into music. * * *

"In no part of Italy, indeed, did the religious or poetical feelings of the inhabitants so nearly resemble those of the more intellectual Grecians, as on the banks of the Clitumnus. The people in the neighbourhood retained the character of their ancestors of the isles of the sea, long after the original cause of that similarity may be supposed to have ceased from operating.

"The green steep on which stands the temple of the Clitumnus forms, with its surrounding glades, a scene well fitted to make us believe that the tales of the pastoral writers were far from being altogether fictitious."

—
Friendship's Offering.

"FRIENDSHIP'S Offering" appears with additional claims to our admiration. We fully agree with the Editor that the embellishments have been selected and engraved with a degree of care even surpassing that bestowed on any previous volume. The three-quarters length portrait of Lady Carrington, engraved by Rolls, which forms the frontispiece, was the last female portrait executed by Sir T. Lawrence, who finished it, as he himself declared, with the most fastidious care, and considered it one of his most successful productions. The original is in the possession of John Capel, esq. M. P. The 'Fairy of the Lake,' by Finden, from a drawing by Richter, is a fanciful but sweetly executed extravaganzas of the imagination. The 'Poet's Dream,' by Goodyear, from Westall, is beautifully imaginative; 'Expectation,' 'the Palace,' 'the Greek Mother,' 'Myrrha and Myrso,' 'the Embarkation,' and 'the Orphan,' are such as might be expected from the varied talents of artists like Finden, Holmes, Rolls, Dean, &c.

In adverting to the literary department, we observe the names of many common-place contributors who are in the habit of supplying the pages of the *Annals*; thus making up a kind of olla podrida of good, bad, and indif-

ferent materials. Some of the prose productions are interesting, particularly 'the Temptation of the Capuchins,' 'the first settlers in the Ohio,' by Galt, and 'the Golden Basket Bearer,' by J. A. St. John. With some few exceptions, the poetical pieces are very mediocre. Some are destitute of common rhythm, and others, by conceited phraseology, 'o'erstep the modesty of nature.' Such are frequently the compositions of Mr. Housman, a fertile contributor to the *Annals*; of whose imaginative genius we present the following specimen, entitled 'TWILIGHT':

"The spirit-hour of Eve with smile benign
Shadows the earth; rocks, fields, and mountains lie,
Shrouded in colourless tranquillity,
Beneath the starry vault: 'The sweet-breathed kine,' [resign
Couched on the jewelled grass, themselves
To timely sleep, soothed by the breeze's sigh,
And the dim river's blended harmony,
Whose snaky folds through grey mists faintly shine.

Twilight! meek season set apart for thought;
E'en as a gulfart thou 'twixt night and day;
Wherein who lingers, owns the potent sway
Of old remembrances; and visions fraught
With primal sympathies around him float;
Sweet as Æolian numbers—vague as they!"

What a strange combination of heterogeneous imagery. Here is the sweet hour of approaching eve haunted by spirits, accompanied by shadows and sable shrouds, yet assuming 'a smile benign;' and the whole enveloped in 'colourless tranquillity,' as if 'tranquillity'—a mere abstract idea,—could be red, blue, white, or green, or possess a visible quality. What are the *folds* of a river? We have heard of the windings or the meanderings of a river, but never of its 'folding,' twisting, or circumvolving. The idea of 'twilight' being a 'gulf' 'twixt night and day,' where the traveller is to linger in contemplation, is ridiculous. 'Twilight,' according to common-sense notions, is the uniting of or insensibly blending night with day; but a gulf would for ever separate them. Query, may not gulf be a poetic error for *bridge*? On the bad taste of rhyming the words 'tranquillity' and 'harmony' with 'lie' and 'sigh,' in so short a piece, it is unnecessary to dwell.

We now turn with pleasure to the lively and natural poesy of our favourite Allan Cunningham; and close our remarks with the following :

THE POET'S LOVE.

A Song, by Allan Cunningham.

Let the table be spread;
Bring me wine of the rarest,
And fill me the cup—
Here's the health of the fairest;
The ladies of Nithsdale
Are stately and saucie;
There's nae of them a'
Like my bonnie lassie.
She has nae rich lands
To maintain her in grandeur,
Nor jewels to fill all
The kirk with her splendour;
But nature has made her
Sae beauteous and gaucie,

A gray gown's enough
For sae lovely a lassie.

Her forehead is clear
As the morn when it's sunny;
Her twa laughing e'en
Amang lads are uncanny;
Her lang clust'ring tresses—
Here fill up the tassie—
There's nae of them a'
Like my bonnie lassie.

I'm drunk with her love,
And forget in her presence
But that she's divine,
And I owe her obeisance;
And I saunter at eve,
When the night dew is falling,
And think myself blest
With the sight of her dwelling.

[*The Annuals to be continued.*]

FINE ARTS.

Part IV. of FLEMING's *Views of the Lakes of Scotland* contains views of Lochs Ard, Monteth, and Luboag; the first a beautiful sun-shiny expanse backed by the giant mountain of Ben Lomond; the second an almost fairy scene, with its lovely umbrageous islets; and the third a splendid piece of mountain scenery, well known to the Highland tourist, and here enhanced in dignity by the excellent manner in which the gusts of an approaching storm are represented. In the centre of the picture is seen Ardhullerie House, the retreat of the traveller Bruce, whose interesting biography has so recently been recalled to public attention.

We are sorry we have so long suspended our review of Mr. SHAW's "*Illuminated Ornaments from Missals and Manuscripts of the Middle Ages*." The work has now proceeded to the 6th Part, which is half the extent of the intended volume. In the latter numbers are some exquisite specimens of the pictorial skill of the mediæval scribes, whose taste in designing foliage, flowers, &c. was excellent, and their art in the combination of splendid colours unrivalled. The possessor of this work may enjoy in his own library an assemblage of these brilliant designs, which could not be otherwise seen except by searching the original volumes in the British Museum. The 6th Number possesses more than ordinary curiosity, in some heraldic designs, a portrait of John King of France, and a number of masking figures, and the diabolical temptations of a coronetted damsel, from Queen Mary's Psalter, in the Royal collection.

Parts XV. to XVIII. of *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, comprise many
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very picturesque scenes, beautifully engraved in the line manner, chiefly by Finden. There are several views of castles and other memorable views in Scotland, and two pretty views, by Prout, of the cities of Liege and Tours, to illustrate Quentin Durward. There are also three marine views, one by Copley Fielding, of the Frith between Cumberland and Galloway; a second, by C. Stanfield, of a fine rough sea on the Frith of Forth; and the third, by G. Barrett, in which, in the words of the author of Redgauntlet, "the moon shines broad and bright upon the placid face of the Solway Frith." The plate of Craigevar Castle, instead of a landscape, is a very interesting interior view of an ancient baronial hall in Scotland. It is characterised by round arches crowning each side wall, and a groined roof; and surrounded by a high wainscoting, in the form of an arcade of round arches, rising from square pilasters, like the earliest Saxon style. There is a very wide fire-place, surmounted by a shield of arms with supporters carved in stone. Within this the artist has placed an old crone, watching the embers; and in the body of the hall is an ancient drinking party, exceedingly well designed. The whole forms, indeed, an excellent cabinet picture; it is drawn by G. Cattermole from a sketch by T. Steene. A view of a ruined portion of the manor-house of Woodstock, though little correspondent with its magnificence as a Royal palace, is an interesting record of a building totally destroyed. It is from a drawing in the collection of King George the Third.

We have received a set of India proof impressions of the "*Continental Annual*," which are to form the embellishments of a new publication uniform with the "*Land-*

scape Annual," but at a reduced price. They are of a most exquisite and highly finished character, both in design and execution. The drawings are by Prout, water-colour painter to his Majesty; and the engravings are elaborately executed by some of the first-rate artists of the day. The following is an enumeration of the various subjects, which are all of a truly interesting character:—City and Bridge of Prague, by J. Le Keux; City and Bridge of Dresden, by J. T. Willmore; Hotel de Ville at Brussels, by E. I. Roberts; Rouen Cathedral, by W. Wallis; Port and Lake of Como, by T. Barber; View in Nuremberg, by E. I. Roberts; View in Ghent, by J. H. Kernot; Church of St. Pierre at Caen, by J. Carter; Place

St. Antoine at Padua, by E. I. Roberts; Roman Column at Igel, near Trèves, by S. Fisher; Cathedral Tower, Antwerp, by W. Floyd; View in Metz, by T. Barber; The Porta Nigra, or Roman Ruin at Trèves, by E. I. Roberts.

Preparing.

A splendid View of the *City of Edinburgh*, from the top of Arthur's Seat. Engraved by Reeves, from a Drawing taken on the spot by W. Purser, Esq.

Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron's Life and Works, intended to accompany the new edition announced; upon the same plan as the Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Family Topographer, being a compendious Account of the Ancient and Present State of the Counties of England—Honne Circuit, Vol. I. comprising Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, with Maps. Edited by S. TYMMS.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. STEBBING'S Lives of the Italian Poets, comprising the Life of Ugo Foscolo.

Cameron, a Novel.

Conversations on Intellectual Philosophy.

The Jew, a Novel.

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade, of the Ancient Nations of Africa—Carthaginians, Ethiopian Nations, Egyptians. From the German of A. H. L. HEEREM.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy, from the 8th German edition of Tenneman. By the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A.

The Truth of the Gospel History, argued from our Lord's Conduct, with reference to his Crucifixion. By the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A.

An Historical Sketch of the Origin of English Prose Literature, and of its Progress till the Reign of James the First. By WILLIAM GRAY, esq.

The Sacred History of the World, from the Creation to the Deluge, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. By S. TURNER, F.S.A.

The Traditions of Lancashire: second Series. By J. ROBY.

The Shakspearean Dictionary: being a complete Collection of the Expressions of Shakspeare, in Prose and Verse.

Selections from the Edinburgh Review: comprising the best Articles in that Journal, from its commencement to the present time.

The Fevers and other Diseases prevalent on the Western Coast of Africa; together with the Medical Topography of that Coast. By JAMES BOYLE, M.C.S.L. Surgeon R.N.

Essay on Cholera Morbus. By G. W. LEFÈVRE, M.D.

A Familiar Compendium of the Law of Debtor and Creditor. By JOHN H. BRADY.

Letters of a German Prince, being a Journal of a Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in 1828 and 1829, translated from the German.

The Mind: a Poem, in two parts; with other Poems. By C. SWAIN, Author of "Metrical Essays."

A new Edition of the late Dr. MAGEE'S Work on the Atonement.

Useful Geometry, practically exemplified in a series of Diagrams: with Notes, and a Vocabulary. By Mr. TAYLOR.

Time's Telescope, for 1832.

Valpy's Classical Works.—Third Greek Delectus, with English notes, &c.—Four Dialogues of Plato, with English notes, &c. By G. BURGESS.—Plutarch's Lives, illustrated with Engravings.—Livy, first five Books, with English notes.—Homer's Iliad, with Notes to the first eight Books.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A Scientific Association has been recently established, under the auspices of some of the most distinguished literati of the kingdom. Its objects are for the general promotion of Science, through the medium of public lectures; for which purpose meetings will occasionally take place, on stated occasions, in the principal towns of England. The first general meeting for scientific purposes was held on Tuesday the 27th of Sept. in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at which Lord Milton presided. The theatre of the Museum was occupied by a numerous assemblage of men of science, consisting of some of the most distinguished members of many of the learned bodies in this kingdom, deputations from several of the Philosophical Institutions in the county, and the council and members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—The Rev. W. V. HARCOURT, after reading various letters from distinguished men of science, expressive of their approbation

tion of the design, proceeded in a very eloquent and able address to develop the plan of the proposed Association. He remarked that, in order to give stability and permanence to those scientific meetings, he proposed to found a British Association for the advancement of science, having for its principal objects to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to the efforts of men of science, to remove the national obstacles that now exist to the advancement of science, and to extend our intercourse with foreign philosophers. The Association would employ one week in every year in pointing out the lines in which research should move, proposing problems to be answered and calculations to be made, and setting to work in the most useful manner the multitude of humbler labourers in science who were anxious to know how they might direct their studies with the greatest advantage to science in general. Mr. Harcourt then proceeded to read the plan of the Association in several resolutions. It was proposed that a "British Association for the Advancement of Science" should be formed, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to the efforts of men of science in this country: That Members of Philosophical Societies in the British Empire should become members, by desiring their names to be enrolled, and contributing some small subscription: That the Association should meet annually at certain places in rotation, &c. The final consideration of the resolutions was left to the Committee, consisting of Authors of Communications to Philosophical Societies.

Sept. 26.—A lecture on magnetism and electricity was delivered by Mr. J. H. ABRAHAM, of Sheffield, in the course of which he described an ingenious contrivance of his own, for rendering harmless the hitherto fatal employment of needle pointing.

Sept. 28.—Mr. Robison read Dr. BREWSTER's paper, in which a general view was taken of the progress of the science of mineralogy; and to the four systems now received by mineralogists, he proposed to add a fifth—namely, the composite system, as combining a species of crystalline structures not included under the other heads. A scientific definition was given of all the orders into which the system would be divided.

Mr. Phillips then read a paper, by Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, on the Philosophical Character of Dr. Priestley. In this paper a view of the state of Chemistry at the period when Dr. Priestley began his labours, was given; and the origin and progress of his chemical studies were traced. Though Dr. Henry is an admirer of Dr. Priestley, the defects in his philosophical character were freely pointed out; but in no one instance was Priestley guilty of mis-stating, or even colouring, a fact to suit an hypothesis;—

and he was never negligent of truth. Dr. Henry vindicated the claim of Dr. Priestley as an original discoverer, against some insinuations and charges of M. Victor Cousin—who had ascribed some of his principal discoveries to a French origin.

In the evening, Mr. R. POTTER, jun. read a paper on a new construction of the reflecting microscope, originally proposed by Sir Isaac Newton; and exhibited very beautiful elliptical mirrors, ground by himself, for the instrument, which was submitted to the examination of the meeting.

Mr. Phillips read a description by Dr. BREWSTER of a new instrument, for distinguishing precious stones and other minerals, by the colour reflected from their surfaces, under particular conditions of combination with fluid media and a rectangular glass prism.

Sept. 29.—Lord MILTON took the chair in the character of President of the British Association for the Promotion of Science.

The Rev. W. V. HARCOURT said, that in the Committee arrangements had been made for the appointment of Auditors of the accounts of the Association; the place selected for the next meeting of the Association in June, 1832, was Oxford.

The first paper read was one by Mr. JOHN DALTON, of Manchester, entitled "Experiments on the quantity of food taken by a person in health, compared with the quantity of secretions, and insensible perspiration." The experiments had been performed on Mr. Dalton himself.

The second paper was by Mr. R. C. POTTER, jun. of Manchester, upon a theory of the reflection of light from the surfaces of bodies, formerly proposed by the late M. Fresnel. By calculations of the quantity of light reflected by various bodies, the author endeavoured to show that the hypothesis alluded to was inadmissible.

The third paper was by WILLIAM HUTTON, esq. Fellow of the Geological Society, on the Whin Sill of the North of England. The basalt generally called the whin sill, and which formed the subject of this paper, rises in Alston Moor; its progress was traced in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, for nearly 100 miles; and its appearance minutely described. During the whole of its course it is stratiform, and found in connexion with every species of rock in the formation.

The fourth paper by Mr. J. F. W. JOHNSTONE, related to the new metal, Vanadium, which is nearly allied to Chromium. It was discovered almost simultaneously about the close of last year, by Sefstrom, a Swedish Professor, and Mr. Johnstone, who obtained it in combination with lead, &c. at Wantock Head. Mr. J. gave a minute description of the properties and characteristics of the metal and its various combinations. The ore is found in a regular crystallized form as

a six-sided prism. It was found in an old mine, which had not been worked for five or six years; and part of the vein seemed to have suffered great violence.

Mr. WITHAM then read papers on the general results of botanical investigation concerning the character of the ancient Flora, which by its decomposition furnished the materials of our coals. The fruits of Mr. Witham's researches on the internal structure of the large stems which fill so many of the sandstones and limestones of the carboniferous epoch, are now beginning to be appreciated; and geologists agree, that the plants of these ancient periods are of more diversified and complicated types than a distinguished foreign writer supposed.

Dr. HENRY's notice of the change of internal structure (read by Mr. Phillips), caused in a copper ore of Anglesea, by the very moderate heat employed in torrefaction, elicited some interesting additions from Dr. Daubeny, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Phillips; the latter of whom took occasion to appeal to the scientific proceedings of the whole day, in proof of the real and obvious value of meetings like the present.

In the evening, the Rev. WM. SCORESBY read a highly interesting paper called "An exposition of some of the Laws and Phenomena of Magnetic Induction, with an account of a method of application of the magnetic influence to the determination of the thickness of rocks and other solid substances, not otherwise measurable." The experiments by which Coulomb ascertained the law of magnetic intensity, were on a very minute and delicate scale, but the powerful magnets of Mr. Scoresby have enabled him to exhibit their effect in producing a deviation of the needle at the distance of 60 feet. The lecture lasted upwards of two hours, and was listened to with great delight.

Sept. 30.—Mr. SCORESBY detailed more fully the practical results of his magnetical researches. Mr. Phillips read a memoir by Dr. BREWSTER (illustrated by the exhibition of models), "On the structure of the crystalline lens in the eyes of Fishes." R. J. MURCHISON, esq. President of the Geological Society, gave an account of an extensive deposit, containing marine shells, apparently of existing species, around Prestoo, in Lancashire, which elicited some important remarks from Mr. Phillips, Mr. Murchison, and Mr. Greenough. Specimens of the shells were produced by Mr. Gilbertson, the original observer of the deposit in question. The business of the morning was concluded by some remarks on the "Phenomena of Hot Springs," by Dr. DAUBENY; and on "Electrical Phenomena in vacua," by Mr. POTTER.

The gentlemen attending the scientific meeting were this day entertained at dinner in the palace by the Archbishop. In the

evening the theatre of the Museum was again crowded, and Mr. R. POTTER, jun. commenced the proceedings, by reading a paper on the Phenomena of the Aurora Borealis.—Dr. WARWICK then delivered a most interesting lecture on electro-magnetism, which he illustrated by many experiments.—Dr. DAUBENY briefly illustrated the subject of capillary attraction; and Mr. Phillips read the report of Mr. OSBORNE, relative to the formation of Graham island.

Sept. 31.—The following communications were read or verbally delivered to the Association:—On the specific gravity of the human body, by JOHN DALTON, F.R.S. On a large aquamarine, in the possession of the Duke of Braganza, by THOMAS ALLAN, esq. F.R.S.E. On a barometer of linseed oil, and the means of purifying it from its gaseous contents, by JOHN ROBINSON, esq. Sec. R.S.E. On the horary oscillations of the barometer, by J.D. FORBES, esq. F.R.S.E. On an anomaly in the passage of the Satellites of Jupiter over the disc of the planet. These communications respectively elicited much interesting conversation.

In the evening Mr. ROBISON commenced the scientific proceedings by explaining to the assembly the principle of some experiments by the Rev. W. Taylor, Honorary Member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on certain modes of increasing the intensity of gas light without increased consumption of gas.

The Rev. W. V. HARCOURT exhibited to the meeting, and explained at some length, a new lamp, contrived by him for the purpose of economical illumination, by the consumption of the cheaper kinds of oil.

Mr. Phillips read a most elaborate and valuable memoir, by Dr. BREWSTER, "On a new analysis of solar light," which the learned author illustrated by diagrams. Some very interesting conversation followed, of which a remarkable peculiarity of vision formed the principal topic.

The last paper read was the translation of a memoir by Professor GAZZERI, of Florence, "on a method of rendering visible the traces of erased writing." In the conversation which followed, Dr. Brewster mentioned the similar evolution by the application of heat to the legends of worn-out coins and medals, and mentioned his surprise at first reading on such a medal, when placed on hot iron, in letters in flame, the legend—*Benedictum sit nomen Dei*.

The scientific business being thus concluded, Lord MORPETH proceeded to address the meeting on the objects and advantages of the present Association. He rejoiced that the city of York, with which he was so intimately connected, had been selected as the birth-place of an association which was destined to confer fresh lustre on British science, to give a new motive and a new guarantee to the friendly intercourse

and continued concord of nations, to make further inroads into the untravelled realm of discovery, and glean fresh harvests from the unexhausted field of nature, to promote the comforts and augment the resources of civilized man, and to exalt above, and over all, the wonder-working hand of Heaven.

Tea and coffee were then served to the visitors, and the company separated highly delighted with the intellectual and social treat which they had enjoyed throughout the week.

The next meeting of the Association will take place at Oxford in June 1832, and the President elect is Dr. Buckland.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Oct. 8. The ceremony of opening this institution, preparatory to the intended course of introductory Lectures, took place this day in the chapel of the college. After divine service, the Bishop of London delivered an eloquent discourse on the advantages of blending religious instruction with a course of general education, so that the "nourishment of science might not be converted into the poison of infidelity." The Rev. W. Otter, the Principal, followed with the inauguration address, to the same effect as that of the Right Rev. Prelate. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the public were admitted to the Museum, and to the interior of the edifice generally. The Museum contains an extensive selection of anatomical preparations, and models of the most varied character, botanical specimens, &c.

We had to regret the absence of many noble and distinguished individuals, whom the very late debate in the House of Lords the same morning had prevented from attending, and the deep gloom and humidity of the day appeared to throw a damp over the whole proceedings.

As we have previously stated in our pages, the building was originally intended to preserve a general uniformity with Somerset House, and to occupy the site left vacant by the non-completion of the eastern wing. The entrance is by a neat semicircular archway, from the Strand, over which are placed the symbolical figures of Holiness and Wisdom, standing on each side the royal arms; under which is written in relief, "SANCTE ET SAPIENTER." The building extends from the Strand to the river Thames, the façade fronting which is not yet erected. The western front of the College is 304 feet in length, and is designed in the same style of architecture as the other buildings of Somerset House. Mr. Smirke is the architect. The area before it is of a quadrangular form, on the west side of which is part of the public offices.

The interior of the edifice is very capa-

cious; and well calculated for the objects in view. A spacious chapel occupies the centre on the first floor, calculated to provide sittings for upwards of 800 students; its length being seventy-two feet, and breadth fifty-two. Under it is a public hall of similar dimensions, for examinations and other public occasions. The lecture-rooms are of different forms and sizes, so as to afford accommodation in the best manner that can be foreseen for the purposes to which they will be applied, and for the different classes which may occupy them. The number of pupils of the higher department which these lecture-rooms are calculated to contain, is about 2,000. The rooms intended for the lower department occupy the northern portion of the building on a lower story, and they are of sufficient extent to receive, conveniently, at least 400 pupils. Rooms for refreshments, under proper regulations, are attached to each department. An extensive suite of rooms, on the first floor, will be appropriated to the library of the College, and to the museums and collections of natural history and science, connected with the various departments which will form the course of studies.

In the part of the new structure next the River, will be provided the residence for the Principal of the College, and several apartments for the professors; there will also be a suite of apartments for professors, extending along the whole western front of the building, on the second story.

The arrangements for the building were finally completed, and the specification for its construction drawn up, in July 1829, when measures were immediately taken for procuring tenders from respectable builders for the execution of the works, and a tender was accepted by the provisional committee on the 25th of August, for erecting the carcass, or shell, of the entire building, for the sum of 63,947*l.* The works were commenced on the 10th of September, 1829. The Council entered into contracts for the completion of the interior finishings, progressively, as might be found convenient; and have completed in the first instance those portions of the structure which were indispensably necessary for commencing the business of the College.

The first introductory Lecture, on Anatomy and Physiology, was delivered by Professor Mayo on the 10th of Oct., the public being admitted by tickets. The next day Professor Daniell delivered a lecture on Chemistry; and on the 17th, the Rev. T. G. Hall gave a lecture introductory to his course on Mathematics.

FRENCH DRAMA.

Jacques Clement, a Tragedy in 5 Acts, by Mr. D'Epagny.

Independent of the interest excited by the subject of this piece, its varied fortune.

vious to representation, gives it a claim to notice. It was first announced under the title of *Le clerc de la Basoche*; but the censorship, under Charles X., prohibited the performance. The revolution of 1830 destroyed that tender feeling for the monastic character, which had been so unsparingly afforded by the Royal Government, and the MS. was delivered simultaneously to the Theatre Français and the Odeon: for as the piece was written conjointly by Messrs. Scribe and D'Epagny, each made use of a copy. This double delivery gave rise to a lawsuit, which ended by awarding to Mr. D'Epagny the entire copyright, while the Theatre Français has conferred upon him the exclusive honours of its authorship.* The title of the piece has undergone two further changes: it was performed for the first time at the Theatre Français on the 17th Aug. under the name of *Le Bachelier et le Theologien*; it has since been announced as *Jacques Clement*. The name of the heroine would after all be more appropriate than either designation.

The events of this drama are represented in the following order. Agathe Thevenot, daughter of a Parisian draper, is discovered in a deep melancholy. A soliloquy informs us that her hopes are blighted; and her grief is more poignant in consequence of her resolution to conceal the cause. The Duchess of Villeroy arrives, and orders certain articles to be prepared, and sent to the Dominican convent for *Frère Jacques*, in the name of St. Ursule. The sudden appearance of Count Octouville alarms Agathe, who immediately quits the shop. The count is engaged to marry a sister of the Duchess, who rallies him on his visit to the draper's daughter: but he informs her that having to send a letter to the King at St. Cloud, he had come to request Thevenot to be the bearer; his cowardly, selfish disposition inducing him to transfer the danger from himself to an unsuspecting individual, who had saved his father's life, and who from that circumstance had always taken an interest in his welfare. Thevenot consents to deliver the letter to the *Seigneur de Brautéme*, (who by the way had quitted the court at the death of Catherine de Medicis). *Aubry le Boucher*, a man of influence among the *Sixteen*, gives Thevenot a passport, and he prepares to depart. In the interval arrives Marcel, a bachelor of laws; he is betrothed to Agathe, and waits her appearance with due anxiety. Jacques Clement, an old schoolfellow of Marcel's, then enters the shop: he informs his friend that St. Ursule has shown herself to him at the altar, and gives strong evidence of a mind bewildered by enthusiasm. Agathe's cold reception

alarms Marcel; and her declaration that she will not marry him, completely mystifies both her father and her lover.

In the second act it is night. Agathe is alone, waiting her father's return, when Octouville enters by the window. Having already dishonoured Agathe while defenceless, in consequence of a powerful opiate, which he had caused to be administered, he had returned to renew his attack on the unprotected girl. On this occasion she is able to resist him; and during their struggle, Thevenot presents himself, followed by Aubry, who proceeds to make a most serious charge. Henry III. has sent a letter to the *Sixteen*, stating that they have a traitor among them, he having received overtures; he would not, however, name the individual, in order to excite their mutual distrust.

As Thevenot was the only person who had quitted Paris, he stood convicted of having carried the treasonable missive; and was called upon to name his employer, or prepare to suffer death himself. The good-hearted draper, although hurt at being so deceived, is still averse to betray a man who had professed great friendship for him; but when Agathe learns the cause of Thevenot's trouble, she relates the treatment she had suffered from the Count, and urges her father to save his own life, by denouncing the monster. Thevenot, however, wishes to obtain reparation for his child, and promises to keep the secret, on the Count's engaging to marry Agathe.

In the third act, the Count informs the Duchess that Thevenot has been killed in prison by the populace; their secret is therefore safe. Marcel, still ignorant of what has occurred, implores Octouville not to deprive him of his betrothed; and the Count, glad of a pretext for declining the union, affects generosity in yielding to the youth's entreaty. It is still to be feared, however, that Henry III. may make known the author of the overtures; and the King's death seems the only means of insuring safety for Octouville and the Duchess: this leads them to employ Clement to assassinate him. The Duchess appears again before the monk, and succeeds in exciting his frenzy, by throwing him a martyr's palm. The Abbey of St. Germain is afterwards lighted up for the nuptials of Octouville and his noble bride; Clement being there, discovers on the altar of a subterranean chapel a Bible opened at the book of Judith: thus fortified, he not only resolves to kill the *Falaise* (Henry III.) but endeavours to persuade Marcel to assassinate the *Bearnais* (Henry IV.); but the bachelor's errand at the abbey prevented him from attending to the monk's advice. Thevenot had given Clement a letter, with instructions to deliver it to Agathe, if her marriage with Octouville did not immediately take place: it had

* It is said that Mr. Scribe intends producing his share of the work, in the shape of an *opéra comique*.

reached Marcel's hand, and contained the Count's proposal to the King. As Octouville is entering the church, to join the Duchess and her sister, Marcel accosts him, and producing the fatal letter, he threatens to denounce him, unless he instantly marries Agathe. The miserable wretch, careful of his own life as he was heedless of that of others, consents; the ceremony takes place, and Agathe becomes Countess d'Octouville.

In the concluding act, when Octouville calls upon Marcel to deliver the terrible document, he receives this answer: "You can take it from my person, after you have killed me. Do you think I am idiot, that I should force you to marry the object of my own affections, and then leave you in quiet possession?" They withdraw; a noise is heard; they fight, and the Count falls: leaving it to the spectator's imagination to infer the subsequent union of the afflicted lovers; while the death of Henry III. is announced, to the entire satisfaction of the Duchess of Villeroi.

This play has considerable merit; several very opposite characters are well drawn and sustained, and the whole is put together in a pleasing manner; not the less so, from its being in prose. The Duchess of Villeroi is a good specimen of the intriguing character of many ladies of quality at this period, being anxious to secure the favour of whichever party might prove the strongest. Count Octouville, an unprincipled libertine, proud of his birth, but affecting popular familiarity with the Leaguers; one of the Sixteen, but assisting the Duchess in her treachery. Aubry-le-Boucher, a fine specimen of democracy, a ragamuffin elevated to importance, although limited in his ideas, he appears honest in his views, and straightforward in his actions. Marcel, an ingenious youth; in turn, the distracted lover, the adopted brother, and the bold avenger of Agathe. Clement displays all the strength of a weak mind, all the implety of religious fanaticism. Therenot, an honest citizen, more anxious to repair his daughter's honour, than to save his own life; and, finally, the lovely Agathe, whose distressing situation is calculated to move the most obdurate heart.

History is now considered a mere peg for dramatists to hang their subjects on; but the circumstances of the time should be strictly attended to, or there is an end to the pretence of portraying the manners of an age; and though an ideal personage may be introduced, a real one must not be misrepresented. All the characters of this piece are fictitious, with the exception of Clement, whose desperate deed is too notorious to allow any room for the poetic license. There was also a violent Leaguer, named Aubry; but he was not one of the Sixteen, neither was he a butcher, being curate of St. Andre des-Arcs. A street in Paris bears the name

of *Aubry-le-Boucher*; and that circumstance, probably, struck the author's mind, and made him disregard the real fact. At the time of the League the Dominican monks were invariably called *Jacobins*; but it would be fastidious to find fault with the author on that account, as the term *Jacobin* now conveys a very different idea. Clement was instigated to his crime in a manner, and for motives very similar to the dramatic narrative; and Mr. d'Epagny's tragedy is nearly as correct a representation of the time of the League, as the usage of the French stage will permit.

W. S. B.

MEXICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Our correspondent Mr. CLARKSON observes—"Perceiving a claim set up to the discovery of the ruins of Palanque by Lieut.-Col. Galindo, in the *Literary Gazette* of Oct. 15, permit me to recall your attention to the following singular circumstances: that my article on Mexican Antiquities in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September refers to these and other South American ruins; that I referred to them in a leading article in the *Sunday Times* of 1825, and the *Monthly Magazine* of the same year; that numerous illustrations of Palanque by Aglio appear in Lord Kingsborough's work on "*Mexican Antiquities*," published more than a twelvemonth; and finally, that I exhibited numerous copies of drawings of Palanque in my Lectures at Staumore a month ago, which copies of drawings are taken from a scarce work published ten or twelve years."

Sept. 22. The copyright of the miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter Scott, which compose six volumes 8vo. was sold at Edinburgh for the sum of 240l. Only three bidders appeared, two of whom retired soon after the competition had begun; the third, Mr. Cadell, being understood, as in the former sale of the *Waverley* novels, to bid in behalf of the illustrious author himself. Sir Walter set out on the 24th upon his continental tour. He performs the voyage in a King's ship, and will make Naples his residence for the winter. His daughter, Miss Scott, accompanied him.

ADVERSARIA.

Dangieres the Jesuit composed the following epigram, on the nomination of Cardinal Bona as a candidate for the popedom, in 1670. (The election, however, was carried by Altieri, who took the name of Clement X.)

Grammaticæ leges plerumque Ecclesiæ spernit:
Forte erit ut licet dicere Papa bona.
Vana sollemnium ac te conturbet imago;
Easet Papa bonus, si Bona Papa foret.

Lad vocat.

James d'Arc or d'Ar, father of the celebrated Joan of Arc, was ennobled by Leo

patent in December, 1489, under the name of Du Lys. The male line became extinct in 1760.

Joan of Arc obtained for the two villages of Greux and Domremy in the Barrois (now department of the Vosges), an exemption of taxes, which they enjoyed till the equalization of imposts in 1789.

It would be interesting to trace the fortunes of the Scotch and Irish adherents of the Stuarts, through the succeeding generations. Ulysses Monroe, who fought gallantly against Cromwell, and was stripped of his property, received no indemnity from Charles II.; nevertheless his two sons, Edmund and Charles, remained attached to James II. in his reverses, and the latter accompanied him to France. His two grandsons served in the army of the Emperor of Germany, and arrived at the rank of Major-General; one of whom died in 1801, and the other in 1816.

When Bailly, mayor of Paris at the French Revolution, was dragged to the scaffold, one of the myrmidons who conducted him, exclaimed, *You shake*:—*Yes, with cold*, answered the aged sufferer. This stoical reply seems to have suggested a line in Lord Byron's tragedy of the Doge of Venice,

"—Thou tremblest, Faliero,
Fol. 'Tis with age, then."

When the French army, in the invasion of Egypt, came in sight of the Pyramids at sunrise, Napoleon, stretching out his hand toward Gizeh, addressed the soldiers in these words: *To day you are going to encounter the rulers of Egypt; reflect, that from the height of these monuments forty centuries have their eyes upon you.*

The Italians lay claim to the authorship of the celebrated book *de Imitatione Christi*. Bernardino Rossignoli, rector of the college of Turin, having found a MS. of it in the Jesuits' House at Arona, inferred that it had belonged to the library of the Benedictine Monks, who formerly possessed that monastery. It bore the name of Juba Gessen, or Gersen. However, this argument was destroyed by the declaration of the Genoese Jesuit Andrea Maiolo, who said that he had brought the MS. from his father's house in 1579, and left it at Arona. M. Gence has edited the *Imitatio*, with a preface attributing it to John Gerson, chancellor of Paris under Charles VI., and has maintained the same opinion in his *Considerations*, annexed to M. Barbier's dissertation on the translations of that work. Mr. Charles Butler has given a more recent vote in favour of Kempis, and the Edinburgh Reviewers are of the same opinion. It is remarkable that Kempis himself wrote an eulogy of the Virgin Mary, whose name is not even mentioned in the *Imitatio*.

Leslie's chief work, *A short and easy method with the Deists*, is attributed by some writers to Saint Real.

Llorente's *Political Portraits of the Popes*, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. is considered to possess more erudition than judgment, and to evince more research than honesty. M. de Mahul, in his *Memoir of Llorente*, remarks, that its claims on the reader's confidence may be estimated by the apocryphal stories and absurdities he has inserted, and among others that of *Pope Joan*. There is a passage in a letter of Pope Leo IX. subversive of this calumnious story. The Pope, writing to the patriarch of Constantinople, says, "It is commonly reported that a woman has been placed in the Holy Chair of Constantinople. But this would be so abominable a crime that we cannot believe it." Fleury remarks, it is evident from this reproach, that the fable of Pope Joan was not yet invented, for she is usually placed between Leo IV. and Benedict III. But Leo IV. died in 855, and Leo IX. in 1054. How could be cast such a suspicion on the See of Constantinople, without blushing for the reputation of his own, if there were any foundation for this story. The first persons who mention it, are Anastasius the librarian, who had been excommunicated by Hadrian II., and Sigebert the Monk, who embraced the quarrel of the emperor Henry IV. against Gregory VII.—two very suspicious witnesses.

Where is the sentence, *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, to be found?

There is something beautifully touching in this stanza of Wordsworth, which a mere critic would never discover:

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lury ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh!
The difference to me!

The story of the dialogue of Bruce and Wallace on the banks of the Carran is entirely apocryphal. Charles Blount has imagined a similar one between James II. and William III. on the banks of the Boyne, the evening before the battle which decided the fate of the former.

The Bas-breton language is divided into a great many dialects, and a proverb of that country says,

Kant bro, kant kia,
Kant parrez, kant ilis.

That is, A hundred territories, a hundred customs; a hundred parishes, a hundred churches. It is evident from these words that the term *ilis* was borrowed from the French *eglise*, and *parrez* from the French *paroisse*. A sanguine antiquary, such as Vertot, might have argued from these expressions that the French, and not the Welsh, evangelised and parochialised Brittany. Voltaire argues that the Greeks established, not a colony, but a factory, at Marseilles, and that the Celtic language prevailed there, because there are no words of Greek derivation in the French language, except terms of art.

CROWELL.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 23.

The *Lord Advocate* moved the second reading of the SCOTCH REFORM BILL. He entered at considerable length into the defective state of the Scottish Representation, and maintained that the Scotch system was not a representation of the influence of the Crown, or of the influence of the Peerage, or of the influence of the high aristocracy, or of the influence of the landed proprietary, but the representation of a small and insignificant oligarchy, not of high rank or station—not of individuals connected with either the landed interest or the aristocracy of the country. The whole of the constituency for the 30 counties of Scotland did not embrace a constituency of more than 2500 persons, and the borough constituency (66 boroughs) was only 1,400. In Bute, within the memory of man, one freeholder discharged in his own person the offices of sheriff, elector, and candidate, and returned himself unanimously. (Laughter.) In Glasgow, with 200,000 persons, there were only seventeen actual voters, nominally thirty-three, and this large town was joined to two others. The motion was supported by Mr. Gillon, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. C. Grant, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. S. Wortley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and opposed by Mr. Ramsay, Col. Lindsay, Sir G. Clerk, Sir R. Peel, and Sir G. Murray.—On a division, there appeared—For the second reading, 209; against it, 94.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 28.

The *Lord Chancellor* introduced a Bill, the object of which was to effect a great reform in the practice of the Court of Chancery—namely, to accelerate the progress of suits, to diminish the expenses, and to render the obtaining of judgments more certain. It was also proposed by this Bill to substitute *viva voce* evidence for the present cumbrous and unsatisfactory system of taking all examinations upon written documents. The Bill was read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of SUPPLY, when it was moved that the sum of 163,670*l.* should be granted to defray the expenses of Windsor Castle for 1832.—*Mr. James* animad-
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verted on the extravagance of building palaces for nobody to inhabit, observing that this enormous prodigality had been produced by the pernicious ostentation of the late King.—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which *Mr. Hume* said, that expenses of this description ought to be defrayed by sale of the Crown Lands, which were only a burden to the country, by giving rise to useless offices, and moved that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and ask leave to sit again. On a division, there appeared—For the amendment, 12; against it, 110.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 29.

On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, a Bill, enabling the Court of Chancery to dispense with those officers who were appointed to superintend and manage affairs of LUNACY, was read a first time.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented petitions in favour of the REFORM BILL from the City of Edinburgh, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, and from the Livery of London. His Lordship said that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had no more to do with the election of their Members than the people of Constantinople. His Lordship implored the House to give the measure now before them the most serious consideration; for they never stood on the brink of so important a discussion as that which they were on the eve of debating.

Sept. 30. A vast number of petitions in favour of the REFORM BILL was presented by Lords Poltimore and Morley, the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Camperdown, the Marquess of Cleveland, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rosse, Lord Holland, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke of Richmond. It was agreed that thenceforth the House should meet at four o'clock for the reception of petitions, and proceed to business at six.

The WINE DUTIES Bill, after some observations by the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington, was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir *J. Hobhouse* moved the recommendation of the VESTRY BILL. *Lord Althorp* moved an amendment, to the effect that no act should be binding on the parishioners without the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants. After a

long conversation, the Committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment 62; against it, 37. It was then agreed to insert three-fifths, instead of two-thirds.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 3.

After a vast number of petitions had been presented in favour of the REFORM BILL, and some few against it, the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill was read, when Earl Grey rose, and introduced the subject in a very long and exceedingly able speech, in the course of which he gave a brief sketch of his political life, observing that he had been a consistent advocate of Reform for nearly half a century. Believing, as he did, that a change was necessary, to infuse new vigour into the constitution—to unite the estates of the realm in the bonds of a sacred and happy union—and to make the House of Commons that which it was intended to be, and professed to be, and ought to be—the full, vigorous, and efficient representative of the people of England. He said that this would set the question hereafter for ever at rest. The people had long turned with disgust from beholding persons returned to the House of Commons under the false and insulting title of representatives of the people, while they were, in fact, the mere nominees of Peers, or wealthy persons, who pretended that they had now converted a public trust into their own private property, and that they had a right to use it or to abuse it for their own individual benefit, and without any reference to the interests of the people. They beheld the scenes which disgraced every general election—when the most gross and scandalous corruption was practised without disguise—when the sale of seats in the House of Commons was a matter of undisputed notoriety; and on consulting the laws and constitution of the country, they had found that such proceedings were at once illegal and inconsistent with their rights. Government themselves could not close their eyes to these facts, and therefore it had been determined to abolish all those boroughs in which it was found impracticable to amend the representation, and to make those other provisions which were to be found in the present Bill, and which his Lordship then proceeded to explain at some length to the House. His Lordship then said, that the present system made Government dependent on possessors of borough property, and prevented them from bestowing those emoluments and advantages which they wished to confer on deserving and meritorious persons, but which they were

obliged to grant to individuals who possessed this species of political power. By this Bill their Lordships would still have that fair and proper influence which their situation always ought and always would command. He therefore called on them to concur in a measure which had received the sanction of the other House, and which had been hailed with a more unanimous expression of satisfaction throughout the country, than he believed any measure of any description had ever before elicited. As to the effect which the rejection or adoption of the measure by their Lordships might produce to him, or to the administration of which he formed a part, his Lordship observed, that by this measure he was resolved to stand or fall. The question of his continuance in office for one hour would depend on the prospect of his being able to carry through that which he considered so important to the safety and happiness of the country.

Lord Wharncliffe said, that the Constitution could not go on with such a system as this Bill would establish. The House of Commons would absorb into itself all the power and privileges of their Lordships' House, and perhaps of the Crown itself. His Lordship observed, that he did not defend nomination because it was made by Peers or other influential individuals, but because its effect in the House of Commons was, that it acted as a check on those places which were popularly represented. It prevented the ebullitions of popular feeling from having too great an influence on the decisions of a deliberative body. His Lordship then proceeded to express his belief, that this measure was one of the greatest delusions ever practised on the public,—a measure more full of anomalies than any that had ever before been introduced into Parliament. He objected to the number of large towns to which this Bill gave the right of representation, complaining that its principle was not property, but population. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that this Bill be rejected.—The Earl of Mulgrave said, that, whether the Bill should be rejected or not, an efficient Reform must take place,—such a Reform as would no longer leave in the hands of Peers the power of nominating Members.—The Earl of Mansfield thought that Reform was not necessary, and if it were, the Bill was one which their Lordships could not pass.—Lord King could not suppress his surprise at hearing it proposed by the other side to reject a Bill sent there from the House of Commons by a large majority. The Noble concluded by stating, that

more heartily for any measure than he should vote for the second reading of this Bill.—The Marquess of *Bute* opposed the Bill.—Lord *Wharncliffe*, having been given to understand that the shape in which he had put his amendment was calculated to offend the House of Commons, begged to be allowed to alter his proposition, and, instead of moving the rejection of the Bill, to move that it be read a second time that day six months. This gave rise to a long conversation; and the Noble Lord's alteration of his motion was ultimately allowed.

Oct. 4. After the presenting of numerous petitions both for and against the REFORM Bill, the debate was resumed by the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who said, that the disfranchisement of the boroughs had been carried too far. He could have wished that one Member should have been left to each borough, and, where the number of constituents was very small, that the franchise should have been extended to the adjoining parish or hundred. He also objected to that part of the Bill which took away the franchise from the non-resident freemen, while the privileges of the freeholders were left untouched. He also objected to extending the elective franchise to those places, such as Greenwich, Woolwich, Finsbury, Marylebone, &c. which had no separate interests. He felt himself bound, therefore, to resist the further progress of a measure in which one false step could never be retraced.—The Earl of *Harrowby* opposed the Bill in a very long speech. His Lordship was friendly to the nomination boroughs. They had often proved a valuable safeguard against the domineering influence, sometimes of the Crown, sometimes of the people, and it was through them that most of those persons who had made a distinguished figure in Parliament had found their way into it, either on their first entrance or at some subsequent period of their lives. A great objection to this Bill was, that it would make the Constitution too democratic. He had always been friendly to the principle of giving representatives to the large towns, and should have no objection to see a part of the system of nomination boroughs revised, with a view to a diminution of their influence.—Viscount *Melbourne* said, that no one could be more averse than himself to incur the hazard and responsibility of making great changes in the constitution of the House of Commons; but when the people no longer regarded their system of government with a favourable opinion, but looked upon it with disap-

fection and contempt, it was time to think about repairing the edifice, which would otherwise probably crumble to dust. His Lordship said, that the question for their Lordships' consideration was, whether there was to be a reform or not. If the House went into a Committee, it would be in their Lordships' power to make any requisite alterations. If a Committee were refused, the people could come to but one conclusion on the subject—that it was useless to look to that House for a redress of their grievances.—The Duke of *Wellington* said that this measure went to overturn the whole system of representation, and took occasion to advert to the declaration against Reform made by his Grace at the commencement of the last Session, and complained that he had been misrepresented. What he—as a Minister of the Crown, bound to support the institutions of the country, and to resist all projects of Parliamentary Reform—had said, was, that he approved of the constitution of Parliament; but if he were to invent a constitution for Parliament over again, he would not say that he would adopt the same as it now existed, because the invention of man could not accomplish it, but he would endeavour to frame one like it, in which property should preponderate. His Grace denied that the dissolution of the late Government was occasioned by this declaration. His Grace then said that this Bill went to violate both the principle and the practice of the Constitution. The town representation would be thrown into the hands of close, self-elected committees; and by the undue enlargement of the powers of the town constituency, the balance of the agricultural representation of the counties would be destroyed. The Bill would create a fierce democratic constituency, and consequently a fierce and democratic body of representatives. Were this Bill carried, the Noble Duke said, that the Churches of England and Ireland would soon cease to exist. His Grace added, in conclusion, that the question of Reform had now assumed such a shape, that, whatever might be the decision of their Lordships on this particular Bill, but a very short time would elapse before the subject would be again brought under their Lordships' consideration. He would therefore entreat of their Lordships, that, in deciding upon this Bill, they would not pledge themselves to any line of conduct on a future occasion.

Oct. 5. On resuming the adjourned debate on the REFORM Bill, the Earl of *Dudley and Ward* said, that the Bill.

framed as it was, proceeded on the monstrous proposition that we never had had a good government,—that the people had always been deprived of their rights. The people had been induced to support this Bill, foolishly conceiving that it would extend commerce,—make trade more brisk,—give more general employment to the labouring classes,—and make bread cheaper. Notwithstanding the present excitement, he earnestly recommended their Lordships to reject the Bill.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* said that he fully admitted changes to be great evils, especially in so complicated a state of society as our own; but it would be found, from a careful study of the statute book, that in those important periods of our history—the Reformation, the Revolution, the succession of the House of Hanover, the Union between Scotland and England, that between England and Ireland, and the recent disfranchisement of the Irish Freeholders, the laws legalizing those events were but so many cases in which the old institutions of the country were made to bend to a great, he would even say an immense, political expediency. The Noble Marquess then observed, that taking into consideration a fact on which much stress had been laid by the Noble Duke (Wellington), on the discussion of the Emancipation Bill—namely, that it had received the sanction of the King's Government,—he had hoped for his Grace's support on this occasion. In the case of Reform, however, the tables were to be turned. The Noble Duke had, however, intimated the possibility of a change in his opinions, and had thus added his name to the list of those who thought some reform necessary. The Noble Marquess, after some remarks, concluded an eloquent speech by urging on their Lordships the expediency of passing the Bill.—The Marquess of *Londonderry* said, that the Reform Bill was at once unjust, unconstitutional, and unprincipled. It was unjust, because it robbed many of their rights; it was unconstitutional, because it was subversive of the best principles of the Constitution; and it was unprincipled, because there was no part of the Bill that was not framed to render Whig supremacy eternal. The Noble Marquess, in conclusion, said that he would give his most decided vote against the Bill, and this he declared before his God, his Country, and his King.—Viscount *Goderich* said, that this was no new question: it had been agitated for nearly 60 years, and though it might occasionally slumber, it could not sleep, there being something in the constitution of human nature, and the

working of men's minds, which rendered it impossible that it should ever be extinguished. The practice of buying and selling seats in Parliament had tended to increase the general feeling for Reform; for, spite of all the virtues ascribed to this glaring innovation on the public liberties, the people of England were not such fools as to be made to believe that that part of the system of Government which the law denounced as a crime ought in practice to be considered a virtue.—The Earl of *Haddington* said, that the support given to the Bill had been mainly caused by the universal expectations of undefinable blessings which it was not possible for any measure to bestow. The necessity of a Reform had been generally acknowledged by Noble Lords, but not a Reform like the present, which, if carried, must sweep away the Monarchy and the House of Lords. He did not think that the Noble Earl Grey could well have introduced a less sweeping measure, and expressed his regret that the Noble Duke (Wellington) had not submitted a more limited plan, and thus saved the public from much mischievous excitement, and much mischievous delusion.—The Earl of *Radnor* observed, that, with but two exceptions, all the objections of the opponents of the Bill were directed against the details, which might easily be modified in Committee, while the principle—the main subject-matter of the motion for the second reading—was left wholly untouched. The necessity of some Reform was conceded on all hands; and it appeared to him that the present was a fit time for conceding to the general wish, and passing the present measure, which would tranquillize the public mind, and satisfy the just expectations of the country. He was himself the proprietor of a close borough—the borough of *Downton*. What was the constituency of that borough at this moment? He (Lord Radnor) was the constituency. He was not only the proprietor of 99 out of the 100 tenures that conferred the right of voting there, but the returning officer besides. The Noble Earl said, that the present demand for Reform was to be ascribed to the increased intelligence of the country; it was absolutely necessary to change the institutions of the nation. His Lordship, in conclusion, called upon the House to adopt the Bill, and expressed his determination to give it his hearty support.

Oct. 6. After a great number of petitions had been presented, the Earl of *Falmouth* resumed the debate on the REFORM Bill. He

arguments of Noble Lords who supported this Bill to show that, if it were passed, further demands would not be made by the people. If, said the Noble Earl, the desire was to produce a Republic, then establish one by all means; but do not affront the understanding by saying that the change contemplated was a change for the preservation of that House and the House of Commons. The Noble Lord contended that the result of the late elections proved the impolicy and unfairness of the course adopted by Ministers, and declared that they were trifling with the rich inheritance their forefathers had left them, and staking that inheritance on one desperate cast. He should therefore give the Bill his most strenuous opposition.—The Earl of *Roseberry* said, that he would support the second reading of the Bill, because, though not a speculative Reformer, he was convinced that some measure of the kind was indispensably necessary. His Lordship said, that if he thought that the measure would diminish the just influence of the Aristocracy, he would not support it; but he was of a very different opinion, and only considered that it would destroy an influence which it was odious and improper for the Aristocracy to retain.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* expressed the strongest disapprobation not only of the measure, but of the manner in which it had been brought forward. He could not help declaring that it was a measure calculated, altogether, to subvert the Constitution. The wiser and the better course for their Lordships to pursue, having the best interests of the country in view, was to reject the Bill; and he trusted that they would do so, regardless of either intimidation or threats.—Lord *Plunket* said, that their Lordships had certainly an undoubted right to legislate upon this measure; but he begged them to recollect, that they were sitting in judgment upon the people of England. The people of England were a moral, intelligent people, and expressed their wishes for this Bill, and this Bill alone. But Noble Lords said, that this Bill would prove injurious to the people, and that, if they got it, they would proceed to overthrow the Church, and destroy the established institutions of the country. This was an insulting attack upon the people of England. They were too wise and too prudent to adopt any such desperate course as that which had been thus marked out for them. His Lordship said, that he thought it quite impossible that any Government could now be carried on without conceding Reform.

Oct. 7. The adjourned debate upon the REFORM Bill was resumed by Lord *Wynford*, who contended that the feeling in favour of this Bill was fast dying away. That there was a sentiment in favour of Reform, he admitted; but not so with respect to this Bill, which went the length of revolutionizing the country. His Lordship expressed himself an enemy to the buying and selling of seats, and said that a Bill to do away with that practice should have his support. This Bill would destroy the Church and the landed interest, and prove injurious to the morals of the people, and he should therefore oppose it.—The Earl of *Eldon* objected to the boroughs and corporations being deprived of their privileges, to which they were as much entitled as the Members of that House were to their Peerages; and said that, whatever might be his respect for the House of Hanover, or to the King on the throne, he would never consent to a step so detrimental to the best interests of the kingdom. His Lordship added, that this was the most important question which had ever come before Parliament; for it would introduce annual Parliaments, it would introduce the vote by ballot, and in fine it would be incompatible with the existence of that House, if not of the Throne, and every other institution of the country.—The Lord Chancellor said, that he had listened with profound attention to the various arguments which had been advanced against the Bill, and was bound to say, that they had left his mind wholly uninfluenced. His Lordship said, that, so far from this measure having a tendency to revolution, its operation would be of a directly opposite character. Even Dean Swift, who was a good Tory, had said, that decayed boroughs should be abolished, and that Parliaments should not have above a year's duration—doctrines which if broached in this day would expose a man to the appellation of Radical. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on and refute the principal arguments which had been brought against the Bill in the course of the debate; and observed, with respect to the 10*l.* franchise, that, although he thought it unobjectionable, still when the Bill went into Committee, if it were deemed better to establish a higher rate of franchise in one place, and a lower rate in another, such a proposition should receive the most deliberate consideration. The Noble Lord, in conclusion, addressed the House in a pathetic and solemn manner, telling them that if they did not grant concessions to the people now,

they would be obliged to yield further concessions hereafter. He implored them, he called upon them by all which they held most dear, unless they were opposed to all Reform, on his bended knees he implored them not to reject this Bill. The Noble and Learned Lord sat down (after having spoken for four hours) amidst loud and repeated cheers.—Lord *Lyndhurst* opposed the Bill in a speech of some length. His principal objection to the measure was, that it would send into the House at least 150 democratic Members, and that three-fourths of the Irish Members would of necessity be agitators. He did not wish to change our Monarchical Government for a Republic, but he considered such a Government as would be formed under this Bill would be as bad, if not worse, than a Republic.—Lord *Holland* supported the Bill, and said that he believed the people were sincere in their petitions, when they prayed for Reform and said nothing of the ballot and universal suffrage.—Lord *Tenterden* could not view without great dissatisfaction the rights of all corporate bodies, whether acquired by charter or prescription, treated with the contempt which was shown towards them by this Bill. He filled a situation which made it peculiarly incumbent on him to protect rights and privileges, and for that, among other reasons, he must dissent from this Bill.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* said, he was attached to the constitution of the country, but he could not deny that it had its defects and anomalies. He was desirous that any errors of practice which might have crept into the system should be amended, and he believed he might say that all who sat on that Bench concurred with him in these sentiments. If their Lordships passed the Bill, no man would rejoice more than himself if experience should prove that the apprehensions entertained of it were groundless. If the Bill should be rejected, and any popular violence be the consequence, which he did not apprehend, he was quite prepared to bear his share of the general calamity.—The Duke of *Sussex* supported the Bill. If it did not pass, some other measure must pass ere long less favourable than this, because brought forward under less favourable circumstances.—The Duke of *Gloucester* said he was a Reformer. He had long desired to see a safe and temperate plan brought forward, and should be ready to support it. This, however, was a proposition for a new constitution, and he should therefore oppose it.—The Marquis of *Hastings* supported the Bill. From the opportunities of observation he had, he entertained no doubt

that the wish for reform prevailed very generally in those parts of the country with which he was acquainted.—The Earl of *Harewood* said he believed there was a strong feeling in the country in favour of Reform. But there was a wide difference between the reform which many desired, and this Bill.—Lord *Barham* supported the Bill. Their Lordships possessed an influence which they ought not to possess; and it was inconsistent with justice, morality, and religion, to retain that to which they had no right.

Earl *Grey* rose to reply. He said that his sole motive for bringing forward this measure was the belief that it was requisite for the tranquillity of the country. That measure the people had with almost one voice approved—and they were tremblingly awaiting for the result of this night's proceedings, which, if it were hostile to the measure, he should contemplate with anxiety. The rejection of this Bill would be general discontent and dissatisfaction—that could not be safe in any country. He complained that the opposition to the measure seemed to be carried on less with a view to defeat the Bill, than to drive its advocates from office. He repeated what he had said on a former occasion, that to the present measure, or to one of equal extent, he was pledged: and if a more moderate measure would satisfy the people, although no man could be more happy to see that result, he would not be the person to introduce such a measure. As to what course he should follow under those circumstances, it was for him to consider. But this much he would say, that he should be culpable if he were to resign his office, and abandon his King, so long as he could be of use to him; for he was bound to him by gratitude as great as ever subject owed a sovereign. Therefore, so long as he could be a useful servant—so long as he could carry measures necessary to the security and happiness of the country, he would not abandon the King.

The House then proceeded to divide: and the numbers were, for the second reading: Contents, Present 128—Proxies 30; 158. Non-Contents, Present 150—Proxies 49; 199. Majority against the Bill, 41.

The House adjourned at a quarter past six in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Oct. 10.

Lord *Ebrington*, in a speech of considerable length, moved that “while the House deeply laments the present fate of the Bill which had been brought in for the Reform of the representation, in favour of which the opinion of the coun-

try had been unequivocally expressed, and which was matured by discussion the most anxious and the most careful, we feel ourselves called on to re-assert our firm adherence to the principles and leading provisions of that measure, and to express our unabated confidence in the perseverance of that Ministry who, in introducing and conducting this measure, have consulted the best interests of the country."—Sir C. Dundas seconded the motion.—Mr. Goulburn opposed, and Mr. Macaulay, in a long and eloquent speech, supported the motion.—The latter was replied to by Sir C. Wetherell.—Mr. Sheil, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Hume, and Mr. T. Duncombe, supported the motion, and were replied to by Col. Sibthorpe.—Col. Evans expressed his conviction, that, if the measure of reform was ultimately refused, no government could exist unsupported by the sword.—Sir R. Peel rose with much warmth, and replied to the gallant Colonel, and said that to talk of the government of the sword was not acting in accordance with the boasted moderation of the Reformers. Instead of telling the people that it would be easy to evade the payment of taxes, it would be better advice to tell them that, by offering violence, they were giving those who opposed the Bill still stronger grounds of opposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending the financial and foreign policy of the Ministers, said, that unless he entertained a hope that a measure of Reform equally strong could be carried hereafter, he should not remain in office one hour. He should be a party to no measure that would not give a full, fair, and free representation to the people, and that would not effect all the objects he hoped from this. If, as happened with regard to the Catholic Question, after fighting the battles others should obtain the triumph, he should still be happy, whether in or out of office, to have exerted himself in furthering the progress and success of Parliamentary Reform.—After Lord Ebrington had replied, the House divided—for the motion, 329; against 192.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 11.

Lord King, on presenting a petition complaining of an unjust exaction of Tithes by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, said, that the Clergy were always the advocates of things long established, except in cases where their own personal interests were concerned, and then they never hesitated to become arch-disturbers.—Lord Suffield said, that his sentiments with regard to the Right Rev. Bench had within these few days undergone a great alteration. He had found,

that so long as an Administration was despotic in principle, and arbitrary in practice, it would receive the support of the Right Rev. Bench; but the very instant that men of liberal principles composed the Government, the whole Bench would desert their principles, and range themselves in the ranks of the Opposition.—Here the Noble Lord was called to order, and an angry discussion ensued, in which the Bishop of Exeter complained, with great vehemence, of the censures which had been cast on the body of Bishops by men who, from their office and station, were bound to sustain the institutions of the country.

The SELECT VESTRIES Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, the Bishop of London observing, that the people should have the election of their parochial, as they had of their Parliamentary representatives, who had to deal with their money.

The TITHES COMPOSITION Bill was read a third time and passed.

Oct. 13, 14. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a Bill for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Labouring Poor was read a first time; the next day it was read a second time, went through a Committee, and was then read a third time and passed.

[The two Houses were occupied for several nights in desultory discussions on the state of public feeling with regard to the rejection of the Reform Bill, and the disturbances which had thence arisen. The only important measure which engaged the attention of Parliament, was the BANKRUPTCY Bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor during the last Session,* which, after much opposition in the Commons, was ultimately passed.]

Oct. 20. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued, on which occasion His Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.—I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my Royal Assent, Bills for the Amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of my people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be ex-

* See Part i. p. 256.

pected.—I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.—The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions, by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.—A treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries; and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my royal consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy.—The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various Establishments of the public service, an increased expendi-

ture, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce, whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the mean time, I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.—To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the Representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the state, are essential to the support of our free constitution."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French papers have been filled with dissertations on the rejection of our Reform Bill, and the destruction of the hereditary quality of the French Peerage—a sentence which was pronounced by the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th of October, by a majority of 238! the numbers having been 324 to 86. This overwhelming majority is ascribed to the new impetus given to the measure by the conduct of our House of Lords. So strong had the anti-aristocratic spirit become, that when a M. Teste, in the Chamber of Deputies, proposed something like a qualified *hérédité*, the Chamber rose *en masse* against it.

THE NETHERLANDS.

A definitive arrangement has been concluded, under the mediation, or rather at the dictation, of the London Conference, between Holland and Belgium. The basis of the convention is the extent of territorial possession belonging to Holland in 1790. The Dutch, therefore, retain all the territory on the left bank of the Scheldt. The navigation of that river is to be regulated in

the same manner, and according to the same principles, as by the treaty of Vienna. The portion of Luxemburg which is assigned to Belgium is more than half that province; and in exchange for this cession by Holland, the latter contains a part of Limburg, containing a population less by 50,000 persons than that portion of Luxemburg which is relinquished by the treaty. The King of Holland holds the remainder of Luxemburg; and, as Grand Duke of the province, is still to be a member of the Germanic Confederation. Maestricht remains wholly Dutch. Antwerp is, of course, to be given up to the Belgians as soon as the treaty is ratified; and the latter, on their part, will surrender Venloo. The debt is not divided equally by this treaty; the interest of the whole amounts to 27,000 of guilders, of which Belgium is only to pay between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000, being rather less than one-third.

ITALY.

The Papal states having for some time laboured under great financial difficulties, owing, in a great measure, to the resistance of the people to the various

fiscal exactions of the church, the Pope has taken extraordinary means to replenish his treasury. A finance committee has suppressed the useless religious bodies, and given their revenues to the public treasury. The convent of the monks called Olivetan, and the nunnery of Campo Marzo, have already been abolished. The cardinals will not receive their salaries for 1832. The prelates are placed on half-pay for the same year. The heads of noble houses will voluntarily double the amount of the land-tax paid by them. The Roman nobility will defray the expenses of the recruiting and paying the army. These measures will bring into the treasury 2,000,000 of Roman crowns, or above 10,000,000 of francs. If the richest chapters follow this impulse, the Papal treasury will be restored.

SWITZERLAND.

A revolution has been effected in one of the petty cantons, that is likely to produce some influence on the affairs of the great Powers of the Continent. Neuchâtel, a little state, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, and which gave the title of prince, under the Buonaparte dynasty, to the famous General Berthier, has thrown off its allegiance to the King of Prussia, to whom it was ceded in 1814, and proclaimed its independence. Neuchâtel is surrounded in such a manner, that troops cannot be marched into it except through France or the territories of the Swiss republic. Both powers, from the fear of the cholera, as well as other reasons, are, therefore, disposed to resist such a measure, though Prussia is bound in honour and in interest to persevere.

POLAND.

The fate of unhappy Poland is sealed; Modlin and Zamosc have fallen; Prince Adam Czartoryski, Skrzynecki, and other leaders, have taken refuge in the neutral town of Cracow. Dembinski, Rybinski, and the last of the gallant Poles in arms, have crossed the Prussian frontier. Order reigns in Warsaw, and the soldiers and civilians, generals, councillors, governors, and peasants and common soldiers, are returning to the city. Paskewitsch is endeavouring to conciliate the Poles; and it is supposed that a constitution, modelled upon that arranged at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, will be guaranteed by the Emperor.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Lady Sherbrook sailed from Londonderry in June last, with upwards of three hundred persons on board, and on

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July 19th she struck on Mouse Island, near Port à Brus, east of Cape Bay, Newfoundland. The only persons saved were the captain, first mate, three men, one woman, and child. It is said that the captain, Henry Gambles, has been tried at Halifax, and convicted of intentionally wrecking the ship to get at the insurance, and sentenced to be hung.

WEST INDIES.

Destructive hurricanes.—Barbadoes has been the scene of a terrific visitation. On the 11th of August, a furious hurricane, unexampled in the history even of that land of the whirlwind and the storm, took place. St. Mary's and St. Paul's were utterly destroyed, and every church in the island injured. The government-house was unroofed, and the family sought shelter in the cellar; the custom-house was blown down; the barracks buried in their ruins forty of the soldiers. Every mill was totally destroyed—every house damaged. The living were scarcely in sufficient number to drag the dead from the masses of ruins under which they were engulfed. The crops were rooted up and winnowed by the remorseless whirlwind. There was no prospect for the living but a speedy junction with the dead. The shock had extended to the neighbouring islands, Dominica and St. Vincent's; and some damage was sustained, but happily not so great as to prevent the inhabitants from rendering some assistance to their more unfortunate brethren at Barbadoes. The shipping in the ports sustained most serious damage, and in some cases whole cantles of the island were swept away by the encroachment of the sea. The *Iran*, *Arethusa*, *Exchange*, *Quebec*, *Decagon*, *Mary*, *Kezia*, *Alliance*, *Antoinette*, *Horatio Nelson*, *Eliza*, the *Aix*, *Perseverance*, *Montagu*, and *Barbadoes*, were cast ashore; other vessels suffered serious damage. The loss of life is said to exceed 3000 persons! The editor of the *Barbadoes Globe*, who was amongst the survivors, published the melancholy news in a half number of the 15th. On the night of the 10th the sky indicated a tempest; at midnight darkness covered the earth, with a thick cloud that poured down a deluge. At three, on the 11th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, which raged till five, under the darkest clouds, and amid frequent and fearful flashes of lightning. The wind blew from N. to N.E., E., N., and N.W., E., S.E., and S.W., where it was at six, with great violence. By that time no tree, no ob-

ject tall enough to offer resistance, was left standing. At day-break, the tempest howling, or wailing faintly, died away, and gave place to the shrieks and groans of agony from the bereaved, the wounded, or the dying. The fruitful fields of the day before were now a desert; females and children were lying in the fields; the sick uncovered, the healthy overcome with anguish, and suffering from exposure to such a night.

At St. Lucia, the damage done to the estates, negro houses, &c. is beyond parallel. The towns of Denery, Micerid, Vieux Fort, Laborie, and Soufriere, are heaps of ruins; and vast quantities of produce were swept along the coast by the inundating fury of the storm.

A letter from the Captain-General of the province of Cuba states, that on the 3d of August a terrible hurricane swept over the province, and was more severe than was ever known before. In the harbour seven vessels were wrecked, besides others on the coast. The town had suffered severely, both in churches and houses. Many persons had perished under broken fragments and trees. On the same day the hurricane visited St. Jago de Cuba, and the ravages continued to the 16th.

At Hayti, the hurricane commenced on the night of the 12th. The loss of lives at Aux Cayes was estimated at one thousand. Seven hundred bodies had been found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbour were all wrecked, and most of the crews perished. Only eight houses remained standing at Aux Cayes; and the town of Jerome was entirely in ruins, with the exception of ten or twelve houses. Many lives were lost; and the President narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

These dreadful visitations of Providence appear to have been in some measure periodical in the West Indies, although their recurrence is fortunately but rare. In the first volume of the *Life and Correspondence of Lord Rodney*, recently published, and reviewed in our vol. ci. ii. p. 224, there is an interesting but melancholy account of a similarly devastating storm, which took place on the 6th of Dec. 1780. Being from the pen of the gallant Admiral himself, who was then at Barbadoes, the particulars, which were forwarded to the Admiralty, may be worth extracting:

"It is impossible to describe the dreadful scene it has occasioned at Barbadoes, and the condition of the miserable inhabitants. Nothing but ocular demonstration could have convinced me that it was possible for wind to cause so total a destruction of an island re-

markable for its numerous and well built habitations; and I am convinced that the violence of the wind must have prevented the inhabitants from feeling the earthquake which certainly attended the storm. Nothing but an earthquake could have occasioned the foundations of the strongest buildings to be rent; and so total has been the devastation, that there is not one church, nor one house, as I am well informed, but what has been destroyed. The whole face of the country appears one entire river; and the most beautiful island in the world has the appearance of a country laid waste by fire and sword, and appears to the imagination more dreadful than it is possible for me to find words to express.

"Not one single battery in the whole island but what has been totally destroyed; and such effect had the violence of the wind and sea even upon the cannon, that if I was to report the great distance some of them were carried from the batteries, few persons would give credit to the assertion.

"I leave their Lordships to judge how much my concern must have been heightened upon the report made to me of the loss his Majesty and the public had sustained in the destruction of the ships of war, and the gallant officers and men belonging to them, a list of which I have the honour to inclose."

The gallant Admiral, in a letter to Lady Rodney, dated St. Lucie, Dec. 10, in adverting to the storm, says:

"You may easily conceive my surprise, concern, and astonishment, when I saw the dreadful situation of that island, and the destructive effects of the hurricane. The strongest buildings, and the whole of the houses, most of which were of stone, and remarkable for their solidity, gave way to the fury of the wind, and were torn up from their very foundations; all the forts destroyed, and many of the heavy cannon carried upwards of a hundred feet from the forts. Had I not been an eye-witness, nothing could have induced me to have believed it. More than six thousand persons perished, and all the inhabitants are entirely ruined: our friend, Sir P. Gibbs, has suffered severely. The hurricane proved fatal to six of the ships of my squadron, amongst whom poor Jack Drummond perished on the tack of the island of St. Lucie. Several other valuable officers underwent the same fate in Martinique and Dominica; and the remainder of my squadron, which I left with Commodore Hotham, are useless, having lost all their masts, and no stores here to replace them."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, in the years ended 10th Oct. 1830, and 10th Oct. 1831:

	1830.	1831.
Customs.....	£16,425,742	£15,577,687
Excise.....	16,933,577	14,896,521
Stamps.....	6,578,181	6,484,380
Post Office....	1,349,066	1,393,011
Taxes.....	4,963,450	4,945,110
Miscellaneous..	553,633	439,479
	<u>£46,808,589</u>	<u>43,736,388</u>

Decrease on the year £3,072,201

The *New Game Bill* takes effect on the first of November. By this Act, the possession of game by dealers is declared to be illegal after ten days from the expiration of the season; and by other persons, after forty days:—penalty 1*l.* for every head of game. Where the landlord, &c. has the right, to the exclusion of the occupier, the latter is liable to a penalty for killing game. Appointments of game-keepers to be registered by the Clerk of the Peace. Certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, except game-keepers, who are prohibited. Dealers in game are to be licensed by magistrates on payment of 2*l.* and to put up a board. Inn-keepers, and persons connected, in any way, with public carriages, not eligible. Penalty for killing, without certificate, 5*l.*; for buying, except from licensed dealers, 5*l.*; for buying from uncertificated persons, 10*l.* As game will now become an article of legal sale, persons trespassing in search of game will be liable, in all cases, to a penalty of 2*l.*; and provided five persons are in company, the penalty to be 5*l.* each; the complaint to come from the tenant, and not from the Lord of the Manor. Trespassers refusing to give their names, to forfeit 5*l.*; must be brought before a Justice within twelve hours after apprehension. Persons offending, and convicted in 40*s.* penalty, if the fine be not paid, to be imprisoned two months; if the penalty be 5*l.*, three months' imprisonment on failure of payment.

The *Cholera Morbus* having for some time gradually advanced from the north of Europe, and at length manifested itself at Edinburgh, the British government have adopted the most rigorous measures for preventing the introduction of this fatal disease into this country. The *Gazette* of the 21st Oct. contained an order in Council for the publication, circulation, and application of the rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health as precautions against the spreading of the Cholera. The external precaution of a rigorous quarantine has been effectually enforced. The next guard will

be found in the earnest endeavour of every person on the coast to prevent smuggling. A single boat, a single person, a cask of spirits, a roll of tobacco, a packet of silk, or a chest of tea, might introduce a malady under which the whole country might suffer. The establishment of a board of health in every town to correspond with the Board in London, and to consist of magistrates, clergy, and two or three of the faculty of medicine; large towns to be divided into districts, with committees of inspection to report to the Board of Health; establishments of one or more houses in town as receptacles in case of danger, the immediate application of medical means, the suspension over the door of any suspected house, of the word "Caution," and where the disease exists, of the word "Sick;" and the cutting off of all communication with such houses, to be followed wisely and firmly. Cleanliness and free ventilation are essential. The immediate burning of old rags, paper, cordage, clothes, hangings, &c. Copious use of soap and water to furniture, clothes, and person. Chloride of lime and water to drains and sinks, &c.; hot lime wash to the walls and roofs; and every particle of filth to be carefully removed. The dead, if such there should unhappily be, to be buried near the hospital: nurses and attendants to be kept separate from the community; persons in whose house the disease breaks out, or is suspected, are to inform the Board. Communication with infected towns, houses, or persons, to be cut off for twenty days on the slightest suspicion.

The rejection of the *Reform Bill* has caused some partial disturbances in the country. At Derby, a mob on the Saturday and Sunday of the 8th and 9th, committed several outrages, attacked the City gaol, set the prisoners at liberty, and then proceeded to the County Gaol, where they were resisted and foiled in the attempt, and on Monday evening quiet was restored; but not before several lives were lost and many persons wounded. One young man, son of Mr. Haden, surgeon, was killed by the mob. At Nottingham the Castle, which belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, was burnt down; Colwick Hall, the seat of John Musters, Esq. was broken into, the furniture destroyed (including several valuable pictures, particularly Sir Joshua Reynolds's whole-length of Mrs. M.), and the house set on fire, which however was soon extinguished. A factory at Beeston, belonging to Mr. Lowe, was burnt down. The House of Correction was attacked, but the 15th Hussars arriving, the mob dispersed; fifteen of them were made prisoners. Some trifling disturbances also took place at Loughborough.—Meetings have been held in every portion of the kingdom ex-

pressive of loyalty to the King. The Gazette of the 21st instant contained an enumeration of, at least, 1000 addresses.

Oct. 12. This evening a hurricane passed over a considerable portion of the Park of Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre, near Brentwood in Essex. It traversed the park in a varying sweep of about 150 yards breadth. In a circle of nearly forty yards diameter, whole trunks, huge limbs and branches, with immense masses of earth, lay on the ground in wild confusion, mingled in such a manner, that it was impossible to count the number of trees destroyed. Lofty oaks were struck near their summits, and immense portions of their upper limbs and branches torn down. In a magnificent plantation of firs, several have been struck down or torn up; some of them being from 70 to 80 feet in length.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 17. Whilst the laws for regulating the British drama prohibit its adoption at the minor theatres, the Royal theatres, where alone it ought to exist, are repudiating it,—

and the brute creation is called into action to supersede the legitimate drama, which now can find refuge alone where the law interdicts it. An oriental spectacle, entitled, *Hyder Ali, or the Lions of Mysore*, was this evening produced, in which the principal actors were the habitants of the menagerie at Paris, and M. Martin, their keeper, the hero of the drama. The animals that figured on the stage were two elephants, a lion and lioness, a llama, a tiger, a pelican, a few monkeys, &c. The plot consisted chiefly of M. Martin's poking a stick through the gratings of a cage, and enraging the lion, or the tiger, which was called a terrific combat! The whole affair was truly unworthy of the objects for which the legitimate drama was founded. The scenery, however, was of the most splendid character, and the exhibition is likely to realize good profits to the manager.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 19. A farce called, *A Genius Wanted, or the Left Wing*, was brought forward, which afforded much amusement, and was an excellent medium for Miss Poole's amusing versatility of acting.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. To be Majors in the Army: Capts. Francis Barrallier, 73d foot; George Young, 60th foot; Geo. Stewart, 67th foot.

Aug. 15. East Middlesex Militia: George Hilliard, esq. to be First Major; the Hon. H. C. Devereux, Second Major.

Sept. 8. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Equerry Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Sept. 10. Berwickshire Militia: John Swinton, esq. to be Major.

Sept. 13. Royal Westminster Militia: Richard Hunt, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Knighted: Major-Gen. Lewis Grant, Governor of Trinidad, K.C.H.; Colonel Baron Tayll, K.C.H.; Colonel Thomas Downman, of Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the King, C.B. and K.C.H.; and Lieut.-Col. James Maxwell Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards, K.C.H.

Sept. 21. Knighted: Major Gen. George Beloeil Fisher, Commandant of Woolwich.

Sept. 23. Thomas Colley Gratton, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Sept. 24. John Ward, of Brownover-hall, co. Warw. and Gainsborough, co. Northampton, esq. and Theodosia de Malborough his wife, the sole surviving child of Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. deceased, by Theodosia, only dau. of Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart. to use the surnames of Boughton and Leigh after that of Ward.—William Snow, of the Strand, and of Ashurst, Surrey, esq. in

compliance with the will of Andrew Strahan, esq. (see p. 274), to use the surname of Strahan only, and bear the arms of Strahan quarterly, in the first quarter.

Sept. 25. To be Companions of the Bath: Capts. Richard Curry, the Hon. Fred. P. Irby, Dan. Woodriff, Jas. Sanders, the Hon. Geo. Elliot, Hugh Pigot, S. P. Humphreys, John Tower, Wm. Heanah, Wm. P. Cumby, the Hon. Joceline Percy, And. King; Colonels Richard Payne, Charles Nicul, Henry King, Frederick Rennell Thackeray, J. B. Savage, J. F. Birch, Henry Philote, Robert McCleverty, W. H. Knights Erskine, the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, John Grey, Sir Henry Watson, Kat., Charles Ashe a'Court, C. W. Pasley, John Gilles, H. C. E. Vernon Graham, Sir R. J. Harvey, Robert Waller, Alex. Thomson, John Duffy, Jacob Tomson, William Alexander Gordon, Lord George W. Russell, James Fergusson, Andrew Cragh, Robert Pym, Archibald Campbell:—Lieut.-Colonels Richard Gubbins, T. H. Blair, Robert Lisle, Wm. G. Power, Wm. Balvaird, John Macdonald, Edw. Fanshawe, Wm. Carden Seton, Elias Lawrence, Wm. C. E. Halliday, R. Eng. C. S. Campbell, George Turner, T. A. Brandreth, Patrick Campbell, James Bogle, John Mitchell, E. C. Whistons:—Majors Sir J. S. Lillie, Kat., T. A. Parke, R.M.; and H. R. Gore.

The following Officers in the service of the East India Company, to be Knights Commandants: Major Generals

Alex. Knox, John W. Adams, Henry Worsley, Hopetoun S. Scott, Robert Scot, and Andrew M'Dowall.

The following Officers in the same service to be Companions of the Bath: Colonels John Rose, Gervase Pennington, James D. Greenhill, John Doveton, F. H. Pierce, Robert Pitman, Hastings M. Kelly, John Mayne, W. C. Faithfull;—Lieut.-Colonels Francis W. Wilson, Alex. Lindsay, Henry J. Roberts, James Caulfield, Richard Tiekell, Chas. Fitzgerald, Sam. Hughes, Robt. Smith;—Majors Alex. Maason, J. N. Jackson, and Archibald Irvine.

Sept. 27. 95th Foot, Lieut.-Col. James Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel.—2d West India Regt. Lieut.-Col. Alex. H. Pattison to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached: Major Manly Dixon, from 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

The 38th Foot permitted to bear on its colours and appointments "Busaco," "Buda-joz," "Vittoria," and "Nive."—The 89th Regt. to retain on its colours the word "Niagara," which was granted to the late 2d battalion.

Charles Archer Houblon, of Welford, Berks, esq. second son of late John Archer Houblon, esq. (son and heir of Jacob Houblon, esq. by Susannah, only dau. and heir of John Archer, of Coopersale-house, Essex; son and heir of Wm. Eyre, esq. who assumed the name of Archer on inheriting the estate of Coopersale), in compliance with the will of his great-grandfather John Archer, esq. to use the name of Eyre only.

Sept. 28. Knighted: Col. Richard Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. of 26th Foot, C.B. and K.T.S.; Major-Gen. Geo. Pownoll Adams, K.C.H.

Oct. 1. Dame Charlotte-Georgiana, widow of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart. and sister of George-William Baron Stafford, to have the same precedence as if her late father, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford.

George Yeldham Ricketts, of Tapton-house, Derby, esq. in compliance with the will of Isaac Wilkinson, late of Tapton-house, esq. to take the name and arms of Wilkinson only.

Oct. 6. Lord Lilford to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber, vice the Earl of Waldegrave, resigned.

Oct. 7. To be extra Knights of St. Patrick: Arthur Marquess of Downshire, Ulrick-John Marquess of Clanricarde, Francis-William Earl of Charlemont, and Francis-James Earl of Landaff.

Oct. 12. Knighted: Charles Bell, esq. F.R.S., K.H.; John Fred. Wm. Herschel, of Slough, Bucks, esq. M.A., F.R.S., and K.H.; Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, K.H.; George Head, esq. Deputy Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household.

Oct. 16. Knighted: John Hollams, esq. Mayor of Deal; Colonel Archibald, Mac-laine, C.B., K.C.S.

Oct. 18. 98th Foot, Capt. A. C. Gregory to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dorsetshire.—Lord Ashley.

Drogheda.—T. Wallace, esq.

Flint.—H. Glynne, esq.

Forfarshire.—Hon. D. Ogilvie.

Higham Ferrers.—Hon. J. Brabazon.

Louth (co.)—Sir P. Bellew, Bart.

Malton.—Chas. Chr. Pepys, esq.

Peintreokeshire.—Sir J. Owen.

Poole.—Sir J. Byng, Bart.

Wexford (co.)—R. S. Carew, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

R. Whately, D.D. Abp. of Dublin.

Hon. and Rt. Rev. E. Knox, Bp. of Killaloe.

Hon. and Rev. R. Plunket, Dean of Down.

Rev. T. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Ch. Oxford.

Rev. Sam. Smith, D.D. Preb. of Durham.

Rev. Sydney Smith, Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. E. Cory, Canon in Peterborough Cath.

Rev. A. Hamilton, Canon in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. A. Brigstocke, Preb. of Brecon.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, Buckden V. Hants.

Rev. J. Badeley, Halesworth V. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Calvert, Chelmsworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. G. Cantley, Earsham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. S. Cobbold, Woolpit R. Suffolk.

Rev. L. Davies, Pontfaen R. Wales.

Rev. J. F. Day, Risales V. Bedfordsh.

Rev. J. H. Fisher, Kirkby Lonsdale V. Westm.

Rev. F. Ford, Church Lawton R. Cheshire.

Rev. W. Gee, West Buckland R. Devon.

Rev. P. George, St. Margaret's P. C. Durham.

Rev. T. Halsted, Little Broadley R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. W. Hughes, St. Clement's R. Oxford.

Rev. T. G. Kidd, Bedingham V. Norfolk.

Rev. N. G. Jeston, Marston Sica R. co.

Gloucester.

Rev. D. Morton, Harleston R. co. Northamp.

Rev. G. Oliver, Seopwick V. co. Linc.

Rev. E. Pattison, Gedding R. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Paynter, Stoke R. Surrey.

Rev. G. Pickering, Arksey V. co. York.

Rev. T. W. Salmon, Woodbridge P. C. Suff.

Rev. W. Sharpe, Pattiswick P. C. Essex.

Rev. J. H. Sparke, Gunthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. F. Tollemache, Harrington R. co.

Northampton.

Rev. J. W. Tomlinson, Stoke R. co. Stafford.

Rev. J. Tyson, Mervington V. Durham.

Rev. R. Vernon, Grafton Flyford R. Worces.

Rev. J. West, Winchelsea R. Sussex.

Rev. D. A. Williams, Leangadduck V. Wales.

Rev. H. Williams, Llanarth V. co. Monm.

Rev. J. C. Winter, Donington-on-Baine R.

co. Lincoln.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. E. F. Arney, to Visc. Falkland.

Rev. G. Bland, to Bp. of Chichester.

Rev. J. Jones, to Bp. of Bangor.
 Rev. J. Jones, to Lord Dinorben.
 Rev. E. Stanley, to Lord Dover.
 Rev. J. W. Trevor, to Bp. of Bangor.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. W. P. Powell, Master of Evesham
 School, co. Worcester.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife
 of Col. Hull, Wimbledon, a son.—24. At
 St. David's College, Lampeter, the wife of
 the Rev. A. Ollivant, the Vice-Principal, a
 dau.—The wife of the Rev. J. R. Major,
 head-master of King's College school, Lon-
 don, a dau.

Lately. At Maunsell House, Somerset,
 the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Slade, a
 son.—At Hyde-park-corner, the lady of
 Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. a son.—In
 London, Lady Georgiana Ryder, a dau.—
 The Right Hon. Lady Byron, a son.

Oct. 2. At Sidmouth, the wife of Lieut.-
 Col. Slessor, a son.—3. At Dolraddyn
 Hall, N.W., the wife of Capt. E. Groves,
 E. I. C. a dau.—9. At Shoulden House,
 Deal, the wife of Capt. J. Webster, a dau.
 —11. At Broomhall, the Countess of
 Elgin, a dau.—13. At the Rectory,
 Nuneham Courtenay, Mrs. Baker, a dau.
 —14. At the Vicarage, Warminster, the
 wife of the Rev. Wm. Dalby, a dau.—At
 Kneller Hall, Whitton, the wife of C. Cal-
 vert, esq. M.P. for Southwark, a dau.—
 17. In Devonshire, the lady of Sir R. Lopez,
 Bart. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. At Bristol, K. H. Doolan, esq.,
 second son of Lieut.-Col. Doolan, to Mary,
 dau. of the late Geo. Leigh, esq. of Pugley
 House, Devonshire.—8. At Reading, J.
 S. Adlersey, esq. of Bedford-sq. to Henrietta
 Alicia, second dau. of the late Col. T. Haw-
 kins.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq.
 J. Barlow Hoy, esq. of Midanbury, South-
 ampton, to Marian D'Oyley, only dau. and
 heiress of the late Sheardman Bird, esq. of
 Harold's Park, Essex.—At Highworth,
 Wilts, the Rev. F. Robinson, Rector of
 Staughton Parva, Bedfordshire, to Sophia
 Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Rowden,
 Vicar of Highworth.—11. At Little Stuke-
 ley, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. H. Alford,
 Rector of Ampton, Suffolk, to Susan, eldest
 dau. of the late John Barber, esq.—12.
 At Mary-la-bonne church, Capt. J. Graham,
 75th Reg. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen.
 Graham, to Anna Maria, dau. of James Ma-
 son, esq. Regent's park.—13. At St.
 Margaret's, Westminster, J. Fairlie, esq. to
 Miss Home Purves, dau.-in-law to the Right
 Hon. the Speaker.—At Trinity-church,
 Mary-la-bonne, Geo. Delmar, esq. of Nor-
 folk-street, to Harriet, dau. of the late R.
 Morris, esq. M.P.—14. At Llanbadarn,
 the Rev. Llewelyn Lewellen, Principal of
 St. David's College, to Caroline, third dau. of

Geo. Smith, esq. of Plumpton House, Not-
 tingham.—15. At St. George's Church,
 the Rev. H. Wm. Buckley, grandson of John
 Earl Delawarr, to Charlotte-Margaret, eldest
 dau. of the late Sir John Lowther John-
 stone, Bart.—At Bishopthorpe, C. J.
 Hawkins, esq. to Anne, niece of the Rev.
 W. H. Dixon, Vicar of Bishopthorpe.—
 16. At St. Marychurch, Devon, J. B. Arun-
 del, esq. only son of Sir John Arundel, to
 Georgiana, third dau. of Mrs. Whitehead,
 of Babbicombe.—17. At St. George's,
 Hanover-square, Edw. Godfrey, esq. to the
 Rt. Hon. Susan-Eliz. Countess Dowager of
 Morton.—19. At St. George's, Hanover-
 square, W. H. Hollis, esq. Capt. 57th regt.
 to Helena, dau. of Tho. Cadell, esq. Upper
 Charlotte-street.—20. At St. George's,
 Hanover-square, the Hon. Aug. Villiers,
 second son of the Earl and Countess of Jer-
 sey, to the Hon. Miss Elphinstone, only
 dau. of Viscountess Keith.—At Great
 Milton, the Rev. W. May Ellis to Eliza,
 youngest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Townsend,
 Rector of Ickford, Bucks.—22. The
 Rev. T. S. Hodges, Rector of Little Wal-
 tham, Essex, to Mary, dau. of J. Coggan,
 esq. of Gloucester-place.—At Stroud, the
 Rev. J. P. Griffith to Mary, third dau. of
 Wm. Stanton, esq. of Thrupp House, Glou-
 cestershire.—At Morecott, Rutland, the
 Rev. J. J. Serocold, to Ann, dau. of the
 late Rev. H. Hunt, Rector of Wakerley.
 —At Horning, Norfolk, Rob. Ramsome,
 esq. of Potter Heigham, to Mary-Agnes,
 eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Carver, Vicar of
 Horning.—At Melcombe Regis, the Rev.
 Evan Davies, Vicar of All Saints, Dorches-
 ter, to Harriet, dau. of W. Oakley, esq.—
 At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. F.
 Russell, esq. to Louisa-Margaret, dau. of F.
 Hodgkinson, LL.D. Vice-Provost of Tri-
 nity College, Dublin.—27. At Quainton,
 Bucks, Rich. Beamish, esq. of Sans Souci,
 Cork, to Theodosia-Mary Heise, of Dodder-
 shall Park, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-
 Col. Aug. Heise.—28. The Rev. J. C.
 Badeley, of Halesworth, to Frances, eldest
 dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Royce, of Great
 Ormsby, Norfolk.—30. At St. George's,
 Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Jebb, eldest son of
 Mr. Justice Jebb, to Frances Emma, dau.
 of Major-Gen. Rich. Bourke.—Mr. Serjeant
 Coulburn, to the Hon. Cath. Montagu, sis-
 ter of Lord Rokely.

Oct. 1. Visc. Encombe, grandson to the
 Earl of Eldon, to the Hon. Louisa Dun-
 combe, second daughter of Lord Feversham.
 —At Ramsgate, John Owen, esq. of the
 Colonial Audit Office, to Sarah, dau. of the
 late Edw. Riley, esq. of Hamstall Ridware.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Aug. 18. At Redesdale House, near Stillorgau, aged 66, the Most Rev. William Magee, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandelagh, and Primate of Ireland; Chancellor of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, and M.R.I.A.

This prelate was unquestionably one of the most illustrious divines in Europe, and by his union of the most exact and profound learning, with a right and powerful judgment, reminds us at once of the characters of Horsley and Warburton. Dr. Magee was in early life a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and like most of the eminent scholars of the last hundred years, who have issued from that University, owes nothing to the advantages of fortune or family, but every thing (under the blessing of Providence) to his own talents and industry, encouraged and fostered by the generous aid of that collegiate body. He was the son of parents very humble in life, and was a servitor in the University of which he was afterwards the distinguished ornament. He was for some time Assistant Professor of Oriental Tongues; about 1806 he became a Senior Fellow, and Professor of Mathematics. Minutely acquainted with every branch of that abstruse science, he selected for the use of the candidates for fellowships a course both concise and elementary, observing, that, on account of the extent and diversity of their studies, relative merit could not otherwise be ascertained during the limited period allotted to a *viva voce* examination. The fellowship was usually decided during the two hours that he acted as examiner: since his time the course has been much and for other purposes usefully extended; but mathematics have ceased to be decisive as a test for determining a fellowship.

It was, however, to his splendid services in the cause of religion that Dr. Magee was indebted for his promotion. His celebrated "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," were first published in 1801, in two volumes 8vo. and were dedicated to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The work consists of two sermons, with notes; and it obtained a degree of popularity on its first publication, which has never been exceeded by any theological production of modern times. Its object was to arrest the further spreading of the Unitarian heresy,

and particularly to expose that qualification of the opinions of Arius, by which Socinus and his modern followers have endeavoured to conciliate the conscience and judgment of honest minds. The style is peculiarly striking; and the notes are somewhat in the style of "The Pursuits of Literature." They are lively, terse, and elegant, at once appealing to the imagination and the understanding.

In consequence of the great and merited reputation which followed the publication of this book, Dr. Magee was advanced, in 1813, to the Deanery of Cork. In 1819 he was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, and in 1822 was translated to the See of Dublin, by the late Lord Liverpool.

Dr. Magee's other publications consist of, a Thanksgiving Sermon on the Delivery of this Kingdom from Invasion, 1797 (see our vol. LXVII. p. 409); a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Earl of Clare, 1802; a Memoir of Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. printed in our vol. LXXIV. pp. 1067, 1162.

As with the late Bishop of Derry (and even more than him), the character of Dr. Magee was a constant mark of attack with the discontented in Ireland. So long as those unfounded charges were confined to pamphlets, newspapers, and handbills, no notice was taken of them; but when, in 1824, the subject was brought before Parliament, in the shape of a petition from certain individuals, in which the conduct of his Grace, in relation to burials, was most unjustly complained of, the Archbishop (who was not then in his turn of attendance in Parliament) requested the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Jebb, to lay the contents of a letter before the House, stating that the charges made against him were utterly without foundation. Having performed this duty, Bishop Jebb proceeded to comment on the letter, and the high character which the Archbishop of Dublin preserved both in public and private life. "He had himself seen in the streets of Dublin the most libellous placards posted in different parts of that city, and had had handbills and pamphlets thrust into his hands in the course of his walks, and even at the very gate of the University, which contained the most gross falsehoods; one pamphlet in particular, which pretended to give a life of his Grace, was a most vile and libellous publication. It was known to every one that had the pleasure of seeing

acquainted with his Grace, that from his earliest years his conduct in private life had kept pace with his superior professional abilities; as a son, he had shewn the tenderest attachment to his parents; as a brother, he was the kindest of friends; and as a friend, his attachment was unchangeable. As a controversial writer, one of the profoundest of the age, his Grace was entirely free from that *odium theologicum* which had been so invidiously charged on ecclesiastical writers in general; for in all controversies he was an open and a generous adversary."

Dr. Magee was, during his entire life, the uncompromising upholder of Christianity, whether assailed by the Unitarian or the Papist. With an accuracy of anticipation rarely exemplified, he expressed his opinion that Catholic emancipation would place at the beck of the minister a consolidated faction, ready to pledge themselves to the support of any political measure, provided he would succumb to their dictation with respect to the government of Ireland—a principle which he said would terminate in the destruction of the Established Church, and a separation from British connexion.

His Grace suffered on the 2d of August a recurrence of one of those paralytic affections to which he had occasionally been subject for the last year and a half. His strict seclusion from public observation rendered an unfounded report prevalent that he laboured under a mental malady. His enemies have exulted, that his powerful mind was reduced in the close of his life to a state of feebleness and childishness! and have stigmatised the lowness of his birth! The true Radical has no objection, with all his love of the lower orders, to abuse his enemies for being low-born. So little was Archbishop Magee ashamed of his low descent, that in the days of his prosperity he took a house for his aged father next to his own, where all his friends saw him. It is also false that he owed his rise to Lord Plunket, though they were friends. He owed his elevation to his own great talents. He was not without his faults, for he was irritable and impetuous; but he was a dutiful son, a warm unfailing friend, and a man of extraordinary powers and acquirements.

His Grace's funeral took place at Rathfarnham Church, near Dublin, on the 20th of August. According to his directions, it was strictly private, and was only attended by the Lord Chancellor's family, the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, the Messrs. Stack, Dr. Lendrick, Mr. Nicholls, and the persons immediately

connected with the archiepiscopal establishment.

Archbishop Magee has left three sons in the church, the Rev. Thomas P. Magee, D.C.L. Archdeacon of Dublin, and Rector of the Union of Wicklow; the Rev. John Magee, M.A.; and the Rev. William Magee, Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

EARL OF NORBURY.

July 27. At Dublin, aged 85, the Right Hon. John Toler, Earl of Norbury, Viscount Glandine, and Baron Norbury, of Ballyorenode, co. Tipperary, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that Kingdom.

The family of Toler, originally from Norfolk, was established in Ireland by a serjeant in Cromwell's army, and was distinguished for its attachment to the cause of King William in 1688. The late Chief Justice was born Dec. 3, 1745, the second son of Daniel Toler, of Beechwood, co. Tipperary, esq. by Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, of Castle Otway, esq. He was called to the Bar in Michaelmas term 1770; and in 1776 was first returned to the Irish House of Commons as one of the members for Tralee. In 1781 he was appointed a King's Counsel; and in 1784 we find him Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Kilmalsham. In the latter year he was elected one of the representatives of the borough of Philipstown, in the King's County; his elder brother, Daniel Toler, esq. who died in 1796, then being chosen one of the county members for Tipperary. He was at this period a very useful orator on the part of the Government; nor was his personal prowess unacceptable. A violent speech, containing threats towards Mr. Ponsonby, is recorded in the Debates of the Irish House of Commons, in Feb. 1797; and he challenged the notorious Napper Tandy, who declined the encounter. In 1789 he was appointed Solicitor-general of Ireland; and at the general election of 1790 he was chosen M.P. for Newborough, co. Wexford. On the 7th of November, 1797, his wife was created a Peeress of Ireland, by the title of Baroness Norwood, of Knockalton, co. Tipperary. Mr. Toler was appointed Attorney-general of Ireland, July 16, 1798; and sworn of the Privy Council on the 2d of August. He was during that year actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels. He was advanced to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 20, 1800; and on the 29th of the same month was

created Lord Norbury. He retained the Chief Justiceship until 1827, when on his retirement he was rewarded with a pension of 3046*l.*, and advanced to the titles of Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury, with remainder to his second son.

As the recollections of the civil commotions in which he had played so remarkable a part, began to subside, Lord Norbury was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery. "Lord Norbury's last joke" has been an ordinary title to a witticism in the newspapers; it is hardly necessary to add, that much was attributed to him which did not belong to him; and many a dealer in illegitimate puns, who was ashamed of owning his own productions, laid his spurious offspring at his Lordship's door. It is, however, matter of history, that the Court of Common Pleas of Dublin was frequently thronged with idlers, attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the humorous conduct of its proceedings. The spirit of the Judge naturally extended itself to the Counsel; his principal auxiliaries were Messrs. Grady, Wallace, O'Connell, and Gould, who played against each other, and occasionally involved the Court in such a general clamour, that it was difficult to determine, whether the exclamations of the parties, the protestations of the witnesses, the cries of the counsel, the laughter of the audience, or the stentorian voice of the Chief Justice, the most predominated. At length, however, his Lordship's superiority of lungs prevailed; and like *Æolus* in his cavern (of whom, with his puffed cheeks and inflamed visage, he would have furnished a painter with a model), he shouted his stormy subjects into peace. These scenes repeatedly occurred during a trial, until at last both parties had closed, and a new exhibition took place, on his Lordship's delivering his charge. It was thought that he had an habitual leaning to the side of the plaintiff; but he usually began by pronouncing high encomiums on the opposite party. For this the audience were well prepared; and accordingly, after he had stated that the defendant was one of the most honourable men alive, and that he knew his father, and loved him,—he suddenly came with a singular emphasis, which he accompanied with a strange shake of his wig, to the fatal "but," which made the audience, who were in expectation of it, burst into a fit of laughter. He then proceeded to enter more deeply, as he said, into the case, and flinging his judicial robe half aside, and sometimes

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casting off his wig, started from his seat, and threw off a wild barangue, in which but little law, method, or argument, could be discovered, amidst the anecdotes connected with the history of his early life, jests from Joe Miller, and others of his own, and sarcastic allusions to any of the counsel who had endeavoured to check him during the trial. He was exceedingly fond of quotations from Milton and Shakspeare, which, however out of place, were very well delivered, and evinced an excellent enunciation.

In the year 1826, when his Lordship was past the age of eighty, his incompetency was alleged in the House of Commons, but denied by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Peel. In the following year the charge was repeated in a petition from Mr. O'Connell; Mr. Scarlett presented it, but did not make any motion, in consequence of an assurance from Mr. Peel, that the subject would be considered by government. Mr. Goulburn in consequence called on Lord Norbury; and after a month, which was given his Lordship to consult with his friends, was told that Lord Combermere was his particular friend, and that he had written to him at Calcutta. Mr. Goulburn, finding the matter was so procrastinated, and being conscious that Lord Norbury was as well qualified as he had ever been, was at a loss how to proceed. But, on Mr. Canning soon after taking the reins of government, Lord Norbury, feeling that under the new system he could not rely so entirely on the support of Ministers, wisely came to terms, and having stipulated for an Earldom, resigned in favour of Lord Plunket.

During a long enjoyment of lucrative offices, and in the practice of strict economy, Lord Norbury accumulated a large fortune. At the same time he was an excellent landlord, and a gentle and forbearing master. In his deportment towards the Bar he was undeviatingly polite; and in private society he was a most agreeable, although a very grotesque companion. His literary studies stopped short of the present century. He was always a remarkably good horseman, and to his latter years appeared well mounted in the streets. When he rode to Court, as he did every day while a Judge, he exhibited, for his time of life, great alacrity and spirit; and as he passed Mr. Joy, whom he looked upon as his probable successor, putting spurs to his horse, he cantered rapidly along.

The Earl of Norbury married, June 2, 1778, Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, esq. Secondary of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, by Grace Maxwell, niece &c.

John Lord Farnham. By this lady, who was created Baroness Norwood in 1797, and died July 21, 1822, his Lordship had two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Daniel Lord Norwood, who succeeded his mother in that title in 1822, and has now succeeded to his father's barony; 2. the Right Hon. Hector-John, now Earl of Norbury and Viscount Glandine, having succeeded to those titles in virtue of the special remainder before mentioned; he married Jan. 1, 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Brabazon, esq. and niece to Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Newport. co. Mayo, Bart. and has one child, a daughter, so that neither brother has an heir apparent; 3. Isabella; and 4. Lætitia, who in 1813 became the second wife of William Browne, of Browne's Hill, co. Carlow, esq. brother-in-law, by his first marriage, to the Earl of Mayo.

The will of Lord Norbury has been proved, and his personal property sworn under 138,000*l.*

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Sept. 5. In his Palace at Worcester, aged 77, the Right Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Dr. Cornwall was a man of ancient family and good paternal estate, being the representative of the Cornwalls of Delbury, near Ludlow, a branch of the ancient titular Barons of Burford in Shropshire, who derived their descent from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall (and King of the Romans), the younger son of King John. The Bishop succeeded to the estate of Delbury on the death of his brother, Frederick Cornwall, esq. who was M.P. for Leominster from 1776 to 1778. As a younger brother, Dr. Cornwall was educated for the Church, and having become a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of that house, and graduated B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. In the latter year he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, during the Speakership of his kinsman the Rt. Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall; in 1784 he was made a Canon of Windsor; and in 1790 Master of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester.

He married, at this period, or before, Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, Canon of Windsor, cousin to the first Marquess of Abercorn, and sister to Cecil the Marquess's second wife, as also to Lady George Seymour.

In 1792 Dr. Cornwall was appointed Dean of Canterbury, in 1797 consecrated Bishop of Bristol, in 1803 translated to Exeter, and in 1808 to Worcester.

He was possessed of fair scholarship, strong good sense, polished manners, and an amiable temper: and had passed a virtuous and exemplary life. His only publications consisted of a Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1782; and a Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1798.

By the lady before mentioned, who died at Delbury Dec. 18, 1795, he had several children. His eldest son, Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, esq. married, in 1828, Frances-Henrietta, daughter of St. George Caulfeild, of Donoman Castle, co. Roscommon, esq. (cousin to the Earl of Charlemont), and the Hon. Frances Crofton. Herbert Cornwall, esq. another son, married in 1822 Charlotte, third daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset.

The remains of the Bishop were interred in the family vault at Delbury. The strict privacy enjoined by his positive directions, prevented the attendance of many persons who were anxious to give this last proof of their respect and affection to his memory.

LORD ROKEBY.

Sept. ... In Portman-square, aged 68, the Right Hon. Matthew Montagu, fourth Lord Rokeby, of Armagh; and the sixth Baronet, of Rokeby in Yorkshire.

His Lordship was born Nov. 23, 1762, the second son of Morris Robinson, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, by Jane, daughter of John Greenland, of Lovelace in Kent, esq. He took the name and arms of Montagu by Royal sign manual in 1776, pursuant to a petition of his aunt, the celebrated literary character, who was the widow of Edward Montagu, of Allertorpe, esq. a grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich. He was elected to Parliament for Bos-siney on a vacancy in 1786; and in the next Parliament, from 1790 to 1796, sat for Tregony. In 1800, on the death of his aunt, at the age of eighty, he inherited the large landed property which had been settled upon her by her husband, and he subsequently gave the world four volumes of her Letters. He succeeded to the family titles on the death of his brother Morris, the third Lord Rokeby, May 21, 1829 (see our vol. xcix. i. 467.)

His Lordship married, in 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Charlton, esq. and by that lady, who died March 7, 1817, had six sons and seven daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Lord Rokeby, born in 1787; 2. Francis-William, deceased; 3. William, died 1815; 4. the Hon. John Montagu; 5. the Hon. Henry Montagu,

who married, in 1826, Magdalen, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Huxley, and widow of Frederick Croft, esq. and has issue; 6. the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, late Clerk to the Secretary for Ireland; 7. the Hon. Elizabeth, married to Charles Bowles, esq.; 8. the Hon. Jane, married in 1811 to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P. late Chancellor of the Exchequer; 9. the Hon. Mary, married in 1820 to Lt.-Col. Robert Ellison, of the grenadier guards; 10. the Hon. Eleanor, married to John-Nicholas Fazakerley, esq.; 11. the Hon. Catherine; 12. the Hon. Caroline; and 13. the Hon. Emily.

SIR GEO. ABERCROMBY, BART.

July 18. Aged 81, Sir George Abercromby, the fourth Baronet, of Birkenbeg, co. Banff (1637), and chief of the clan of Abercromby; for forty-eight years Sheriff Depute of the shires of Elgin and Nairn.

He was the only surviving son of Sir Robert, the third Baronet, by his cousin Helen, daughter of Alexander Abercromby, of Tullibody, and aunt to the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. Sir George succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1787; and, having in 1778 married the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Alexander Lord Banff, had issue one son and six daughters: 1. Sir Robert Abercromby, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1816 Elizabeth-Stevenson, only child of Samuel Douglas, esq. of Netherlaw, and has issue; 2. Helen, married to Capt. William Gowan, of E. I. Co.'s service; 3. Maria, married to the Hon. David Monypenny, Lord Pitmilny, one of the Lords of Session; 4. Grace, married to Joseph Murray, esq.; 5. Jane; 6. Jesse-Elizabeth; and 7. Charlotte.

SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, BART.

Aug. 14. In Berkeley-square, aged 74, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, of Westbury College, co. Gloucester, and Chantry House, Wilts, Bart. M.A. F.R.S. and S.A., First Commissioner for investigating the Debts of the Carnatic, a banker at Bath, Vice-President of the Literary Fund, &c. &c.

This excellent man was the younger son of John Hobhouse, of Westbury College, esq. He was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. June 26, 1781; and was afterwards called to the bar. At the general election in 1796, he stood on the independent interest for Bristol; but, after polling 102 votes, declined at

the close of the first day. In the following February he was returned on a vacancy for Blechingley; and on the 1st of May that year he was one of those who voted in favour of the Hon. Mr. Grey's motion for a Reform in Parliament. In 1802 he was returned for Grampound; in 1806 for Hindon; and he sat for that borough until compelled by ill health to retire from public life in 1818. He first came into office in 1803, as Secretary to the Board of Control, during the ministry of Mr. Addington; he resigned that post in May 1804; and in 1805 was made Chairman of the Committees for Supplies. In 1801 he was appointed First Commissioner for investigating the debts of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, which office he retained until his decease. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 22, 1812.

During a long and active career of public service in the Senate, and in many important situations, he was distinguished by talents which eminently qualified him for the responsibility and trust which, upon many occasions, were reposed in him. The Bath and West of England Society, of which, during twelve years (1805—1817) he was the President, have had frequent opportunities of appreciating his merits, and acknowledging the value of his services, and the extent of his liberality. In 1817 they confirmed their warm approbation, by the vote of a marble bust by Chantrey, now in the Society's Rooms. In a similar manner, several members of the Literary Fund subscribed for a portrait of Sir Benjamin, to mark their high sense of his eminent services as Chairman of the Committee of that invaluable Institution. This was admirably executed by J. Jackson, R.A., was exhibited at Somerset House in 1824, and now hangs in the meeting room of the Society. About the same time another portrait was painted of him by T. Phillips, esq. R.A. This portrait, which is very admirable for its depth of tone, has been well engraved by Mr. P. Audinet.

Sir Benjamin Hobhouse was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in Sept. 1785, was Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Cam, of Chantry House, near Bradford, in Wiltshire, esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who has succeeded to the title, and is M.P. for Westminster, and F.R.S.; he married in 1828 Lady Julia Hay, sister to the Marquess of Tweeddale; 2. Benjamin, a Captain in the 69th foot, killed at Waterloo; 3. Henry William Hobhouse, esq. in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and a partner

the bank at Bath; he married at Calcutta some years since, and has issue; 4. Charlotte; 5. Mary, who died young. Having lost his first wife, Nov. 25, 1791, Sir Benjamin married, secondly, in April 1793, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Parry, of Cirencester, and had four other sons and ten daughters; 6. Amelia; 7. Isaac, who died an infant in 1797; 8. Mary, who died in 1804, aged 8; 9. Sophia-Elizabeth, married in 1822 to Boyd Alexander, esq. the third son of Claud Alexander, of Ballochmyle, co. Ayr, esq.; 10. Harriet-Theodora, married in 1823 to the Rev. George Trevor Spencer, grandson of the late Lord Charles Spencer; 11. Julia, married in 1830 to the Rev. C. F. Moore; 12. Sarah-Matilda, married at Rome in 1827 to Count Ranghiaschi Biancaleone; 13. Catherine, married in 1826 to John William Fane, esq. eldest son of John Fane, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, and died in 1828; 14. Isaac; 15. Joanna; 16. Thomas-Benjamin, B.A. of Balliol college, Oxford; 17. Elizabeth-Mary; 18. Henrietta-Amelia; and 19. Frederick-Benjamin. The three last died in infancy.

SIR EDWARD DENNY, BART.

Aug. ... At Worcester, aged 57, Sir Edward Denny, the third Baronet, of Tralee Castle, co. Kerry (1782).

He was the second son of Sir Barry Denny the first Baronet, by his first cousin Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Denny, Knt.; and succeeded his brother Sir Barry, the second Bart., in Oct. 1794. He had for many years resided in the neighbourhood of Worcester.

Sir Edward married, May 26, 1795, Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Robert Day, a Justice of the Irish King's Bench; and by that lady, who died on the 27th of April, 1822, had five sons: 1. Sir Edward Denny, resident at Werescot, near Wellington, born in 1796, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Robert-Day; 3. the Rev. Henry Denny, Rector of Churchill, near Tralee; 4. Anthony; 5. William; and three daughters, Mary-Letitia, Elizabeth, and Diana.

GENERAL SIR C. GREEN, BART.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Sir Charles Green, Knight and Baronet, of Milnrow in Yorkshire, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 37th regiment, a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College.

He was born at Gibraltar, Dec. 18, 1749, the second son of Christopher Green, esq. a Captain in the army, by

Britannia, daughter of Charles Hamilton, of Monaghan, in Ireland, esq. He was appointed Gentleman Cadet in the Royal Artillery 1760, Ensign in the 31st foot 1765, and joined that regiment in the following year at Pensacola in West Florida. In 1768 he was employed under Brig.-Gen. Haldimand in a particular service to New Orleans and the Natches, on the Mississippi; and in 1769 removed with the regiment to St. Augustine in East Florida. He was promoted to a Lieutenantcy Nov. 23 that year. In 1771 he was employed as an Engineer in the Bahama islands; and having rejoined the 31st regiment at the latter end of 1772, in the island of St. Vincent, served in the campaign against the revolted Charibs. He returned to England with the regiment in May 1773, was appointed Adjutant soon after, purchased the Captain-Lieutenancy in 1774, and succeeded to a company in 1775.

In 1776 he again accompanied the regiment across the Atlantic, and was present at the action of Trois Rivières on the 8th of June. At the opening of the campaign of 1777 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Phillips, the second in command; and was wounded at the action of Freeman's Farm in Sept.

Having returned to England in March 1778, Capt. Green was appointed Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Oughton, Commander-in-chief in North Britain; after whose death, in May 1780, he rejoined the 31st regiment; and in 1781 was appointed Major of brigade to the Montreal district. He was included in the brevet of Majors in 1783, and purchased the Majority of the 31st in 1788.

On the breaking out of the war in 1793, he, being then nearly at the head of the list of Majors in the army, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of one of the battalions formed from the independent companies; whence in Feb. 1794 he exchanged to the command of the 30th regiment, with which he proceeded to Corsica in May following, and remained there until 1796, having for the greater part of that time acted as Inspector-general of Corsican troops raised for the British service.

In 1796 Lieut.-Col. Green was appointed Civil Governor of Grenada; in which office he continued until 1801, when, his sight being much injured by the climate, he received permission to return. He had in the mean time been promoted to the rank of Colonel in Jan. 1797, and Brigadier-General Oct. 1798.

Early in 1803 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in Ireland, and commanded in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; and was after-

wards removed to the Staff in England, and to command at Dover and Deal. He received the honour of knighthood May 3 that year. In Jan. 1804, he was appointed Colonel of the York light infantry volunteers. In the same month he received orders to proceed immediately to Barbadoes, to take the temporary command of the troops in the Leeward Islands. He arrived there in March, and, in pursuance of his instructions, sailed in April, in command of an expedition against the Dutch settlement of Surinam, which, after an active series of operations for about nine days, capitulated to the British arms. He remained at Surinam about a year in administration of the civil government; and having obtained leave to return home on account of ill health, was honoured on his arrival with a patent of Baronetcy, dated Dec. 5, 1805.

In May 1807, Sir Charles Green was appointed to the command of the garrison at Malta, which he retained until the May following. In Aug. 1808, he was removed to the 16th regiment; in 1809 promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; in March 1812, placed on the Staff, to command the Northern district; in Nov. 1813, removed to the London district; in 1814, appointed Colonel of the 37th foot; and in 1819 advanced to the rank of General.

Sir Charles Green was never married, and his Baronetcy has expired with him.

SIR HUGH INNES, BART. M.P.

Aug. ... In Regent-street, aged 67, Sir Hugh Innes, of Lochalsh, co. Ross, and Coxton, co. Moray, Bart. Knight in Parliament for the County of Sutherland.

Sir Hugh was descended from a James Innes of Coxton, whose eldest son Alexander was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1686, which title is become extinct. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Hugh Innes, by Jean, daughter of Thomas Graham.

He was first returned to Parliament about 1810 as Member for the county of Ross; in 1812 he was chosen for the Kirkwall district of Burgbs, for which he sat during four Parliaments, until the late dissolution, when he was elected for the county of Sutherland. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 20, 1818; and, having died unmarried, the title has expired with him.

MR. PETER NASMYTH.

Aug. 17. At his lodgings in South Lambeth, aged 45, Mr. Peter Nasmyth, a distinguished and extraordinary painter.

He was the eldest son of Alexander Nasmyth of Edinburgh, whose talents as a painter of landscape have been known and estimated through half a century, and who still lives in the vigorous exercise of his powers, surrounded by a numerous and gifted family. The earliest recollections of Peter tell of his devoted attachment to nature. Nature was in truth his school; for this the schoolmaster was neglected—and the truant boy was found with a pencil in his hand, drawing some old tree, or making out the anatomy of a hedge-flower. To lash him into the study of books was impossible—the attempt was given up in despair. He was allowed to take his own course, and to follow out in his own way the dictates of his powerful genius. A remarkable circumstance occurred at a very early age, which proves how strongly his imagination was impressed with the objects of his study. He was going on a sketching excursion with his father. In making some preparations the evening previous, his right hand was disabled, and it was thought his part of the undertaking would be abortive. His friends did not know his powers. Peter set off—his right hand was disabled, but he had another; and with this left hand he made sketches which are sought after now by collectors for their truth and fidelity. His ingenuity suggested many contrivances to facilitate the study of nature in the stormy atmosphere of his native mountains. One of these was a travelling tent, which may be recollected by his companions as more creditable to his enthusiasm than to his mechanical skill.

At the age of twenty he came to London, where his talents were soon appreciated, and he got the name of the English Hobbima. Hobbima and Ruysdael seem to have been his favourite masters. Without being a copyist of their manner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works; but Peter was still original. His pictures have been sought after, and will continue to be collected, for their own intrinsic excellence. The most distinguished amateurs of the day may be ranked amongst his patrons; and there is scarcely a collection in England that does not boast the possession of some of his works. Sickness found him in the midst of employment; and he may indeed be said to have “felt the ruling passion strong in death.” In a late thunder-storm, when too weak to support himself upright, he wished the curtains to be drawn aside, and begged his sisters to lift him up, that he might register in his memory the splendour of the passing effects.

these breathings after his favourite art, his life passed away: death seemed mere exhaustion, without pain or visible disease.

In his habits Peter Nasmyth was peculiar. Deafness, which had come upon him from sleeping in a damp bed, at the age of seventeen, robbed him of many of those advantages which others enjoy. Shut out, in some measure, from society by this affliction, he was too apt to indulge, in his solitude, in excesses, from which many of his most distinguished countrymen have not been entirely free. It must not be disguised that his constitution was undermined by these habits. Illness, when it came, found a frame unprepared to resist it. His death was occasioned by his ruling passion. Not recovered from the influenza, under which he had been some time suffering, he went to Norwood to make a study of one of those scenes on which he especially delighted to exercise his pencil, and in the execution of which he stood alone. A severe cold was the effect of this exposure. He was thrown back upon his bed in a state of weakness that nothing could restore.

MR. W. B. NOBLE.

Sept. 14. The day after he had completed his 51st year, at Somers'-town, Mr. William Bonneau Noble, formerly an artist of some promise.

His history is a very affecting one, and it involves a moral which may be useful to many. Nephew to Mr. William Noble, a well-known drawing-master, who died in 1805, and who succeeded to the connexion of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bonneau, tutor in drawing to some of the Royal Family, and to many of the nobility of the time, he commenced his professional career in the same line, and pursued it, for some years, in a prosperous manner. Being, however, an ardent admirer of the beauties of nature, and a sincere lover of the art which represents them, he could not brook simply to follow in the unambitious but profitable path which had been trodden by his godfather and his uncle, but became laudably desirous of attaining a higher degree of eminence as an artist than had satisfied them. It was his frequent practice to undertake pedestrian excursions for the purpose of studying nature in her most favoured haunts; and in two successive summers he walked through Wales, and made many beautiful sketches of its interesting scenery. Several water-colour paintings from these, produced at a great expense of time and labour, he sent for exhibition at the Royal Academy, about the year 1810. In previous years his drawings had always been accepted; when, therefore, on visiting Somerset House,

he found that not one of his pictures was now "hung up," the disappointment sunk into his very soul. He regarded it as a sentence of death passed upon him as an artist: and, practically, he acquiesced in the unjust verdict. Another disappointment, which he suffered about the same time, touched him more closely still. He had become deeply attached to a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Unlike most lovers, instead of first endeavouring to engage decidedly the heart of the lady herself, he deemed it his duty to obtain the consent of her father. He had some reason to think himself not unacceptable to either; and he hoped that a character which stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, diligence, and (till then) continually advancing success in his profession, with an extraordinary service which he had been enabled to render the family, might be admitted as a compensation for disparity in point of wealth. But the only reward of his honourable conduct was the immediate extinction of his hopes. Both disappointments together proved more than he could bear. Nothing now appeared, in his eyes, of sufficient importance to stimulate exertion. Habits of irregularity were in consequence formed. These led to new troubles and anxieties, of which a temporary oblivion was too often sought in dissipation. The want of firmness which he thus exhibited was doubtless to be lamented and condemned; but it was equally to be pitied. He soon found himself almost without employment. After a few desultory efforts at re-establishment, not sufficiently continuous to be successful, he seemed to abandon himself to his fate, and to become equally regardless of himself and of the world. Though his broken spirits could not maintain the conduct necessary to avert misfortune, he nevertheless evinced, in general, great fortitude in bearing it. In November, 1825, however, he was suddenly seized with a delirium, in which he made a desperate attempt upon his own life. The wound he inflicted, though very serious, did not prove mortal: the effusion of blood carried away with it the delusion under which he had shed it; and he recovered his health, both of body and mind, thankful to the Providence which had preserved him. Though so reduced in his circumstances as to be in part dependent on his relatives for support, he has since borne his depressed condition with every appearance of equanimity, yet there is too much reason to fear that the decline which carried him off (at last, very suddenly) was the offspring of a wounded spirit preying upon itself. He never exhibited the least tendency towards a relapse into his former brief but awful malady, but retained the clear possession of his mind, as long as the physical powers had strength to manifest its presence. He continued to expect recovery till the evening preceding

his dissolution; but then, by an exercise of reflection on his condition, he came of himself to the conclusion that his end was near. He expressed it by saying, "I die in peace with all mankind." These were nearly the last words that he distinctly uttered. Thus passed away—the victim of disappointed hopes—a man of cultivated mind, respectable talents, amiable temper, and delightful companionable qualities; added to an integrity which swerved not under his greatest adversities. Shipwrecked in the midst of his course, he was afterwards tossed about on the sea of life, on the fragments, as it were, of the vessel in which he began his voyage, till wearied nature relinquished the conflict. He has left behind him a poem of considerable length, intitled "The Artist;" containing passages, which demonstrate that he might have wooed with success more than one of the Muses. Once known and loved by many, some will drop a tear over this recital.

He was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Noble, who was designed by his friends for the Royal Navy, in which he served in his youth as a midshipman; but contracting an incurable asthma amid the fogs of the Newfoundland station, he relinquished the service for the profession of a bookseller. An accomplished mathematician, he was the author of a work of great merit on "The Elements of Linear Perspective;" but it proved, for public taste, too profound an exposition of a science which has few but merely superficial cultivators. He died in 1784, at the age of 43. The subject of this notice, who then was not four years old, was tenderly brought up by his mother, whose maiden name also was Noble, though of a different family, and who was sister to the Mr. William Noble, mentioned above. She survived her husband 45 years, dying in 1829, at the age of nearly 84. S. N.

THE REV. WOLLEY JOLLAND.

Aug. 16. At Louth, aged 85, the Rev. Wolley Jolland, Vicar of that parish and of Tetney.

He was the son of George Jolland, esq. Town-Clerk of Louth. It is said his father intended him for the profession of the law, but, yielding to the inclination of his son, he finally educated him for the church. In the year 1780 he was inducted to the living of his native town; and in 1798 collated to Tetney, by Bishop Pretyma. At an early period of his life he married the daughter of the then Vicar of Yarborough. In possession of that ease and competency which "maketh glad the heart of man," he indulged his social disposition in frequent and happy intercourse with society, for which the urbanity of his manner, his lively and playful wit, his liberal spirit and gentlemanly deportment, admirably calculated him, and of which he was at once the life,

the pride, and the ornament. The appeals of the miserable and destitute of the community were never made in vain: to these his gifts were not dependant on caprice or circumstance, but regular in order and succession: they were continued to the latest period of his life, and resembled

That constant flow of love that knows no fill.

The vicarage-house at Louth is in the immediate vicinity of the parish church, and in the garden of that time-honoured dwelling Mr. Jolland amused his leisure in erecting some ornamental buildings, called the *Hermitage*, which from their extent and singularity may deserve a slight description. To the left of its entrance is the *Aviary*, which is formed of flints intermixed with rude pieces of stone, and overgrown with ivy—

The ring-dove builds and murmurs there.

Contiguous to this, on the east side of the garden, a romantic Cloister runs parallel upwards of seventy feet: its pillars are formed of timber fancifully covered with the bark of trees, round which is entwined a profusion of beautiful ivy. The floor is paved with flints, pebbles, and sheeps' bones, arranged in quaterfoils, &c.; its air of pensive gloom is enlivened by small windows of painted glass, on which are portrayed a variety of Scripture characters: saints and apostles carved in wood look out from the ivy, and among it also the serpent that tempted Eve holds a prominent situation. A short distance from the Cloisters is an Obelisk; on the east side of its pedestal is the following inscription:—"This rural pile was raised by the hand of gratitude, to proclaim to its beholders the benevolence of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, Prebendary of the prebendal church of Louth, by whose disinterested kindness THE HERMIT was presented to his living in the year of our Lord M.DCC.LXXX."

Faith, Hope, and Charity, occupy the correspondent niches. A short path, shaded by nut and mulberry trees, leads from the Cloister already mentioned to another of a ruder form, erected with chalk stones in their natural state, from which rough pieces of timber protrude their crooked arms, as if in wild and grotesque playfulness. In the centre is a rustic edifice, termed the *Pavilion*: its seats, which occupy three recesses, are formed of the roots of trees and turf covered with moss. The floor is composed of flints and sheeps' bones, in alternate squares; the steps, descending to a small grass-plot, are inlaid with the same materials in the form of letters, and depict the last stanza of Pope's "Universal Prayer." From this situation the noble Church,

Pointing with taper spire to Heaven,
is seen to great advantage. In the southwest corner is a small alcove, denominated "Shakspeare's Gallery;" this sequestered recess contains a rustic seat, and the works

of our immortal bard. Not far from this, embowered in shade, a chaste and simple Urn is erected, to the memory of the Hermit's parents, on which is engraven their age, and period of their death, together with the following inscription :

Sigh not, ye Winds, as, passing o'er
The chambers of the dead, ye fly;
Weep not, ye Dews, for these no more
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh.

On the west side is a lonely path, bounded on the left by a wild irregular fence, covered with luxuriant ivy and a profusion of vegetation. This leads to the *Hermit's Cell*, a thatch-covered grotto, so dark and silent, the mind seems impressed with something resembling supernatural awe, from which however it is shortly relieved by rays of light darting through a door of open work formed by the twisted roots of trees, which leads to the *Hermit's Study*. The walls of this little apartment are constructed of bark and moss; the roof resembles a groined arch, the ribs being curved pieces of wood twisted round with dried oak leaves and acorns; and the embossment, which unites the ribs at the top, the large knot of a tree, covered with curling bark. It is partially lighted by small pieces of painted glass, which heighten its effect, and increase its solemnity. The ancient-looking table, upon which are scattered books of equally ancient appearance, is made of bark. The chairs and inkstand are in unison. Here too is a representation of the cock that sounded an alarm to Peter's conscience, when he had denied his Master.

A small ante-room unites the Study with the *Hermit's Kitchen*, which certainly gives a comprehensive idea of "frugal fare." The lowly fire-place, the mossy walls, the lantern with its frame of roots, the hour-glass supported by fangs, the hollow knot of oak which serves the purpose of tinder-box, the shells for food, and other correspondent utensils, the habits of a recluse of the twelfth century.

Returning to the passage, we suddenly emerge from gloom and darkness to the comparative refulgence of the *Hermit's Chapel*, which is almost entirely fitted up with pine cones. The top is a beautiful groined arch, the ribs of which are composed of pine cones, and united by a cluster of a similar kind. From this is suspended an antique lamp, made of the knot of a tree, and ornamented in like manner. Handsome specimens of fine oak moss fill up the interstices of the vaulted roof. The cornice-work is entirely of pine cones, producing a most elegant and fanciful effect. Two windows, on opposite sides, are quatrefoils of painted glass. The window over the altar-table is in the form of a cross, upon which is depicted the crucifixion. The floor is paved with horses' teeth ground even, and

sheeps' bones, in quatrefoils. The altar-table also is inlaid with horses' teeth, finely ground and polished; among these, in very small bones arranged in the form of letters, is the following text: "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Upon the altar, between two candlesticks of thigh bones, is a fine specimen of a human skull. Opposite to the altar are a pedestal and urn, with an inscription to the memory of the Hermit's only and most beloved brother, who died in the East Indies, August 17th, 1773, at the early age of 29. Near the cell is the *Cemetery*: its rude and singular walls are built of cinders, which, like every other part of this interesting retreat, are finely covered with moss and ivy. In the centre is a stone coffin, with an appropriate inscription.

Some years previous to his death, Mr. Jolland caused a vault to be prepared in the church-yard of the village of Yarborough, about four miles from Louth, as the last earthly receptacle of himself and his beloved partner. This vault he surmounted by a tomb constructed in his own original and remarkable style: it is ornamented by urns, cross bones, and various appropriate scriptural texts. The tomb is adjacent to a finely-painted window in the church, which he presented to the parishioners of Yarborough.

On the day of interment, as a mark of respect due to his beloved memory, all the shops at Louth were closed. The procession consisted of the Vicar's relatives and principal friends, the members of the corporation, eighteen clergymen of the town and neighbourhood, the children of the national school, and several of the principal inhabitants.

THE REV. CORNELIUS CARDEW, D.D.

Sept. 17. At Barastaple, in the house of his son-in-law the Rev. H. Nicholls, in his 84th year, the Rev. Cornelius Cardew, D.D. Vicar of Uni-Lelant, and Rector of St. Erme, in the county of Cornwall; and for thirty-four years Master of the Truro Grammar School.

Dr. Cardew graduated at Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1775, B. and D.D. 1786; and was appointed Master of Truro school in 1771. For that arduous situation Dr. Cardew was equally fitted by naturally good talents and a highly cultivated mind; and as was the tree, such has been the fruit. For, whilst he laboured with the kindest personal solicitude for the improvement and welfare of every boy committed to his care, the long list of his distinguished Pupils in Church and State, in Arms, in Literature, and in Science, will amply shew that he was capable of imparting to Geniuses both the impulse which makes it eager to start forwards in the race of life, and those solid acquirements which enable it, afterwards, to maintain a foremost place in it. Among

his scholars may be enumerated, Lord Exmouth; Sir Humphry Davy, Pr. R.S.; the Rev. H. Martyn, and the Rev. J. Kempthorne, both Senior Wranglers; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. &c. &c. Ever mindful, amidst the blandishments of classical literature, of the more important lessons of eternal truth, it was his unceasing object to make his school alike a seminary of sound learning and religious education.

In his intercourse with the world he was alive to its charms, as well as to its duties; and, although by no means a stranger to disappointment, or to repeated and severe domestic affliction, it was delightful to his numerous acquaintance to see with what gratitude for the blessings that remained, and with what buoyancy of heart and spirit, he would enliven the social circle, and participate with his family and friends in its innocent enjoyments.

As a Minister of the Established Church, his extensive learning and critical acuteness gave a lustre to the rank he held in it. Yet never did a learned man bear his faculties with greater meekness. His Sermons were remarkable for practical utility and persuasive eloquence; and his manner of reading was peculiarly characterised by devout and solemn intonation combined with the most appropriate emphasis. The living of Uni-Lelant was conferred on him by his diocesan Bishop Ross, in 1782. But he was indebted to the private friendship and esteem of the late Dr. Wynne, his predecessor in the living, and whose curate he had for many years previously been, for the rectory of St. Erme, near Truro. After resigning the school in 1805, the latter part of his life was chiefly spent in this peaceful retreat, in the enjoyment of literary repose, to which the possession of a valuable library greatly contributed, and in the exercise of the most liberal and unostentatious hospitality.

He was twice married, and has left behind him a very numerous and flourishing family, spreading out even to a third generation.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Eduard Boteler*, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, and late Fellow of Sidney College, in that University; where he graduated B.A. 1819, as 4th Senior Optime, M.A. 1822.

At Munich, the Rev. *Thomas Briggs*, Rector of Little Gransden, Camb. and Perpetual Curate of Pattiswick, Essex, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was formerly a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; was collated to the prebend of Stoke Newington, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, by Bishop Porteus in 1800; to Pattiswick GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

by the same patron in 1808, and to Little Gransden in 1809 by Dr. Dampier then Bp. of Ely.

The Rev. Mr. *Brown*, Rector of Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

The Rev. *Thomas Carthew*, Perpetual Curate of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to which church he was instituted in 1791, on his own petition.

The Rev. *John Cheap*, Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and was presented to Wimpole in the latter year by the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Rev. *Thomas Hugh Clough*, of Havodunos, Denbighshire. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, M.A. 1808.

The Rev. *George Durant*, of Clent Hall, Staffordshire.

The Rev. *John Griffiths*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Yspetty Ystradmeirig, Cardiganshire, to which he was presented by Lord Lisburne in 1802.

At Rendcombe, Glouc. aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Jayne*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1799 by Joseph Pitt, esq.

The Rev. *John Jones*, Rector of Botheston, Pembrokeshire, to which he was presented in 1798 by Lord Cawdor, and Prebendary of Llandisilio in the collegiate church of Brecon.

At Croft Castle, Heref. aged 52, the Rev. *James Kevill*, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1802, B.D. 1813.

At Amptill, suddenly of epilepsy, whilst preparing to go to church, the Rev. *Alexander Lockhart*, Rector of Stone, and Curate of Hartwell, Bucks. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1814; and was presented to Stone in 1822 by the late Rev. Sir G. Lee, Bart.

At his house near Worcester, aged 48, the Rev. *John Merry*, formerly Rector of Newbiggin, Westmoreland. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1808, as second Junior Optime; and was presented to Newbiggin in 1813 by Wm. Brackenhorpe, esq.

The Rev. *William Molineaux*, Vicar of Sheriffhales, Staffordshire, to which parish he was presented in 1823 by the Marquess of Stafford.

The Rev. Mr. *Rowlands*, Curate of Pennals, Merionethshire.

Aged 78, the Rev. *Richard Webster*, Rector of Aston-le-Wall, Northamptonsh. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1779, and B.D. 1784; and was presented to his living by his college in 1795.

The Rev. *Samuel Wilkinson*, Perpetual Curate of Congleton, Cheshire, to which chapelry he was elected by the inhabitants in 1785.

April 21. At Kidderpore, near
aged 27, the Rev. *John Adam*, &c

of Benj. Adam, esq. of Homerton. He had resided as a missionary in India for two years and a half.

July 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. *Fearon Fallows*, F.R.S. Astronomer Royal at that colony. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1816.

Aug. 12. At Ipswich, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Thomas Colbold*, M.A. for sixty-four years Rector of Wilby, and for fifty of Woolpit, both in Suffolk, and for fifty-three years Perpetual Curate of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich. This worthy man was a native of Harwich; was educated at Bury school, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1766, M.A. 1773. He was instituted to Wilby in 1767; was licensed to his church at Ipswich, on the nomination of the parishioners, in 1779; and instituted to Woolpit in 1781 on his own presentation. He published a Sermon, preached on the centenary of the Ipswich School, in 1809, and "A Justificatory Reply to an article inserted in the Suffolk Chronicle, addressed to his parishioners." 1818, 4to.

Aug. 13. At Chellesworth, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. *John Gee Smyth*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Chellesworth in 1789 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

Aug. 14. In his 70th year, the Rev. *Augustine Bulwer*, D.D. Rector of Heydon and Cawston, Norfolk. He was of Pemb. hall, Camb. B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, D.D. 1813; was presented to Heydon in 1786, by W. W. Bulwer, esq. and to Cawston in 1818 by his college.

Aug. 17. Drowned in the wreck of the *Rothsay Castle* steam-packet (see p. 169), the Rev. *Owen Owen*, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1819, B.D. 1827. He had been to Liverpool to purchase furniture, previously to taking the head-mastership of Ruthin grammar-school. Two sisters of this gentleman, Miss Margaret and Miss Mary Owen, perished with him.

Aug. 18. At Goldington, near Bedford, aged 35, the Rev. *Charles Temple*.

Aug. 28. Aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Bere*, Vicar of Morebath, Devon. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, as ninth Senior Optime, M.A. 1786, B.D. 1793; and was instituted to Morebath in 1813.

Sept. 4. At Wormingford, Essex, the Rev. *Thomas Hallward*, Rector of Gedding in that county. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1812, and was presented to Gedding in 1783, by the Corporation

of Ipswich. Being on a visit to his son at Wormingford, he was assisting the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell in the service, when he fell down on his seat, and upon being removed to the vestry, immediately expired.

Sept. 6. At Stanford Bridge, aged 59, the Rev. *Mark Longbotham*, for sixteen years Curate of Catton, Yorkshire.

Sept. 10. At Exeter, aged 77, the Rev. *James Manning*, for 53 years Minister of the Independent congregation at George's meeting-house, where he succeeded the celebrated Micaiah Towgood. Mr. Manning was a native of Exeter, and published *The Life and Writings of the Rev. Micaiah Towgood*, 1792, 8vo; *A Sermon on the death of the Rev. Rice Harris*, D.D. 1795, 8vo; *Exercises of Piety*, by Zollikofer, translated from the French, 1796, 8vo.

Sept. 15. At Bucknall, the Rev. *Arthur Tyrwhitt Drake*. He was son of the late T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardsloe, M.P. He was of Eman. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1822, M.A. 1824.

Sept. 16. At Chelvey, Somerset, aged 83, the Rev. *William Shaw*, D.D. for thirty-six years Rector of that parish, and F.S.A. He was one of the last surviving intimate friends of Dr. Johnson, and one of the literary coterie which met constantly at Bolt Court and Sreatham Park. He published "Suggestions on a plan of National Education," 1801, 8vo; *A Sermon before the Grateful Society at Bristol*, 1809; *A Sermon at Bedminster at the visitation of the Archdeacon*, 1810.

Accidentally shot by his own gun, whilst crossing a hedge, the Rev. *William Wilson*, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented in 1801 by the late Earl of Dysart.

Sept. 23. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Paul*, for sixteen years Rector of Aughadnoy in Ireland.

Sept. 24. Aged 43, the Rev. *John Palmer Boteler*, of Paradise House, Henley-upon-Thames. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

Oct. 2. At Wheatfield, Oxon, aged 35, the Rev. *Frederick Charles Spencer*, Rector of that parish; nephew and cousin to the Duke of Marlborough. He was the younger and only surviving son of John Spencer, esq. (the elder son of the late Lord Charles Spencer), and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, sister to the present Duke; was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1820, and was presented to his rectory in that year by his grandfather. He married Oct. 6, 1823, Mary-Anne, 2d dau. of the late Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart. M.P. and had a dau. Harriett-Frances; and a son, Charles-Vere, born in 1827.

Oct. 3. At Winchcombe, Glouc. aged 62, the Rev. *John James Lates*, Rector of Sudeley, Vicar of Winchcombe, and Perpetual Curate of Charlton Abbot. He was of

All Souls College, Oxford, M.A. 1793, was presented to Winchcombe in that year by Lord Rivers, to Sudeley in 1817 by the same patron, and to Charlton Abbot in 1822 by Francis Pyson, esq.

Oct. 10. At Georgeham, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Hole*, Rector of that parish and Ashton, and a magistrate for the county. He was presented to his living in 1783 by Sir A. Chichester, Bart. and took the degree of LL.B. as a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1788.

Oct. 11. At Tintagel vicarage, Cornwall, aged 88, the Rev. *James May*, Rector of Trefalga and Cheldon, to the latter of which he was instituted in 1779.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 17. At Kensington, aged 46, Geo. Grant, esq. of Shenley-hill, Herts.

Sept. 20. Aged 83, at York-gate, C. Connell, esq.

Sept. 21. In Upper Seymour-street West, aged 87, Mrs. H. Burt.

Sept. 22. In Montagu-sq. Anne-Mary, the wife of W. Burley, esq.

Sept. 23. Aged 81, Mrs. S. Platt, relict of the late I. Platt, esq. formerly of Tyndale-place, Islington.

Mr. W. A. Dixon, of the Charter-house, aged 62.

Eleanor, wife of the Rev. S. Pope, of Waloot-place, Lambeth.

Sept. 25. At her father's T. Harrison, esq. Regent-square, Frances, wife of Thos. Palmer Lloyd, esq. of Old Broad-street.

Sept. 26. At the Rectory-house, All-hallows, London-wall, aged 80, M. Trattle, esq.

Oct. 1. In his 73d year, D. Niven, esq. of King-street, Soho.

Oct. 4. In Kensington-crescent, in his 43d year, W. Bidle Harman.

Oct. 9. At Brunswick-sq. Mary, widow of late W. Wilkinson, esq.

Oct. 12. At Beaumont-street, aged 83, N. Coffin, esq.

Oct. 14. Aged 84, Mrs. Chamberlain, relict of the late Mr. William Chamberlain, Tyndale-place, Islington.

Oct. 15. Aged 63, in Tavistock-place, Margaret Mitton, of Enfield, Middlesex.

Oct. 16. In Nassau-street, Soho, at an advanced age, Sarah, relict of Benj. Yarnold, esq. of Hurst, Berkshire.

Oct. 17. Aged 69, S. Willett, esq. of Colebrooke-terrace, Islington.

Oct. 18. John Tempest, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Jane Halford, dau. of C. Hamilton, esq. Piccadilly.

In Piccadilly, James Halford, esq. father of Lady Elliott Drake.

Oct. 19. At Battersen, in her 70th year,

Elizabeth, relict of J. Benwell, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

BERKS.—Sept. 20. At Burghfield Lodge, in his 70th year, the Hon. Frederick Lumley, brother to the Earl of Scarborough. He was the fifth son of Richard the 4th Earl, by Barbara, sister and heir of Sir George Savile, Bart. and was twice married, first in 1786, to Harriet Boddington, who died in 1810; and secondly, in 1819, to Jane, 2d dau. of Admiral Bradley, who also died before him, in 1825. By his first wife he had a son Frederick, who married in 1812 Charlotte, dau. of the Rt. Rev. George Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Oct. 7. Caroline-Frances, fifth dau. of T. Bacon, esq. of Donnington Castle.

Oct. 8. At Windsor Castle, in her 15th year, Mary, the beloved daughter and last surviving child of Lieut. Samuel Ragg, of late 1st R. Vet. batt. and one of the Military Poor Knights of Windsor.

Oct. 13. At the Vicarage, Windsor, aged 83, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D. late Vicar of Windsor, and mother of the Rev. T. S. Gosset, the present Vicar.

Oct. 17. At Binfield Rectory, aged 42, Henry Dalton Lowndes, esq. of Red Lion-square, London.

BUCKS.—Sept. 28. At an advanced age, Robert Nash, esq. of Castle Hill, High Wycombe.

Oct. 17. At Aylesbury, Susanna-Louisa, eldest dau. of J. Rose, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Sept. 3. At Barnwell, aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Peacocke, sister to the late Geo. P. esq. solicitor, Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—Sept. 17. At East Looe, James Nicholas, esq. late Collector of the Customs at that port, which situation he filled about thirty years, and an Alderman of the Borough.

DEVON.—Sept. 18. At Crediton, aged 20, Louisa Maria-Dunbar, dau. of George Rudall, esq. and niece of Sir W. B. Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum.

At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dolling, mother of Capt. Dolling, R.N. and sister to Rear-Adm. Brooking.

Sept. 26. At Calverleigh Court, aged 66, the wife of Charles Chichester, esq.

Oct. 3. At the house of his brother Mr. James Coward, surgeon, &c. Tiverton, John Coward, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper, at Isle Aux Noirs, in Canada.

At Exeter, aged 75, Mrs. E. Lascelles, descended from a refugee family, who sought an asylum here from the cruelties of Louis the Fourteenth, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Oct. 7. Aged 76, Richard Stephens, esq. of Culver House, near Exeter, for many years an acting Magistrate for the county.

DORSET.—Sept. 7. Aged 85, J. Robins, esq. of Charmouth.

Sept. 25. Aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Halyburton, barrack-master at Dorchester, and formerly of 7th fusiliers.

Lately. At Huish House, near Blandford, Martha, widow of Harry Farnall, esq. Capt. R.N. and dau. of late Philip Elliott, esq. of Clifton.

At Charminster, at an advanced age, the widow of Michael Miller, esq. of Plush.

DURHAM.—Sept. 24. At an advanced age, Mrs. Henrietta Peareth, youngest sister of late William Peareth, esq. of Usworth House.

ESSEX.—Sept. 22. At Harwich, aged 28, Linley Rose, M.D. eldest son of W. G. Rose, esq. one of the Principal Committee-clerks at the House of Commons.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sept. 25. At Bristol, Mrs. Bangh, relict of the late Benjamin Bangh, esq. banker.

Sept. 27.—Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Bulgin, bookseller, Corn-street, Bristol.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Cheson, Bristol.

Sept. 30. At Clifton, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Anthony Sterling, of Coolfin, co. Waterford.

Lately. At Cheltenham, William Richard Ellis, esq. late of 14th dragoons.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, the Hon. Robt. Moore, half uncle to the Marquis of Drogheda. He was born Dec. 12, 1748, the son of Edward the fifth Earl of Drogheda, by his 2d marr. with Bridget, niece to Thomas Lord Southwell. He was twice married, first to Margaret, dau. of James Stephenson, esq. and secondly to Maria Josepha, dau. of Daniel Falconer, esq.; and by his first wife had an only daughter, married in 1798 to William Trench, esq. brother to Lord Ashtown.

HANTS.—Sept. 29. At Southampton, aged 74, W. Bayley, esq. of Tonbridge Castle, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county of Kent.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 57, James Manlaws, esq. merchant of Poole.

Oct. 9. At Andover, at a very advanced age, the widow of John Gale, esq.

Oct. 12. At Sberfield House, Mary G. Lockhart, the wife of John Ingram Lockhart, esq. Recorder of Romsey, and deputy Recorder of Oxford.

Oct. 14. At Ringwood, aged 77, Alexander Carter, esq.

Oct. 17. At Newport, aged 83, Lee Sugg, the ventriloquist. His brethren of the Masonic order administered to the wants of the aged wanderer, and attended his remains to the grave. "There is a portrait of this singular character."

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 24. Aged 53, R. Compton, esq. of the Wear End, near Ross.

HERTS.—Sept. 23. At Cheshunt, aged 79, Lucy, widow of C. Molyneux.

Oct. 14. At Willenhall-house, East Barnet, aged 15, T. Curtis, second son of T. Wyatt, esq.

At Barnet, aged 83, Keame FitzGerald, esq.

KENT.—Sept. 19. At Ramsgate, in her 20th year, Isabella, youngest dau. of late Capt. James Halliburton, of E.I.C. service.

Sept. 22. At Sandgate, Louisa, fourth dau. of the late F. Doveton, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

Sept. 24. At Bromley, Capt. R. Rawes, Deputy Master Attendant at the East India-house, and late Commander of the Company's ship Warren Hastings.

Oct. 14. Aged 73, William Thomas Harvey, esq. of Hill Den House, near Toolbridge.

LANCASTER.—*Lately.* Arthur Clegg, esq. leaving behind him property to the value of upwards of half a million of money, which he chiefly acquired in the town of Manchester. This sum goes to his grand-daughter, 18 years of age, the only child of his only son, who is dead. The young lady is said to be affianced to one of Lord Hill's nephews.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 1. At Barwell, aged 79, Thomas Gimson Loseby, gent.

Oct. 10. At Leicester, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. Pearson, Rector of South Kilworth.

LINCOLN.—Sept. 15. At Boston, near Wetherby, aged 65, Geo. Wilkinson, esq. Sheriff of York in 1815.

Sept. 23. Aged 101, Elizabeth Pearson, of Lincoln-lane, Boston.

MIDDLESEX.—At the Manor-house, Teddington, the wife of John Coulson, esq. only dau. of late Rev. Edw. Dawkins, of Portman-square.

Oct. 2. At Southgate, the wife of Henry Desbrough, esq. Actuary to the Atlas Life Assurance Company.

NORFOLK.—At Brettenham Hall, from an injury on his head, received in jumping from a gig, aged 22, J. A. Nisbett, esq. late of 1st life-guards, son of the late Sir John Nisbett.

Sept. 26. Aged 33, Charles-Stuart, only son of Dr. Girdlestone, late of Yarmouth.

NORTHAMPTON.—Sept. 5. At Meers Ashby, aged 71, Robert Stockdale, esq. senior Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1783 as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1786, and had enjoyed his Fellowship for upwards of forty years.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 10. At Alnwick, aged 94, Mr. James Burn, father of John Burn, esq. solicitor, Gray's Inn.

OXON.—Sept. 22. At Oxford, aged 65, John Everett, esq. one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Hall and Co. and late one of the eight Amiciants of the Corporation.

Lately. Halliday Dickyn, B.A. of Exeter college.

Oct. 8. Aged 62, Mr. Alderman Bobart, of Woodstock.

Oct. 18. Aged 65, Thomas Stenor, esq. of Stenor Park.

Oct. 18. At Hampton Poyle, aged 63, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Benson, the Rector.

Oct. 19. At Thame, aged 73, Mary, widow of John Holloway, esq. solicitor.

RUTLANDSH.—Oct. 14. At Market Orton, the widow of Harry Lancelot Lee, esq. of Coton Hall, Shropshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Cox, of Oxford.

SOMERSET.—Sept. 16. At Somerton, James Parsons, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 26. At Edington, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Littlewood.

At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Caines, second dau. of Charles C. esq. of St. Kitts.

Sept. 28. Aged 75, S. S. Saxon, esq. of Evercreech, Somerset.

At South Cheriton House, John, son of Lawrence Bewsey, esq.

Oct. 13. Aged 69, the widow of Henry White, esq. of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

At her son's, Bath, aged 70, Mary, relict of Rev. Edward Waldron, Rector of Hampton Lovett, and Rushock, Wore.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 2. At the Chantry, near Ipswich, aged 78, Charles Streynsham Collinson, esq. High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1801.

Sept. 28. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 68, Charles Blomfield, esq. a member of the Corporation of that town, father of the Lord Bishop of London.

Oct. 4. At Risby, the widow of John Wastell, esq. of Ainderby Steeple, near Northallerton.

Oct. 10. At Holbrook-hall, Harriet, wife of Capt. Job Hanmer, R. N. cousin to Sir John Hanmer, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the late Thos. Dawson, of Edwardstone-hall, esq. and was mar. May 13, 1823.

SURREY.—Sept. 23. Aged 61, Albert W. Jones, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey.

Sept. 27. At Croydon, Henry Richard Raven, esq.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 24. At Brighton, in his 14th year, the Hon. Charles Wm. Lambton, elder son of Lord Durham, and grandson of Earl Grey. He was the subject of a much admired picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Sept. 24. Aged 92, Martha, widow of S. Newington, esq. surgeon, of Ticehurst.

Oct. 5. At Brighton, Henry Cowd Teed, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and of Plymouth.

Oct. 9. At Brighton, aged 19, Frances, 3d and youngest dau. of John Hatchard, esq. of Piccadilly, and Clapham-common.

WILTS.—Sept. 17. At Corham, aged 90, Mrs. Eleanor Merewether, aunt to Mr. Sergeant Merewether.

Sept. 25. At Weston-super-Mare, Lt.-Col. Kennan, formerly of 75th foot.

Sept. 26. At Salisbury, aged 86, Mr. Daniel Collis, for 32 years master of the Bishop's Charity School.

Sept. 27. At Damerham, aged 74, Gen. Budden, esq.

Oct. 10. In Salisbury, Edward Hume, esq. of Hinton, a gentleman highly esteemed and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Nathan Atherton, esq. of Calne, solicitor.

Oct. 15. Mr. Winterman, of Rowde, near Devizes, at the very advanced age of 105.

Oct. 18. Aged 48, James, younger son of James Roles, esq. of Maddington.

WORCESTER.—At Worcester, aged 33, John Rayment, esq. solicitor.

YORK.—Sept. 16. Aged 63, Peter Jackson, esq. of Riston Grange, near Beverley.

Sept. 18. Aged 16, Charles, only son of the Rev. B. Lumley, Rector of Dalby.

At Middleton Tyme, Thos. Davison, esq.

Sept. 23. At Hull, aged 9, Charles only, son of the late Charles Hayes, esq. of London, and grandson of the late Rob. Leigh, esq. formerly collector of Excise at Hull.

Sept. 25. At Sheffield, aged 53, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Cotterill, Minister of St. Paul's in that town.

Lately. At Aldborough, Leveson Vernon, esq. youngest son of the late H. Vernon, esq. of Hilton-park, and Lady Harriet Westworth, dau. of the Earl of Stamford.

Oct. 1. At Hull, aged 40, Mary, wife of Lieut. Geo. Spurrier, R. N.

Oct. 8. At Thorp-Basset, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Banks, father of the Rev. Jabez Banks, Incumbent of Bampton, and of Mr. John Banks, National Schoolmaster of Pocklington. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist society for 42 years.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. 26. At Dumbarton, the day following the decease of his eldest son, Jacob Dixon, esq. Provost of Dumbarton.

Lately. Josias Walker, M. A. Professor of Humanity at the University of Glasgow.

At Glasgow, David Walker, esq. the American Consul-gen. in Scotland.

At Ardrossan, co. Ayr, Janet, wife of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. of West-quarter, Capt. R. N. She was the only surviving dau. of Sir James Stirling, Bart. of Mansfield, and was married in 1809.

IRELAND.—At his seat co. Limerick, Mr. Rice, the venerable father of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.

In Dublin, the widow of Sir Boyle Roche.

ABROAD.—July . . . At Vienna, aged 43, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rudolph-John-Joseph-Renier, a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, youngest brother to the Emperor of Austria. He was born at Florence, Jan. 8, 1788: and created a Cardinal Priest June 4, 1819.

Aug. 9. At Corfu, aged 26, the Honourable Charles (Gustavus) Monckton, Capt. 88th reg. second son of Viscount and Viscountess Galway. This most amiable young man, and deservedly lamented officer, in the performance of his military duty was struck by a soldier who had been committing robbery, and had aimed himself in shooting at his victim when he was returning home, and thus lost to him his life.

Aug. 11. Near Boulogne, in a duel with Mr. Ease, a Belgian officer, Mr. Berkeley Bond, well known on the turf. He was an Irishman, and articled to a solicitor at Plymouth. He married a widow lady at a watering-place in Sussex, who had a handsome annuity settled upon the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, at Battle Abbey. After marriage they resided near Winchester, at which place Mr. Bond was arrested under Lord Ellenborough's Act for shooting at a person for some misunderstanding relative to the purchase of a cow, and he was committed to Winchester Goal, and took his trial as a felon; but by his own appeal to the jury he was acquitted. The trial, however, involved him in great expense, and much of the annuity of his wife was made a sacrifice. He then came to Rose Hill, near Oxford, and assumed the name of Frederick Lindsay, and during his residence there he buried his mother in Cowley churchyard. He then parted from his wife, and lived with the sister of the well-known actress Miss Love, by whom he had five children. The termination of his career was in harmony with its progress!

Lately. At Strasburg, aged 22, Mr. John Romaine Addison, the last relative of the celebrated Joseph Addison. This amiable and accomplished young gentleman was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and intended to take out the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He some time since set out on

a tour through the most romantic districts of the Highlands, and subsequently visited the south of England. He remained a few days with a relation at Maidstone, went over to the continent, and was drowned while bathing at Strasburg.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Hutchinson, Bengal Inf. son of late T. Hutchinson, M. D. Harrogate.

On board H.M.S. *Magnificent*, at Jamaica, Fort Lieut. C. Barry, R. M.

At Calais, aged 72, Richard Bentley, esq. grandson of Richard Bentley, D. D. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

In France, aged 89, Theobald Lord Walsh.

At Passy, M. Sebastian Erard, well known in Europe for his improvement in harps and pianos.

Sept. 5. At St. Avertin, near Tours, the wife of Capt. Pickford, R. N.

Died in Sept. 1830, in the island of St. Helena, Mrs. Elizabeth Honoria Frances Lambe, (widow of Serg. Lambe, of the artillery of the island,) at the age of 110. In 1731 she was housekeeper to Governor Pyke, during his second government, and remembered having heard that Sir Richard Munden stormed the fort which now bears his name. Twenty-one personages have filled the seat of Governor of the island during her life time. She was eight times married, and had numerous generations, (260 of whom are now alive,) and died an example of true piety.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 19, 1831.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 847	Males - 666	1326	Between	2 and 5 130	50 and 60 109
Females - 816	Females - 660			5 and 10 44	60 and 70 104
Whereof have died under two years old 417				10 and 20 49	70 and 80 92
				20 and 30 105	80 and 90 46
				30 and 40 124	90 and 100 5
				40 and 50 110	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 2	37 6	22 5	53 3	40 7	44 10

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 21.

Kent Bags	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex	3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>
Essex	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Sussex	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)	8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Essex	4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 24.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market. Oct. 24:	
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3,115 Calves 152
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 20,349	Pigs 200

COAL MARKET. Oct. 24.

TALLOW, per cwt— low Russia, 41*s.* 0*d.*
SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* 1*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

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PRICES OF SHARES, Oct. 24, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.pann.		Price.	Div.p.an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	£.78 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	£. —	£.2 4
Ashton and Oldham .	89 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	205 0	9 p.ct.
Barnsley	217 0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	250 0	6 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	241 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0	East London . . .	111 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . .	—	2 10
Coventry	750 0	50 0	Kent	40 0	2 0
Cromford	—	17 0	Manchester & Salford	42 0	1 0
Croydon	1 0	—	South London . . .	80 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex . .	69 0	3 0
Dudley	—	2½	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	69 0	3 15	Albion	73 0	3 10
Forth and Clyde . .	625 0	27 0	Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . .	290 0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	235 0	13 0	British Commercial .	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	—	—	County Fire	37 0	2 10
Grand Union	20½	1 0	Eagle	5 0	0 5
Grand Western . . .	82½ dis.	—	Globe	135 0	7 0
Grantham	195 0	10 0	Guardian	22½	1 0
Huddersfield	17½	1 0	Hope Life	—	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon . .	24½	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	99 0	5 5
Lancaster	18½	1 0	Ditto Life	—	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool .	410 0	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 5 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	21 0	16½	Provident Life . . .	18½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n . .	75 0	4 0	Rock Life	2 18 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	2550 0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	185 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . .	525 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	209 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	16 0	—
N. Walsham & Ditham	10 0	—	Bolanos	100 0	—
Neath	—	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	47 0	3 10
Oxford	505 0	32 0	British Iron	—	—
Peak Forest	56 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	—	—
Regent's	17 0	0 13 6	Hibernian	8½	—
Rochdale	64 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^r	—	—
Severn and Wye . . .	17½	17 0	Real Del Monte . . .	23 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	3 0	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	550 0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	48 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	35 0	1 5	Ditto, New	9½	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	—	10 0
Swansea	—	13 0	Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 10	British	4 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620 0	37 10	Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	—	12 0	Birmingham	98½	5 0
Warwick and Napton	—	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	52 pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks . . .	4½	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming.	91 0	4 0	Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	73 0	3 p. ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock) . . .	59½	3 0 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock) .	112 0	6 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock) .	—	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock) .	70 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	120 0	5 3 2	Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	—	1 0	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agric ^{lt})	—	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15	Auction Mart	17 0	15 0
Vauxhall	18 0	1 0	Annuity, British . .	16 0	—
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	25½	—
— Ann. of 8½	21 0	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	92½	—
— Ann. of 7½	19 0	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class . . .	82½	—

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND

From September 27 to October 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.			Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	58	65	55	30, 00	cloudy		11	60	62	59	29, 71	cloudy	
27	59	70	59	29, 86	do. & fair		12	58	64	57	, 70	do. & rain	
28	62	71	60	, 75	do. & rain		13	62	65	65	, 67	do. do.	
29	61	71	62	, 60	fair & do.		14	63	65	59	, 60	do. do.	
30	59	71	62	, 48	do. do.		15	59	64	52	, 80	cloudy	
O. 1	62	69	62	, 30	do. do.		16	59	64	51	30, 18	do. & fair	
2	63	67	60	, 39	do. do.		17	58	63	57	, 33	do. do.	
3	61	67	58	, 72	do. do.		18	59	64	60	, 38	do.	
4	59	67	58	, 88	do.		19	60	67	55	, 20	fair	
5	57	65	56	, 92	do. & cloudy		20	59	65	58	29, 88	cloudy	
6	61	66	62	, 92	showery		21	56	61	49	, 91	do.	
7	65	70	61	, 68	fair		22	56	59	59	30, 00	do. & rain	
8	59	58	56	, 68	rain		23	50	63	54	29, 82	cloudy, wind	
9	57	64	56	, 70	fair		24	52	60	51	30, 04	fair	
10	61	64	61	, 60	showery		25	54	58	56	29, 77	cloudy, rain	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27			82			89			198			10 11 pm.
28			82			89				1 dis. par		9 8 pm.
29			82	1		89				2 dis.		9 7 pm.
30			81			89				2 1 dis.		9 8 pm.
1			81	1		89	8					9 8 pm.
2			80½	1½		88½	88					8 6 pm.
3			80	1		88				2 1 dis.		7 9 pm.
4			80	1		88				2 dis. par		8 7 pm.
5			80½	1		88						8 9 pm.
6			80½	1		88				par 1 dis.		8 10 pm.
7			80	1		88	7		196	par		10 6 pm.
8			80	1		88	7			3 2 dis.		4 6 pm.
10			80	1		88	7			4 2 dis.		4 6 pm.
11 189	79½	8½	80½	79	85½	87½	96	16½		2 dis.		4 6 pm.
12 190	79½	9	80½	80	86½	87½	96½	16½		5 1 dis.		5 8 pm.
13 191	79½	80½	80½	1	87	87½	96½	16½		3 2 dis.		7 9 pm.
14 190	80	81½	81½		88	87½	99	16½		1 2 dis.		8 9 pm.
15 190½	80	81½	81½		88	87½	99	16½		1 2 dis.		8 10 pm.
17 191½	80½	1½	82½	1½	88	89	98	16½	196½	1 dis. par		10 9 pm.
18 191	80½	1	81½	2	88½	89½	90	98	16½	197	1 dis.	10 11 pm.
19 192	81½	1	82½	3	89	89½	90	98½	16½	par 1 dis.		11 9 pm.
20 191½	81½	80½	82½	1	88	89½	90	98½	16½	2 1 dis.		8 9 pm.
21 191	80½	81½	81½	4	88½	88½	90	89½	98½	2 1 dis.		7 9 pm.
22 191	81½	82	82	4	89	90½			16½	1 dis. par		8 9 pm.
24 192	81½	82½	82½		89½	89½	90½		98½	2 dis.		9 7 pm.
25 192	81½	82½	82½	2	88	88½	90½		98½	1 2 dis.		7 8 pm.
26 191	81½	82½	82½	3	89½	89	90½		98½			

New South Sea Annuities, Oct. 15, 79½; 21, 80½.

Old South Sea Annuities, Oct. 10, 77½; 20, 80½; 27, 79½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Whiteh., Winches., Windsor,
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of an ANCIENT EARTHEN CISTERN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. BRITTON says "The beautiful lines by C. H. 'On the Statue of Cyril Jackson, at Christ Church, Oxford,' (p. 392) induced me to re-examine a print, which has recently been published by a respectable tradesman in Oxford, representing that admirable statue. It is almost unnecessary at the present time to praise the busts and monumental statues by Chantrey: they are generally known, and as generally admired, by almost every class of persons—whether professional or amateur critics, or the illiterate spectator. Possessing, as they all do, great simplicity, apparent reality and truth of portraiture, with beautiful execution, they not only please the vulgar, but delight the learned. This is exemplified in the simply-dignified statue of the late Dean Jackson. I am gratified to see a very skilfully engraved print, after an accurate drawing by Corbould, representing this monumental statue. It is a good portrait of the man, and it is an interesting representation of the design of the artist. The print is of large size, and does great credit to the engraver, Mr. Freebairn. This gentleman has just completed a plate representing part of the frieze of the Athenian Parthenon, of unusual style and merit. With a single line, disposed in an upright position, and most skilfully graduated or modulated, a sweet tone and effect are produced. I wish Mr. Chantrey would furnish the public with a work, carefully executed, but at moderate price, illustrating all his works."

A YOUNG DEVONIAN, in answer to an "OLD SUBSCRIBER" (p. 2), states, that "A younger son of the house of Pomeroy of Berry Castle, a family of most noble origin and of vast possessions in Devonshire, married in Henry the Eighth's time the heiress of Beaumont, and thereby became possessed of Engesdon, now written Ingsdon, and more anciently Ankesdon. The Pomeroy's possessed it in Charles the First's reign, but at the Restoration it belonged to descendants of a different name. Ingsdon, which is about five miles from the ruins of Berry Pomeroy castle, now belongs to Mr. Hale Monro, who inherited it a short time since from the Hales."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, by way of correction to p. 2-2, that the Marquess Wellesley has but one christian name, viz. Richard. He is Richard Wellesley only: Colley, or Cowley, is the real surname of his family; but his grandfather, Richard first Baron Mornington, was enjoined to use the name of Wesley (an abbreviation of Wellesley) only, by the will of Garret Wesley, esq. of Dangan, the representative of the Wellesleys or Wellesleys, settled in Ireland from 1172, and before resident in Somersetshire.

JOHN DAYE observes—"Having been in the habit of referring to Dr. Dibdin's edi-

tion of 'Herbert's Typographical Antiquities,' with much satisfaction, I beg to enquire whether there is any hope of its being completed? One thick quarto volume would probably bring the work to a termination; and it is hoped that, considering its great utility, the learned editor will put the finishing stone to what he once (at least) considered his "magnum opus."

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT states—"In Moore's Life of Lord E. Fitzgerald, Lady Louisa Conolly is made to sign herself in two letters L. O'Conolly. The family of Conolly of Castletown, into which her Ladyship married, never used the prefix "O."—The mistake probably arose from her signing occasionally L. A. Conolly, her second name being Augusta."

We have not seen an announcement of the death of Rear-Adm. Bligh, whose name is omitted in the Court Calendar for the ensuing year, and request any of our Hampshire correspondents will communicate the time and place of its occurrence.

A. will be obliged to the gentleman who wrote the letter from Cork, signed A. S., (March, p. 207), on the family of Lord Bantry, if he will point out any way by which a private communication can be made to him.—A. also requests the same favour from L.L.B., whose letter of May 20th on the families of Annesley and White is inserted in the Gent. Mag. of June.

A gentleman who has been several years engaged in preparing for the press "Memoirs and Remains of Robert Louth, Bishop of London," would feel much obliged by the communication of any materials or references, which may prove of service to the completion of his labours.

C. S. inquires respecting "the issue of Charles Cotton, esq. Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in the reign of Kings James II. and William III. He married a daughter of — Ady, esq. Colonel Charles Cotton was brother to Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. of Combermere in Cheshire, who died Dec. 18, 1712."

Mr. R. F. HORWOOD suggests that the word *Seneschal* is a corruption of the German possessive *Seine* (his), and *Shalter* (to rule or command). He says, that the common people in Germany are exceedingly prone to curtailing the last syllable of long words, and thus of *Der Seinshalter*, originally formed from the above, they produced *Seinshal* or *Seneschal*.—In p. 317, for "Scale is Saxon for a Minister or Servant," read *Secale*.

In Part i. p. 394, the width of Longnor Chapel should be 21½ feet, not 214. The verses on a sun-dial are at Longner the seat of Robert Burton, esq. (see vol. xcvi. ii. 577), and not at Longnor, the domain of Archdeacon Corbett.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN COAL ACT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

AS the Act of Parliament, passed the 5th of October last, "For regulating the Sale of Coals in London, Westminster, and within twenty-five miles thereof," will come into operation on the 1st of January 1832, perhaps you will allow me to offer your readers a few strictures on some of the provisions of that Act; for it cannot but be considered a matter of great interest to the inhabitants of London and its environs, to ascertain how far the new Act will prove a remedy, as proposed, for the fraudulent transactions which have become so notorious in the coal trade of the port of London and the adjacent districts.

It is not my intention to discuss the injustice to the public, as well as the impolicy, of continuing to sanction at the present day those privileges of the Corporation of London which were granted to it by charter, when such grants were not equal to one fourth of their present amount. Provided such enormous revenues* as are now derived by the City of London from the importation of coal, had accumulated from original estates in land, or other property, similar to trust property of charitable endowments, it would be comparatively of little importance to the public at large. But when we consider that coal forms one of the first necessities of life, and enters so

largely into the cost of numerous departments of manufacture, and, what is still more important, that the amount of such duties is continually and rapidly increasing, by the increased demands of population, it requires little argument to show the impolicy of Parliament any longer sanctioning such a state of things as that of the Act lately passed for regulating the sale of coals.

The numerous Acts of Parliament which have been passed since that of the 9th Anne, "to dissolve the combination of coal-owners and others to advance the price of coals," and for "preventing frauds in the measurement and delivery of coals," affords the strongest proof of the difficulty of preventing such frauds; for it is only when an evil has arrived to a very serious extent that a case is made out for parliamentary interference.

Thus, in the present instance, after Government had set the example of liberality, by repealing the duty of three shillings per chaldron, in order to lessen the burthens of the inhabitants of the Metropolis and its environs, it was soon found that a portion of such reduction was divided among the coal trade, and that not a farthing reduction of duty was consented to by the Corporation of London: but, on the contrary, they have lately obtained a new Act of Parliament, by which they will levy duties amounting to *thirteen pence per ton*; or at the rate of *sixteen pence halfpenny per chaldron*, in lieu of the former duties of one shilling and three pence.

The new Act appears evidently to have been framed with the view principally of protecting the privileges and promoting the interests of the Corpo-

* If the importation of coal into the river Thames and by the Paddington Canal, be only taken at the low estimate of two million chaldrons per annum, with a duty amounting to 1s. 3d. per chaldron, we shall have the enormous sum of *one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds per annum* taken out of the pockets of the consumers.

ration of London, instead of preventing the frauds that have hitherto prevailed in the coal-trade. Of this fact we have abundant evidence in the wording of the several clauses. For example; after the usual clause for repealing all former Acts of Parliament relative to the Coal-trade in the Port of London, it is enacted, "that there shall be upon the Coal Exchange a FREE AND OPEN COAL-MARKET for the sale of coals, and shall be called the Coal Market."

Now, every one knows that it is a far easier matter to alter the name of a building, than to correct the abuses that may be carried on in that building. It is therefore possible, even under the jurisdiction of the clerks and officers who are appointed by the Corporation to manage the affairs of the said market, that combinations may still be carried on between the coal-shippers and consignees or importers, with the view of keeping up the price of coals in the new coal-market.

The City of London already contains within its jurisdiction what are called "open markets" for the sale of cattle, of fish, and of corn, from the two former of which the City-chamber derives no small emoluments. Yet no man will have the confidence to deny that the salesmen of such markets have both an interest in, as well as the power of, combining together with the view of keeping up the market-price, or that such combinations do actually take place, by which the inhabitants of London are made to pay ten or fifteen per cent. more for their food than they ought to pay.

Again, it is enacted by clause 6th, "that the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. shall have power to enlarge the said market, or remove it to any other place that may be more convenient."

Now, this permissive power is a mere nullity. To be of any value to the public, it ought to have been *obligatory* on the Corporation. As the City find their account in resisting the removal of Smithfield Market, in open defiance of all the evils and the petitions which have been presented to Parliament; as they also firmly resist the removal, or even the extension, of the Billingsgate Fish Market, on similar grounds; what reasons have we to suppose they will exercise the power of removing the Coal-market

from its present site, unless for their own advantages.

Nothing can be more evident than that it would greatly add to the convenience of the public, and also tend to do away with the monopoly and combination which prevails in the coal-trade, if there were at least *three separate markets* established in the Metropolis—one for the City, one in Westminster, and a third for Southwark, *with the markets all held on the same day and the same hours.* Such a plan would, however, perhaps too much interfere with the chartered privileges of the City, by which they are enabled to levy contributions on the industry and the necessities of a population of nearly two millions and a half, within a circle of fifty miles diameter! Accordingly, the new Act stipulates in detail all the necessary provisions for enabling the Corporation of London to purchase lands, tenements, &c. for enlarging the present Coal Exchange, or establishing a new market instead: but that the absolute control of such market shall be exclusively vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; that they shall have the appointment of all officers, clerks, &c. of such market; and, according to clause 23, "that, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such market, and of the purchase of tenements, &c. and of erecting convenient buildings on their site, and for defraying the salaries of the clerks and other persons employed, and for paying the compensations directed to be made, and the monies to be raised, with the interest thereof, and for creating a fund for the purposes after-mentioned, the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c. may demand of every master of a ship laden with coals, culm, or cinders, entering the port of London, the sum of *one penny* for every ton of coals, &c. contained in such ship."*

Now, most persons will probably think the before-mentioned clause a pretty modest specimen of legislation,

* One penny per ton appears individually but a light impost. But upon 2,500,000 tons per annum (the lowest estimate that can be made of the consumption of coals within the precincts of the new Act) the City will derive a revenue of more than ten thousand per annum, for the payment of the clerks of the coal-market, the erection of buildings, and other objects, from whence the public derive no advantage whatever.

for the protection of local interests at the expense of the body politic; but the following clause out-Herods Herod; for it enacts, "that the expenses incurred in obtaining this Act shall be paid out of the money to be received by virtue thereof!" We have often heard of *ex post facto* law; but we have seldom seen (even in Select Vestry management) any thing more repugnant to the first principles of political or civil economy, than for a corporate or other body of individuals to apply for an Act of Parliament for the extension of their own privileges, and, at the same time, call upon the public to pay the expenses attendant on such Act of Parliament! This affords too much corroboration of the common remark—"That corporate bodies have no bowels of compassion."

After abundant *formula* about the appropriation of the said one penny per ton for various purposes, we have next the bye-laws for regulating the new coal-market, and then the compensation to be given to land coal-meters out of the fund of one penny per ton; although we find, in a subsequent section of the Act [clause 40] that the city still retains the power of levying *fourpence* per ton for metage. It surely will not be contended, that the superannuated coal-meters on land, as well as those on the river, might not have been provided for out of the old fund of fourpence per chaldron (which is still retained in force), in lieu of the city taxing the poor inhabitants of London and its vicinity with an additional impost for that purpose? As to the stipulations, in clause 24, that the aforesaid one penny per ton shall cease when all the objects for which it is levied (which are there enumerated) shall be provided for out of the fund so created—it will be regarded by the public as a piece of grave mockery. Who ever heard of a corporate body voluntarily relinquishing any fund or impost which they have been in the practice of exacting? Have the Corporation of London given any proofs of their being less inclined to maintain their market-tolls and post-duties, than the trustees of Ramsgate or Margate harbours their harbour-dues?

After a careful examination of the provisions of the new Act of Parliament (which will take effect from the 1st of January next) the only portion

that I can discover as offering any advantage to the public, is the clause 43, directing "that coal shall in future be sold by weight, instead of measure, as heretofore." It is not necessary here to allude to the nefarious frauds which have been connived at by men called "sworn meters," both on the river and on land; those frauds having become "as notorious as the sun at noon day." That a system of bribery, on the part of dealers, and participation in frauds upon consumers, on the part of sworn meters, has for a long period been almost universally prevalent in the London coal-trade, it is impossible to deny. It therefore remains to be seen how far this new Act will correct the frauds that have so long prevailed; for when Parliament undertakes to legislate on a question of such vast importance as that of the Coal-trade of the Metropolis (the aggregate amount of which exceeds four millions sterling per annum), it ought to take into view *all* the points of the case; those which affect the interest of the public generally, as well as those relating to the interest of a corporate body.

The venders of coal have hitherto defrauded the ordinary consumer in various ways; some of which will scarcely admit of detection under any system that should be recommended. The substitution of weight for measure in unloading a coal-ship in the Thames, will undoubtedly prevent those wholesale frauds which have so long prevailed in purchasing from the ship's side by measure; but these advantages will only accrue to the coal-dealers and persons engaged in large manufactures, where fuel forms a considerable item of expenditure.

It being the interest of the coal-dealer, for reasons we shall presently explain, to purchase coals as large as possible, it has always been a matter of competition, supposing three or more dealers to combine in purchasing a ship-load, to procure the middle portion of the cargo, which contains in all cases the largest blocks of coal. It is desirable to purchase coals as large as possible, for two reasons: first, the less conscientious class of coal-merchants well know that a double room, or about ten chaldrons of round coals, when broken down, will *measure out* an additional chaldron to their customers. As this prac-

tice will be defeated by the operation of the new Act, it is probable that no small number of the metropolitan coal "merchants" will give up trade, unless some equivalent advantages are held out by the weighing system. It is desirable, in the next place, for the consumer to purchase coal as large as possible, even when sold by weight; for in breaking down a mass of coal a considerable portion of its more valuable quality (the carburetted hydrogen gas) escapes and is lost, while the surface of the coal imbibes oxygen from the atmosphere, and thereby loses its inflammability. The loss which is sustained by the consumer in purchasing small coal in lieu of large coal, may be estimated at the lowest from twelve to fifteen per cent.; while, for the same reason, it is exceedingly bad economy for the purchaser to lay in a large stock of coals to be many months exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

Although the new Coal Act directs that all coals sold within the district before-mentioned shall be sold by weight, yet it still sanctions the very objectionable practice of delivering it *in sacks*, the most fertile source of the frauds which have so long been complained of against the smaller coal-dealers of the Metropolis. It is directed, by clause 48, "that all coals sold within the cities of London and Westminster, or within twenty-five miles of the post-office aforesaid, in any quantity exceeding 560 pounds (except coals delivered in bulk, as after-mentioned) shall be delivered to the purchasers in sacks, each sack containing either 112 lbs. or 224 lbs. net; but such coals delivered by gang labour may be conveyed in sacks containing any weight."

Now we would ask, what guarantee the purchaser under the new Act will have, that he shall not be imposed upon in having sacks of coals delivered at his door containing only 200 lbs. instead of 224 lbs. of coals? It will be answered that each carman is to be provided with a weighing machine; but, according to the old regulations, each carman was compelled to carry a bushel measure, yet frauds were openly and constantly committed upon the great body of consumers.

The only means by which the Corporation of London might have put a stop to the frauds of coal-dealers

would have been to make it compulsory on coal-venders under the new Act to weigh their commodity at the door of their customers, like potatoes, fish, or any other commodity. Such a plan would afford the only adequate or efficient check against the constant temptation to fraud in dishonest dealers, and a protection against the plunder of servants during the transit of coals from the dealer to the consumer.

It is not worth while to transcribe here the merely verbal provisions of the new Act for inflicting penalties upon dealers, or their servants, in the event of delivering coals short of weight; or for refusing to weigh the same, when required so to do. Such provisions are usually laughed at by those whose interest or whose business it is to evade them. It is true the new Act gives the purchaser the option of buying his coals either by bulk or in sacks of the regulated size; and it also directs that weighing machines shall be carried by the coal carmen in their carts or waggons; but as such carmen are not directed to use such machines, unless specially required so to do, it is obvious that the public will derive little advantage under the new system, beyond that of the present.

It is, however, proper to point out the most obvious means that will offer a temptation to dishonest coal-dealers in selling coals by weight—that of mixing water with the mass. A plausible apology will always be ready for such fraud, that of rain falling on a barge of coals. It is moreover proper to observe, that the smaller the coal the more water it will absorb without detection. The policy of purchasing large coal is therefore, in this case, doubly manifest; for a ton of small coal will absorb from one to two hundred weight of water, which would, in such case, not only be so far a fraud upon the purchaser, but the combustible properties of the coal become greatly depreciated in consequence.

Among other objections to the new Coal Act, the City of London have (in conjunction with the great coal-owners of Northumberland and Durham) still preserved their monopoly in the port of London, by levying an impost duty of 1s. 1d. per ton on all coals brought by canal from the inland collieries; which impost almost amounts to a prohibition. Whatever may be said as to the privileges of the Corporation

connected with the river Thames, it is a monstrous proposition that in obedience to the musty chartered privileges of the City, that the vast population in the environs, and fifty miles distance, should be prohibited from going to the cheapest market for one of the first necessities of life.*

It was my intention, Mr. Urban, to have gone more at length into the probable effect of the New Metropolitan Coal Act; and to have added a few suggestions to the consumers of coal, with a view of economising fuel to the utmost extent at the present alarming crisis. It is highly probable that in the event of the malignant disease now prevailing at Sunderland, extending to other parts of the kingdom, that trade will be so far intercepted as to raise the price of coals forty or fifty per cent. In such a state of things, it becomes a most serious question to the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis and its vicinity, many of whom would be quite destitute of fuel during the most inclement season of the year. It is the duty of every philanthropic individual to use his best exertions at such a juncture to lessen as far as may be the common calamity. I shall, therefore, with your permission, reserve a few additional remarks for another number of your valuable Magazine; fearing that I have already trespassed at too great a length in the present.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Nov. 19.*

WHO was the founder of Sunday Schools? This question, which the confederate evidence of public opinion, tradition, and unequivocal facts, had long ago settled, has again been mooted, and that, too, in a quarter where it might have been least of all expected. Your Gloucester correspondent (p. 294) is not only at variance with me, but also with the large and influential body of teachers and patrons of this benevolent Institution. Alexander the Great once observed

* It remains to be seen, when the proposed Rail-road is carried into effect between Birmingham and the Metropolis, whether the chartered rights of the City of London are still to be protected at the expense of the great body of the community, by prohibiting the supply of coals from the Warwick and Staffordshire coal field, except under an enormous impost payable to the Corporation.

that, as the earth had not two suns, neither could Asia have two kings. In the same manner I assert that Sunday Schools cannot have had two originators, but for far other reasons to those of the Macedonian hero. As my sole object is to elicit and secure truth, my opinion upon this matter is of course exclusively governed by lawful evidence, and not by any fastidious desire to rob a layman of his acknowledged glory, to confer it wrongfully upon one in holy orders.

Your correspondent appears to believe that the Rev. Thomas Stock (p. 295) divides the meed of honour with Robert Raikes in the establishment of the present Sunday school system of religious education. To confute this erroneous conclusion, I would, primarily, merely quote the following graphic passages from a letter of Mr. Raikes to a certain Col. Townley, which was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine forty-seven years ago:

"The beginning of this scheme," says Raikes, "was entirely owing to accident. Some business leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people chiefly reside, I was struck with concern at seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. I asked an inhabitant whether those children belonged to that part of the town, and lamented their misery and idleness. 'Ah, Sir!' said the woman to whom I was speaking, 'could you take a view of this part of the town on a Sunday, you would be shocked indeed, for then the street is filled with multitudes of these wretches, who, released on that day from employment, spend their time in noise and riot, playing at chuck, and cursing and swearing in a manner so horrid as to convey to any serious mind an idea of hell rather than any other place. We have a worthy clergyman,* said she, minister of our parish, who has put some of them to school [i.e. day school]; but upon the Sabbath, they are all given up to follow their inclinations without restraint, as their parents, totally abandoned themselves, have no idea of instilling into the minds of their children principles to which they themselves are entire strangers.' This conversation suggested to me that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it were productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the Sabbath. I then enquired of the woman if there were any decent well disposed women in the neighbourhood who kept schools for teaching to read. I presently was directed to four. To these I applied, and made an agree-

* Here the good woman undoubtedly referred to the Rev. Thomas Stock.

ment with them to serve as many children as I should send upon the Sunday, whom they were to instruct in reading, and the Church collection. For this I engaged to pay them each a shilling for their day's employment. The women were pleased with the proposal. I then went to the clergyman before mentioned (Mr. Mr. South), and imparted to him my plan. He was so much satisfied with the idea, that he engaged to lend his assistance, by going round to the schools on a Sunday afternoon, to examine the progress that was made, and to enforce order and decorum among such a set of little devils. This, for me, was the commencement of the plan.¹

These interesting details, Mr. Upton, which your venerable page has fortunately preserved, have hitherto remained unimpeached. Can anything be more circumstantial or conclusive? Had this narrative been untrue, surely some of the "senior inhabitants" and "contemporary persons" (to whom your correspondent alludes), would speedily have exposed it at the time. Suppose, for instance, a benevolent individual were about to found a National School in some provincial town, would he act, as a first step, go and consult with the incumbent of the parish? Just as with Baines. He went to the nobility of schools on the Sabbath had originated in his mind, he proceeded to request the advice and co-operation of the worthy clergyman alluded to (Mr. South); and from the co-operation part, which that Minister afterwards took in promulgating Baines's plan of education, some few individuals have chosen to regard him as the founder of the institution. Whether any has sought to do with the matter I know not; but I cannot express thinking that the story of Christopher Columbus and the egg would well apply to this case. I must likewise be allowed the liberty to observe, that I think the remarks of your Gloucester correspondent respecting Mr. Ralston's conduct touching this matter, are far too invective, and, according to all previous accounts, untrue.

One most powerful proof in support of Ralston's pretensions, I must not omit to adduce. The festival of a *Sunday School Jubilee*, (the commemoration of which was hinted at in my last letter,) was, among numerous other plans, celebrated in this identical city of Gloucester, on the 14th of

September (Baines's birthday), under the very eyes of your correspondent, when nearly 1000 teachers and children assembled in convocation, for the purpose of doing "honour to the immortal memory of their late benefactor, Robert Baines, the founder of Sunday Schools." And at a public meeting held on the same evening, two individuals addressed the assembly, who had themselves been favoured with Mr. Baines's personal instructions [vide Gloucester Journal]. Indeed, this general celebration of what was called "*Baines's Jubilee*," by so many thousands throughout the country, seems evidently to have settled the matter respecting who was the founder.

I will add one more proof. Almost I have never had the pleasure of visiting Gloucester, travelling friends, however, assured me that on the monument of Robert Baines in the ancient church of St. Mary-de-Lwyd, it is expressly inscribed that he first instituted Sunday Schools in that city.

From all these concurring testimonies (others could be produced, though possibly of minor consequence) I suppose sufficiently certain that what stated in my last communication was thoroughly true in truth. The interest that therefore exists in Baines's story, as the founder of the charitable system of Sunday Schools. Much as I differ from your venerable correspondent, I feel myself indebted to his valuable communication for several facts with which I was before unacquainted; and I do hope that, as he resides upon the spot, he will make careful enquiry to be made respecting this matter, and communicate the result of such researches to the world, through the medium of your intelligent miscellany. Now is the time when information ought to be collected; and the importance of the subject is considerably shown by the eager desire of individuals to pluck the laurel from the brow of him to whom it has been, hitherto, by public consent allowed. Fifty years hence, the then generation may cast upon you as far our equanimity; and if Sunday Schools proceed increasing as they have hitherto done, by the time of a second Jubilee they will have become the greatest and most magnificent monument of charity and disinterestedness in the whole world.

As.

CHICAGO.





CASTLE AND TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

Engraved by H. Miller, from an original drawing by J. Turner.

Nottingham, 1811.



1831.]

Description of Nottingham Castle.

393

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

THE late riots at Nottingham involved the destruction of a very singular mansion, which in former times had been a kind of provincial town-residence of the Dukes of Newcastle. Its situation, on a lofty rock, is (or rather was, before the town had grown to its present size) a very fine one; but the form of the edifice was certainly not suitable to the situation. Its own elevation was so low, and its outline so flat, that, when compared with the giant rock on which it stood, it could not be said to present an imposing appearance. It rather resembled the shallow hat purposely worn by a tall man, in order to increase his height as little as possible. The much grander effect, on such an eminence, of a broken outline and high aspiring towers, has been well displayed by the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir.

Even when nearly approached, the modern Nottingham-castle appeared more like a stately pavilion or garden-temple, than a mansion for residence. It seemed to consist of only one principal floor, a low basement, and a low attic above; there were, however, ample household apartments opening on areas at the back and sides.

The façade was divided by six columns, four pilasters, and two antæ of the Corinthian order. Over the central door was a large alto-relievo, representing the loyal and magnificent Duke of Newcastle, the founder of the house, on one of his gallant horses, and equipped for his favourite exercise. Over the windows were busts, which, it struck me, were portraits of the junior members of his family, although I have no other authority for the supposition than their appearance, and the possibility that real busts might be placed in company with the real equestrian figure.* I hope to hear that these

* In the French edition of the Duke (then Marquis) of Newcastle's book of Horsemanship, there is a folio print (by Diepenbeck) of the Duke's family, in which he and the Duchess, their daughters, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law, sit under a colonnade, witnessing the horsemanship of their two sons. The young people are Charles Viscount Mansfield and his wife Elizabeth Rogers (afterwards Duchess of Richmond); Lord Henry Cavendish (afterwards Duke) and his wife Lady Frances Pierrepont; the Earl and

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

works of sculpture have escaped destruction.

"The views from this rock," says Throsby, one of the historians of Nottinghamshire, "abound in variety; some are extensive and others beautiful. The Trent forms a fine curve near Wilford; in its passage towards Clifton, it presents a silvery broad bosom. On the Wollaton side, over the park, are a variety of attractions. A rich valley, interspersed with woodland, leads your eye into Derbyshire, where distance appears boundless. A vast space is seen hence between Ruddington hills and Colwick, in which Belvoir-castle appears majestic." Such is the champaign prospect; and such were the beauties which might attract and delight the noble residents of former ages; in more recent times, the whole have been outweighed by the smoke and other nuisances of a vast manufacturing town, lying closely in the near view.

The only description we have of the ancient castle of Nottingham, is that by Leland. The best parts of the edifice at that time, were some which had been erected by King Edward the Fourth and King Richard his brother. Other portions were then already in ruins; it grew, we are told, still more ruinous whilst it was in the possession of Francis Earl of Rutland; a corroboration of which is the circumstance, that King James the First, on his visits to Nottingham, was not lodged at the castle, but at a house in the town;† and it was finally demolished by order of Cromwell. The very ruins were removed to make room for the late mansion. The outer gate is the only remaining feature of the ancient works. A view of it was published in the second Supplement to your vol. LXXXVIII, to which, or to the popular works of general topography, I beg to refer the inquirer into the ancient history of the castle. It may be sufficient here to remark, that the two most memorable historical events connected with it, are the arrest in 1330 of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March,

Countess of Bridgewater; the Earl and Countess of Bulingbroke; Mr. Cheyne, and Lady Jane his wife; and these, I imagine, are the personages represented by the busts at Nottingham.

† See Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First."

who was here torn from the presence and protection of Queen Isabella; and the erection of the royal standard in 1642, the Rubicon of the Civil War.

I shall proceed to assemble the scattered notices of the late magnificent mansion.

When that most indefatigable scribbler, Margaret Duchess of Newcastle, first published her *Life of the Duke* her husband, in 1667, he had already purchased Nottingham-castle of the Duke of Buckingham (to whom it had devolved from his mother Lady Katherine Manners), but had not yet commenced his building. Speaking of the Duke's lands, her Grace says, "Some he sold in Derbyshire to buy the Castle of Nottingham, which, although it was quite demolished, yet, it being a seat which had pleased his father very much, he would not leave it, since it was offer'd to be sold." Afterwards, mentioning the Duke's parks, she adds, "Though he has not yet built the seat at Nottingham, yet he hath stock'd and paled a little park belonging to it."

A few years after, when Dr. Thorton was writing his *History of Nottinghamshire*, the works had commenced. He says that the Duke, "this present year 1674, though he be above eighty years of age, hath a great number of men at work pulling down and clearing the foundations of the old tower, that he may build at least part of a New Castle there. The park pale he repaired at his first entrance."

The next account is that given by Dr. Deering, whose *History of the town* was published in 1751. He informs us that the Duke "lived so long as to see this present fabric raised

about a yard above ground; which was finished in the time of Henry, his son and successor in his estates and honours, as appeared by the inscription on an oblong square white marble table, in the wall over the back-door, now not legible, but preserved and communicated to me by the late Mr. Jonathan Paramour, once a servant in that most noble family, viz.

This house was begun by William Duke of Newcastle in the year 1674 (who died in the year 1676), and, according to his appointment by his last will and by the model he left, was finished in the year 1679.

"The founder of this modern castle designed it to be one of the completest and best finished in England, for which end that most honourable lord tied the revenue of a considerable estate to be employed for that purpose, until the accomplishment of the whole according to his intention. The architect was one March, a Lincolnshire man,* who, with Mr. Richard Neale, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, one of Duke William's stewards, Mr. Mason, of Newark, the Duke's solicitor, and Mr. Thomas Far, steward both to Duke William and Duke Henry, was made joint trustees for finishing the work.

An Account of what Nottingham Castle cost building, beginning February the 22^d 1680, and ending April the 14th 1685.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle	£	s.	d.
He paid with 500 l. of wood	4750	11	5
And his Grace Henry Duke of Newcastle, Oct. 16 th 1686	7250	6	7
Feb. 25 th 1680. To Mr. Wright, for cedar wood	120	0	0
To ditto for marble chimney-pieces	52	0	0
To packing them	8	12	4
To ditto for a saw for the cedar	1	10	0

* Of this architect the only circumstance related by Walpole, who calls him "March," is that he designed additional buildings at Bolsover, which was another seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke there commenced a very magnificent pile of building, the proposed extent of which may be conceived by the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length and 28 feet wide; but the works were stopped, and the outer walls alone are now standing. It is, however, elsewhere stated, that the principal architect of Bolsover was John Smithson, who was sent to Italy to collect designs, by Sir Charles Cavendish, the Duke's father; and, as Smithson did not die until 1678, the design of Nottingham Castle may have been his, although executed by March. There were three architects of the Smithson family. The ancestor of the far-famed riding-house at Bolsover is attributed to Huntington Smithson, father of John; he died in 1648, and has a monument at Bolsover. A still elder member of the family was Robert, who died in 1614, and was "the architect and surveyor unto the most worthy house of Wollaton, with divers others of great account," as recorded by his epitaph in Wollaton, again, it is said that "the architect" was Robert Smithson.

More paid from the 12th of Feb. 1680, to the 20th of August 1681 - - -	351	13	6
More paid from the 20th of Au- gust 1681, to the 12th of November following - -	552	14	5
More paid from the 12th of No- vember 1681, to the 18th of February following -	253	2	11
From the 18th of February 1681, to the 14th of April 1683 - - -	677	5	7
Total -	£14,002	17	11

"The building," continues Deering, "is on a rustic basement, which supports in front a Corinthian order, with a double staircase leading to the grand apartment. Over the door is placed an equestrian statue of the founder, with the face to the north, carved out of one single block of stone brought from Donnington in com. Leicester; the statuary's name was Wilson, an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable, that soon after this performance of his he was for a time spoiled for a statuary; because a Leicestershire widow lady, the Lady Putsey, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted, and married him; but he living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir William returned to his former occupation, and the public recovered the loss of an eminent artist.*

"The east, south, and west sides of the building are encompassed with a yard paved with broad stones, and secured by a breast-wall of stone; here the ladies and gentlemen in this town walk, and take the air, both in winter and summer, to which they are more particularly invited by a convenient arcade under the south side of the castle, where in rainy or windy weather they may walk under shelter. On the north side there is a spacious green court, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect. In this court, facing the middle of the north front, is

a wooden door opening into the park. Besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the moat more directly opposite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finished, for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle; but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after. This has lately been made good with earth, and is railed on each side, and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court, between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his Grace and family are here, the tradespeople who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building. At the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock, where his Grace the present Duke, in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughter-house to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and, when dressed, by the just-mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store-places. At the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick. This opened the way into the dungeon of which Leland speaks, and also Mr. Camden, where those figures [said by tradition to be the work of David King of Scots] were graven on the walls. His Grace, when at Nottingham in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether any thing of them was yet to be found; but, it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made."

Of the interior Deering says nothing. Paul Sandby published two views of Nottingham-castle in 1776 and 1777, and in the description accompanying the first of them we are told, that "the late Duke of New-castle [Thomas, who died in 1762]

* Walpole describes Sir William Wilson as an architect, and says he re-built the steeple of Warwick church after it had been burned; but Noble, in his *Continuation of Granger*, iii. 392, attributes, upon good authority, the building of the whole of that church to Francis Smith. Deering is incorrect in calling Lady Putsey a Leicestershire widow, as there was no family of the name in that county; there was a family of the name seated in Lancashire.

beautified it, and wainscotted the rooms with cedar, and had laid out a plan for the finest gardens in all that part of England, being to contain no less than sixty acres; but the design is changed, and the intended gardens are made [perhaps rather continued] a park."

It is now many years since a Duke of Newcastle made any lengthened stay within the walls of Nottingham-castle. At the time it was noticed in the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," about twenty years ago, it was inhabited by two ladies, in separate tenements. The following statement, which contains the only account I have seen of the interior, has appeared in the newspapers since the fire. "I can remember it in my younger days the residence of an ancient lady of rank connected with the Newcastle family. She lived with as much state as her means would allow. There were many strange reports in circulation respecting her manners and the cause of her retirement. Perhaps her fondness for lap-dogs and a large ape—her constant companion—with other eccentric habits, were the only foundation on which these reports rested. It is now three years since the writer of this sketch inspected the castle, but the recollection of its interior is still fresh upon his memory. The rooms were of noble dimensions, and furnished in a half modern style. In the drawing-room, which commanded an extensive prospect, were heavy velvet curtains, and cabinets of the time of Louis XIV. The dining-room and the suite adjoining were, perhaps, the most ancient in the house. They were adorned with some good family pictures, several of them inserted in the pannels, the heavy carved work of which served them as frames. The staircase was a fine specimen of English oak and stone work; but most of the pictures which had at one time adorned it were removed. One or two ancient helmets remained, as well as the long rolls of the genealogy of its noble possessor; but amidst these relics of the past there was no attempt to introduce modern art or comfort. An air of desertion pervaded the entire building.

"Its finely-proportioned rooms, its halls and chambers, have now passed away, and a shapeless ruin alone remains to endear the spot to the anti-

quary, the artist, and the man of taste."

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

I HOPE you will favour me with a place in your pages for the following remarks on an article entitled "*John Knox's Biographers*," published in your Supplement to Part I, p. 599. Endeavouring to avoid the angry spirit of "*Plain Truth*," and supposing him to have penned his paper under great irritation of feeling, I must maintain, that no man of correct moral sentiment, or well-regulated mind, be his prejudices ever so strong, could deliberately sit down and put together such a tissue of scurrilous invective and poisoned sarcasm, without afterwards being conscious of inward shame for having written such an article. Neither I, nor any man will pretend to assert, that the Reformer of Scotland was immaculate, but as "*Plain Truth*" says, "he lived in a country in a continual state of sedition and tumult, both in his own day and long afterwards;" and therefore, making some allowance for such circumstances, I believe he came out of a series of strifes and trials with as clean a heart and hands as most men could have done. Before him stood the Popery of Scotland, bloated with her usual share of spiritual pollutions, which for centuries had been sucking the life-blood of a noble and energetic people, and against this mass of corruption he brought all the artillery of his strong and masculine mind to bear, with the most deadly effect. If in the use of his powerful moral engines, some trifling point of etiquette towards the abettors of abuse was overlooked or infringed upon, some rough truth boldly declared, some dauntless averment of Scripture doctrine against the plausible sophistries of Romish error, what are these compared to the enlightened and philanthropic object he had in view, or that splendid harvest of intellectual, moral, and religious excellence which his countrymen have reaped for his spirited and noble exertions; for I hold, that it is not merely owing to the sweeping away the abominations of Catholicism, but to the manner and circumstances in which they were swept away, "that Scotland presents (as the Marquis of Lansdown observed the

other day in the House of Lords) a most striking specimen of glorious civilization," a civilization which has placed her high on the scale of national worth, for the general diffusion of knowledge, the scientific attainments of her philosophers, and the proverbial intelligence of her peasantry. With respect to "Plain Truth's" authorities, if the charge of partiality be brought against Dr. M'Crie and Mr. M'Gavin, I believe it may be returned with interest upon them. No one acquainted with Mr. Chalmers's writings is ignorant of the party which he more particularly espouses. Of Mr. Bell, the author of one of Constable's *Miscellanies*, to whom I think your correspondent alludes, I cannot speak from perusal of his life of Queen Mary; but as to Hume, the next in order, it is well known he is one of the most prejudiced that can be quoted, and not likely to pass over any opportunity of bringing religion into contempt; so what he says must by every candid mind be received with a sufficient allowance. Johnson was buried over head and ears in prejudice. The *Edinburgh Review* is *blue* and *yellow* with infidelity; and of course any slips, real or supposed, of the promoters of real religion, affords too good an occasion of shewing its enmity, to be passed over. James the First was a strange compound of learning and pedantry; his treatment of Melville was unfair and illiberal, to say the least of it. Sir Walter Scott might have found other fields for exerting his talents, than that of throwing ridicule and contempt upon his poor persecuted fellow Scots, whose grand delinquency lay in daring to demand liberty of conscience, as their forefathers had that of civil rights; and it is observable in his case, as something similar may perhaps be noticed in others, that the same pen which celebrates in patriotic song the valour of the Bruce and the field of Bannockburn, records with envenomed obloquy and sarcasm the heroic devotedness of the preservers of his national religion. A noble cause will, however, never want defenders. To shield the object of his unjust and ungenerous attack, neither genius nor talent has been wanting—Galt, Hogg, Kennedy, and Pollok, have nobly come forward to vindicate the aspersed, and paid in prose that tribute

of honourable sympathy and remembrance, which the poet Graham, a name which will long be dear to every true Scottish heart, had already embodied in his elegant verse. It is but just, however, to that distinguished Baronet, to observe, that he has apologised for his severity in the notes attached to the last edition of his novels. "Plain Truth" observes, that "something is said of a Knox monument in Edinburgh." Now, whether a monument is to be erected in Edinburgh or not, I cannot say; but the modern Athenians are about to build a church to be styled the John Knox church; on, if I mistake not, the Castle Hill of their romantic city; and a monument of the same kind as that erected at Wirtemberg to Luther, was raised some years ago at Glasgow to the Scottish reformer. If "Plain Truth" turns to the Glasgow Journals of about 1825, he will find in the accounts of the proceedings on the occasion referred to, mention made of names which he himself would hardly include among "the bigotted and unenlightened Scotch, who will hear nothing against the old barbarian." His remarks about the treadmill and rope are really so low as not to be worth commenting upon. I have no wish, Sir, to enter upon controversy, nor to offend "Plain Truth," but simply to show that I at least, a correspondent of your Magazine, dissent from his opinions, and that I think that, if the admirers of the Scottish Reformer have shown an undue bias in his favour, my fellow scribe, "Plain Truth," has gone to the opposite extreme. Trusting to your candour for the insertion in your pages of the above remarks, I am, Sir, Yours, &c. PLAIN SENSE.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

AS a trivial observation may sometimes lead to an important result, perhaps the following fact may be deemed worthy a nook in your valuable *Miscellany*. On lately dining with a friend at Greenwich, whose house had been so roughly visited by lightning, that almost every apartment exhibited tokens of its terrific effects, I was informed (*ante prandium*) "that the malt liquor in the cellar was also spoiled by it." Guess, then, how agreeably I was surprised at being regaled, after my cheese, with a

ling glass of as fine "nut-brown ale," as Burton or Nottingham ever boasted. "Hey!" said I to my worthy host, "whence came this bright excellent beverage?" "From my cellar."—"Why, I understood that the lightning and thunder had left you none fit to drink: how has this escaped?" "It never occurred to me before; but this was bottled." "Aye," said I, "that has saved it. Glass is a non-conductor; and we are indebted to the valuable discovery of glass-making for this good liquor. Joseph! give me another bumper. Here," said I, "is success to the glass-trade!"*

Now, Sir, though the cooper will say "there is nothing like wood," might we not also (for *special* purposes) have *barrels*, as well as *bottles*, formed of *glass*? No one will pronounce this impracticable who has seen that most magnificent specimen of art—so creditable to the spirit and ingenuity of modern times—"the Clarence Vase," at the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford-street: an object (for beauty and splendour) perhaps unequalled. I have termed it magnificent; and it really is an image of the word,—embodying the fullest idea we can form of costly grandeur. Its capaciousness and weight are immense; much greater, I believe, than the celebrated marble one at Warwick Castle. As *that* is a noble appendage to the residence of a Peer, *this* would be a very appropriate one to the palace of a Monarch.

Being on the subject of glass, I would, with due humility, suggest to his Majesty's Ministers, that, by abolishing the odious window tax, they would do an act as just as it would be popular. Nor, by the act, would the revenue be much diminished. For, windows to a house are like eyes to the human countenance: they enliven it. Let people have in their dwellings as many of these as they choose, and, by a vast addition of windows, the duty on glass would be vastly augmented: and, instead of the *unsightly* fronts of human habitations, which now disfigure, with dismal signs of window tax, our villas and streets, we should behold houses *looking* as if they were happy residences, visited by what a kind Providence meant *freely* to shine

* I live, Mr. Urban, where glass is one of the staple manufactures of the place.

on all—the cheering light of day. To withhold it from any human being, not incarcerated for crime, is unjust; as violating the primeval command, "Let there be light! and there was light." Mr. Tierney's epigrammatic couplet shall not here be quoted, for an obvious reason. I will, however, express its meaning without its blasphemy:

"The great Creator gave us light,
And called its presence day:
But, with taxation, came a blight,
And took that light away."

But light is not the only advantage of windows. Superadded to the admission of that blessing, a requisite number of them in a residence is also conducive to health, by admitting a due portion of air, particularly in sleeping rooms. Whereas, it is notorious, in the country, that many farmers' servants sleep in rooms with the windows blocked up, to save the tax; thus sapping the constitutions of our peasantry. I could corroborate this statement by facts which have come to my knowledge; and medical gentlemen would confirm them. If Government cannot afford to lose the tax, let it merge in the house-tax, or be supplied from any other source, so that we get rid of the odious name. However, Sir, if I cannot benefit your readers by relieving them of a tax, I will, in conclusion, endeavour to amuse them with a glass-anecdote.—On the southern side of the oldest glass-house in my neighbourhood was formerly a sundial, bearing this motto—"Ut Vitrum sic Vita." In the same neighbourhood resided a wit, who was ignorant of Latin. Passing, one day, "the old dial glass-house," with a lady hanging on his arm, she said to him, "I have often wished to know the meaning of the words on that sun-dial; and, as you are so very clever, no doubt you can tell me. What is it?" Now, Mr. Urban, as no man likes to confess his ignorance—especially to a lady—he promptly replied, "The meaning, Ma'am? the meaning? why, it is this: 'When the sun shines, you may see what o'clock it is.'"

Yours, &c.

L. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Bremhill, Nov. 22.*

I SHOULD be much obliged to you, if you would allow me, through your pages, to correct an error I have fallen into respecting
asthmous

publication, in the name of Bishop Ken, called "Expostulatoria." Inadvertently, in speaking of the number of *non-residents* in every county, I observed "that it was singular no mention was made of the non-residents in Somersetshire!"

The fact was, I had transcribed from this very old publication, of the date 1711, the list, in part; the last leaf of the publication having fallen out among my papers, and as I had looked only at the list I had before transcribed, and imagined I had copied the whole, I hastily concluded that Somersetshire had been omitted. The last leaf of this publication, with the loan of which I was favoured by my friend Mr. Todd, the author of the admirable "Life of Cranmer," has since been found; and I see the *non-residents* reported in Somersetshire to be 87 in the year 1711, instead of being omitted.

I take this opportunity of saying further, that I find the work attributed to Bishop Ken, and published in his name the year after his death, was a reprint of a publication in 1663, under the title "Ichabod," &c. If, therefore, written by Ken, it must have been written at an early period of his life, when Fellow of New College, and three years after the Restoration of Charles the Second.

The "GROAN" on account of pluralities possibly might not have been quite so loud, if the writer had considered that the preceding saints under Cromwell deserved the "groan" for pluralities much more than the restored clergy; for the following is the list of the PREFERMENTS of one among those professing Puritans. Harris was President of Trinity College, Oxford, nominated by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Dr. Potter, ejected for his uncompromising virtue, and pronounced by the reforming Visitors "contumacious!" The "godly" and disinterested Puritan President, Harris, was put in the place of the learned and virtuous Potter, who was left to poverty! Shortly afterwards we find "accepted" Harris in the possession of the following pluralities!! at the then value:

	£.	s.
Hanwell, per annum, . . .	160	0
Bishopgate, towards . . .	400	0
Hanborough	300	0
Puriton and Petersfield . . .	550	0
	1410	0

Brought over	1410	0
Member of Assembly of Divines, at 4s. per day . .	73	0
Apostleship in Oxford, at 10s. per day	192	10
	<hr/>	
Total Pluralities . .	£.1665	10

Those preferred by the "godly" Parliamentary Visitors of Oxford, in the seventeenth century, were most of them as "disinterested" as Harris! See the excellent remonstrance against a late Edinburgh Reviewer, called "Apologia Academica," just published by Murray. Mr. Hume, who perhaps may be the Head of the next Parliamentary Visitation at Oxford, informed the House of Commons that pluralities were unknown in the Church of Rome!! We have seen what they were in the Church of Geneva in England; but of the Church of Rome the last Cardinal in England, besides other possessions of the most inordinate ecclesiastical wealth, had only one Archbishopric of York! one Bishopric of Lincoln!! one Bishopric of Winchester!! It is not, however, to defend pluralities I write, but to request insertion in your ancient and able Literary Journal of a literary explanation, with some casual observations, not unimportant in the present day, suggested by this explanation.

I am, &c.

W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 22.

PASSING a day this autumn at the pleasant town of Penrith, I visited some of the objects of interest in its vicinity, and amongst them was the Pillar erected by the Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, to commemorate the last parting with her mother, called by the people in the neighbourhood, the Countess's Pillar. It stands on a little green eminence on the right of the high road from Penrith to Appleby, which is also the road to Appleby from Brougham Castle, whence no doubt the two ladies set out, the mother—who appears to have been left at Brougham, as she died there seven weeks after the parting,—accompanying the daughter so far on her journey. The distance from Brougham Castle is about half a mile. The home view from the spot on which it stands, is not in any respect striking: but in the distance, looking

ward, we see the vast range of Cross Fell, a line of lofty hills extending for many miles, while behind, Saddleback appears raised above the other hills.

The pillar consists of an octagonal shaft, each of the faces being twelve or fifteen inches in breadth. On this is raised a cube, over which is a kind of capital.

The shaft is plain; but on the face of the cube which is toward the road, are two shields of arms, which appear to have recently been repainted. The one presents Clifford impaling Vesci, Gules, 6 annulets Or, the marriage which gave the Cliffords their

great northern possessions. The other is Clifford impaling Russell, the achievement of the father or the mother of the lady by whom the pillar was erected; but plainly intended for the lady, since there is no crest, while the red griffin of the Cliffords is given over the other shield.

There is also on this face the date 1654.

The three other faces of the cube serve as the plates of sun-dials; but in that on the side from the road is inserted a brass-plate containing the well-known inscription, of which the following is an exact copy:

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED ANNO 1650
BY YE RT HONORABLE ANNE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF
PEMBROKE, &c. DAUGHTER AND COHEIRE OF YE RT
HONORABLE GEORGE EARL OF CUMBERLAND, &c. FOR A
MEMORIAL OF HER LAST PARTING IN THIS PLACE
WITH HER GOOD & PIOUS MOTHER YE RT HONORABLE
MARGARET COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CUMBERLAND,
YE 2D OF APRIL, 1616. IN MEMORY WHEREOF
SHE ALSO LEFT AN ANNUITY OF FOUR POUNDS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE POOR WITHIN THIS
PARRISH OF BROUGHAM EVERY 2D DAY OF APRIL
FOR EVER, UPON THE STONE TABLE HERE HARD BY.
LAVS DEO.

The inscription appears to be an addition to the original design, and not to have been put up until after the death of the Countess of Pembroke. It is awkwardly placed in the face of a sun-dial, and it is so much raised above the eye of the spectator, that it is read with difficulty.

The stone-table no longer exists, but a stone still fixed firmly in the ground very near the pillar, seems to mark the place where it stood; and a flat stone lying in the ditch under the hedge at a short distance, is what appears to have been the table slab. One cannot but regret that a monument of a very interesting character should not be kept up, and that since some cost has been recently bestowed upon it, the table on which the benefaction of the Countess ought to be dispensed, has not been restored.

Brougham Castle is a ruin, but it is the ruin of a magnificent edifice. The room which is the most entire, was evidently the chapel, a room of good proportions, on the south side of the castle, and having apartments beneath it.

Brougham-hall, the seat of the *Chancellor*, is about a mile from the

castle, in a beautiful situation; commanding extensive views of this fine country. The house itself has an air of ancestral pretension; the decorations of the old ceilings being the arms and quarterings or impalements of the Broughams. Great improvements are now in progress; and in making them, regard has been shown to the preservation of the Roman inscriptions which have been found here. They are inserted in one of the walls, and in a situation where they are protected from the weather.

The taste for inscriptions prevails in this district. I observed several (some of a recent date) at the little village of Gamont Bridge. But there is one which invites attention, not more by the words themselves, than by the careful manner in which the letters have been cut:

OMNE SOLUM FORTI
PATRIA EST. H. P. 1671.

I could learn nothing of the person who placed this over his door. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to say by whom the words were inscribed. ANAMNESTES.





IVORY CARVING REPRESENTING NECROMANCERS;
AND AN EARTHENWARE CISTERN TEMP HENRY VII.

Mr. URBAN, *Uppingham, Nov. 11.*
THE accompanying drawing (*Pl. II.*
fig. 1.) is an exact copy of an ivory
carving in my possession. The figures
are not highly raised, but are executed
with much skill and spirit. The draw-
ing is of the same size as the carving,
which is not in any part thicker than
half a crown.

The portraits appear to be those of
four great characters in necromancy,
of which the lower three are probably
intended for Mother Shipton, Friar
Bacon, and Dr. Faustus, but with the
upper one I am unacquainted; nor
can I relate its history farther than
that it was bought at a sale in the
neighbourhood of Warminster in Wilt-
shire, a few years since. R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you (*Plate II.*) drawings
of an ancient vessel, concerning the
use and application of which I avail
myself of your pages for elucidation.

It is of baked clay, or pot-ware.
The front, 21 inches long and 13 high,
is covered with a bright green glaze.
In breadth, it is 5½ inches; and is
divided, vertically, into two cavities,
each 12½ inches deep, 8½ long, and 3½
wide, by a partition (*fig. 2.*), through
which these cavities communicate by
two small irregular holes, one near its
middle, and another close to its bot-
tom, where there is also a hole through
the front, evidently for a spicket and
fosset, or cock: but it has neither
handle, feet, nor suspensory ring or
hole.

The front of this vessel (*fig. 4.*) is
moulded in bas-relief, with an escut-
cheon, bearing the arms of France and
England quarterly, surmounted by a
regal crown, and supported by a lion
and dragon, with the mottoes "hony
soit qui mal y pense," on a circular
garter, and "Dieu et mon Droit,"
and the letters H. R. and E. R. (the
initials of Henry the Seventh and his
Queen Elizabeth) with a rose and
fleur-de-lis; the whole between ara-
besque pilasters of fruit and flowers.

This vessel has been denominated a
wine-cooler; but, I think, it may have
been a receptacle of beer, mead, or
wine; perhaps, a flower-pot; or, more
probably, a cistern set in a wall, like
those vessels of metal or earthenware
which are common in the kitchens

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and dining-rooms of continental inns,
for the purpose of ablution before meals.

Whether it was really a wine-cooler
(which I doubt, on account of its not
being of a porous texture), depends on
the size and shape of the bottles of
the time when, I suppose, it was
made, the latter end of the fifteenth
century. Of this, however, with the
date of the invention of cocks, I trust
soon to be informed by some of your
ingenious Correspondents.

This vessel was once the property
of Sir James Lowther, of Laleham,
Middlesex, from whom it came, about
eighty years ago, to the grandmother
of Mr. James Harris, of Egham, who
wishes to dispose of it.

Queen Anne, it is said, had a fishing
seat at Laleham. W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

THE inclosed narrative of the cele-
brated siege of Londonderry, in 1689,
was the result of the comparison of
several contemporary documents, in-
cluding the account of the siege by
the non-conformist Mackenzie. The
view which it gives of the transactions
attending that memorable event, dif-
fers in some respects, I believe, from
that taken by many previous writers.
It was drawn up some years ago for pub-
lication, in a topographical work which
has since been discontinued. It may
therefore be found useful by some fu-
ture historian, and interesting to the
general reader, if preserved in your
repository of the history and anti-
quities of our country. E.W.B.J.

SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

The courage and the policy, together
with the fortitude under circumstances
of extreme distress and privation, which
the defenders of this city displayed,
during the siege they underwent in 1689,
from the army of James II. have, it is
probable, never been surpassed; and
the history of that siege, including the
occurrences immediately preceding it,
constitutes an important feature in the
general history of the island. The cir-
cumstances of the defence are most ge-
nerally known, perhaps, from a Tract
on the subject, printed in the same year,
by the Rev. George Walker, Rector of
Donoughmore in the county of Tyrone;
but in order to obtain a correct view of
them, it has been found necessary to
compare his statements with those of
John Mackenzie, a non-conforming mi-
nister, who was also one of the besieged,

and who published an account of the transactions in 1690.

It appears that when the Earl of Tyrconnel sent some forces into England to assist James II. against the Prince of Orange, he fortunately withdrew from Londonderry and its neighbourhood the whole regiment there quartered; and thus that while almost every other place of importance was possessed by the Irish papists, this city was entirely free from their domination. The Lord Lieutenant, however, soon commanded an Irish regiment under Lord Antrim, to quarter in Londonderry; but Col. Phillips, who had been their Governor in the preceding reign, warned the citizens of its march towards them; and on the 8th of December, 1688, the gates were closed against the soldiery, Phillips being re-appointed Governor on the following day. When the news of this revolt, as it was termed, arrived at Dublin, Lord Mountjoy and Lieut.-Col. Lundy were dispatched with six companies to reduce the place. An address had been sent into England praying for succour, and it was at first unanimously resolved to resist, until an answer to it had been received; as, however, there were scarce any provisions in the town, and but very few military stores, the inhabitants capitulated with Lord Mountjoy, it being agreed that only two of his companies, and those all Protestants, should enter the city; and that the town companies should keep their arms, and do duty with the others. The office of Governor was assigned by his Lordship to Col. Lundy.

On the 21st of March, Capt. Hamilton arrived from England, with arms for 2000 men, and 480 barrels of powder; he also brought a commission from William and Mary, appointing Lundy to be Governor, and those sovereigns were publicly proclaimed with great joy and solemnity. Several engagements ensued with the enemy's forces in the neighbourhood. On the 13th of April, two officers arrived from England, with two regiments under their command, and many necessaries for the town. It would appear that the Governor did not

take the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereigns, which had been administered on the arrival of Captain Hamilton, and he seems to have designed from the beginning to give up the town, or at least not to act with vigour in its defence. On the 17th, King James or his General sent to know whether he would surrender his charge, upon which he called a Council, the members of which, says Walker, were equally unacquainted with the condition of the town, or the inclination and resolution of the people. It was resolved by these, that there was not provision for the garrison for above ten days, that the place was untenable against a well appointed army, and therefore that the two regiments from England should not be landed, and that the principal officers should withdraw themselves privately to the ships, in order that the inhabitants might make better terms by capitulation. The Council also deputed an officer to receive proposals from James, and it was agreed with Hamilton, his General, that the army should remain four miles distant from the town; on the 18th, however, the King advanced with it before the walls, in order to frighten the inhabitants, but his men were fired upon and fled, and they were subsequently marched back to St. John's town, at the stipulated distance. On the same day the ships from England left the city, in pursuance of the orders of Council, bearing away the soldiers and provision they had brought, and the preservation of Londonderry from the enemy, at this critical juncture, appears to have been mainly owing to the activity and resolution of Capt. Murray, who, being inimical to Lundy's designs, seized the keys of the gates, and changed the guards in the night.*

On the 19th, the post of General and Governor was offered by the garrison to Capt. Murray; he, however, declined accepting it, and Major Baker was elected, who, wishing for an "Assistant for the Stores and Provisions," was allowed to choose whom he pleased, and he accordingly appointed Mr. Walker to this trust.† The garrison was now arranged

* The account of this transaction appears to have been intentionally suppressed by Walker. Col. Lundy now resigned his office, and was permitted to disguise himself and go to the ships.

† It is asserted by Walker, that Baker and himself were in all things joint-governors during the siege, but it appears from Mackenzie's narrative that he was merely "complimented with the title of Governor," this being "always understood with reference to the Stores, the oversight whereof was (besides his regiment) the only trust committed to him by the garrison." *Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry*, p. 32. A variety of circumstances concur to evince that Walker was a man of an officious, presuming, intermeddling disposition, and that he has greatly misrepresented his concern in the defence of the city; he affirms that he assisted in several sallies, and even that in one instance he headed the party. We are in-

into 117 companies of 60 men each, amounting in number to 7020 privates, and 341 officers; and the command of the horse was given to Murray. The number of men, women, and children in the city was about 30,000, of whom more than one third left it, upon a declaration from the besiegers to receive and protect all that would desert; and 7000 died of diseases. There were eighteen Clergymen of the Establishment within the walls, who, when they were not in action, had prayers and sermons every day; and eight non-conforming ministers were equally careful of their people, keeping them very obedient and quiet.*

On the 20th of April, Lord Strabane came up to the walls to make proposals, but it being observed that his comrades were taking the opportunity of placing their cannon in a convenient position, he was forced to withdraw by the garrison. The enemy afterwards sent several trumpets to propose terms of surrender, but they were all rejected. On the following day a sally was made, in which 200 of the enemy were killed, together with the French General Mammau, who, heading part of their cavalry, was slain by Col. Murray, the leader of the Irish horse. Much plunder was obtained, and the sallies made good their retreat with trifling loss. Two days afterwards, the town, which from its situation on a gently rising hill was much exposed to the enemy's fire, was so battered by four demi-culverins, that no persons could safely lodge above stairs. By the fire from the walls, in return, two friars were killed in the camp, to the great sorrow of the enemy, "who were much grieved that the blood of those holy men should be spilt by such an heretical rabble." On the 25th, a sally was made under Colonel Murray, in which many of the besiegers were killed, and but very few of the garrison; on this day also the enemy began to bombard the town, but with little damage.

The besieged fearing that a battery

which the enemy had began to raise would greatly incommode them, on the 6th of May, at four in the morning, a sally was made, in order to arrest or stop their proceedings; the party was victorious, and as usual in this siege, after slaughtering a great number of their opponents, and taking several prisoners of note, returned with a very small diminution of their own numbers. Many sallies were subsequently made for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works, which now rendered it impossible to receive any intelligence from without, and also very difficult to come at the wells for water, which commodity was absolutely fought for many times. About the end of this month, Walker was suspected of treasonable designs, and also of embezzling the stores, in consequence of which the disposal of the latter, and the government of the garrison, was vested in a Council of fourteen officers, of whom Baker was appointed President, but the effective authority of this body was much interrupted by the bustle of the siege. Some time afterwards a disturbance arose, in which Walker had nearly lost his life for acting without authority, in a transaction opposed to the wishes of the Governor and garrison.†

On the 14th of June, part of the works of the besieged were attacked by a body of horse and foot, the van of the former consisting of gentlemen who had sworn to mount the rampart, which in this place was only a dry bank of seven feet in height; this was done by Capt. Butler their leader, and about thirty others; he was taken prisoner, and but three of his men escaped with their lives, and those with great difficulty. The enemy lost 400 men, and their infantry were observed, in retreating, to take the bodies of their slain comrades upon their backs; in order to shield them from the fire of the townsmen.‡ The bombardment in the night did great damage; many of the sick were destroyed, and all that could move flocked to the walls and

formed in Mackenzie's Appendix, p. 8, that Dr. Walker never once sallied during the siege, and that "as to the enemy, he was a man of peace all the time, and was guilty of shedding no other blood to stain his coat with, but that of the grape." In most other respects, the two accounts of this memorable siege are in satisfactory accordance.

* It was agreed by the Governor, "that the Conformists should have the Cathedral Church the one half of the Lord's day, during the whole time of the siege, and the Non-conformists the other half; the latter entering at 12, had two sermons there every [Sunday] afternoon."—Mackenzie, p. 32.

† Mackenzie, p. 36, 38.

‡ In this affair, says Mackenzie, p. 36, "our women also did good service, carrying ammunition, match, bread and drink, to our men; and assisted to very good purpose at the bogg-side, in beating off the granadeers with stones, who came so near to our lines."

to those parts of the town most remote from the enemy: by the 15th of the month the garrison was reduced nearly 1000 men.

On that day a fleet of thirty sail was discovered in the Lough, supposed to be sent from England for the relief of the city; but it was at first found impossible to communicate with it, and in order to prevent its arrival, batteries were raised by the enemy, and a strong boom placed across the river, the banks of which were also lined with musketeers. At length, however, a messenger reached Londonderry, bearing advice from Major-Gen. Kirk, in which he informed the besieged of the men, arms, and provision, on board for them, and that he would sail up to their relief as soon as possible. Some further communications were interchanged in July by several ingenious contrivances.

About this time all the iron cannon-shot in the town being expended, the besieged were compelled to make balls of brick, cast over with lead. Towards the end of the month, when the siege became much closer than before, Conrad de Rosen, Marshal-General of the Irish forces, arrived in the enemy's camp, and expressed himself with great fury towards the besieged, threatening them with direful punishments and torments if they did not surrender. On the 28th, or on the 30th, in consequence, partially, of an Irish prophecy, "That a Clancarty should knock at the gates of Derry," Lord Clancarty possessed himself, at the head of a regiment, of part of the town lines, and entered some miners in a low cellar under the half-bastion, in the east-wall. His men were, however, driven back to their main body with considerable loss. On the same day Governor Baker died, greatly lamented by the garrison and inha-

bitants; he was succeeded by Col. Mitchellburn, who had previously filled the office during Baker's illness.

Gen. Hamilton now again offered conditions to the garrison, and De Rosen declared that if his proposals were not complied with, he would have all the Protestants in the neighbouring country, "of their faction," or related to them, robbed, and driven under the walls of the city, where they should perish if not relieved by the besieged. The proposals were however rejected with indignation, and accordingly, on the second of July, some thousands of poor Protestants were driven beneath the walls; upon this the townsmen immediately erected gallows in sight of the enemy's camp, and threatened to hang all their prisoners, if the people were not suffered to return to their homes. The prisoners were permitted to write to Hamilton their General, who replied in a very unfeeling manner, saying, that if they suffered it could not be helped, but that their death should be avenged by that of many thousands. In two days, however, the people were allowed to depart, and the gallows was taken down.

On the 11th, the besieged were again asked whether they would treat for the surrender of the place, and after much parleying and debate, they offered terms to the enemy, who however in their turn refused to accept them. On the 25th a sally was made with the intent of obtaining some of the enemy's cattle; in this respect it was unsuccessful, but above 300 of the enemy were killed.

The gallant defenders of Londonderry were now in the greatest distress for want of provisions, and their numbers were reduced by the 27th of July, to less than 4500.*

On the 28th, a sermon was preached by Mr. Walker, which, according to Mac-

* The following statement from Walker's tract, of the prices of provisions in the town at this time, which was drawn up by a gentleman of the garrison, will show the extremity of distress to which its defenders were reduced.

Horse-flesh sold for	..	.. (per lb.)	1s. 8d.
A quarter of a Dog	..	..	5 6
A Dog's Head	..	..	2 6
A Cat	..	..	4 6
A Rat	..	..	1 0
A Mouse	..	..	0 6
A pound of Greaves	..	..	1 0
— of Tallow	..	..	4 0
— of salted Hides	..	..	1 0
A quart of Horse's blood	..	..	1 0
A Horse-pudding	..	..	0 6
A handful of Sea wreck	..	..	0 2
— of Chickweed	..	..	0 1
A quart of meal when found	..	..	1 0

A small flook [flounder] taken in the river, not to be purchased under the rate a quantity of meal.

kenzie's statement, was of a discouraging tendency, while its author himself says, that in it he encouraged their constancy, by reminding them of several instances of Providence they had received,* &c.

On the 30th, at about an hour after sermon, some ships were observed in the Lough, making towards the city, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy, broke their boom, and arrived for the relief of the garrison, who had reckoned only for two days more life, having but nine lean horses left, with a pint of meal for each man. The enemy fled in the night of the 31st, and soon after, Major-Gen. Kirk was received into the city with great joy and acclamation; an address to the King and Queen was signed by the garrison, and Mr. Walker was appointed by Kirk to bear it to England.

The more we consider the circumstances of this siege, the more extraordinary do they appear; the garrison of Londonderry consisted merely of poor people, who had been frightened from their homes; there were in the city no persons experienced in military affairs, nor any engineers; nor was there a single well-mounted gun in the place. Notwithstanding these and other disadvantages, they successfully endured a siege of 105 days, from a well-appointed army of 20,000 men, of which nearly one half was destroyed before the walls.

Mr. URBAN,

AS there are several mistakes in the account given of the Annesley family, by your Correspondent L. L. B. in the Gentleman's Magazine for June (p. 503), I am induced to send you a correct account of that branch to which your Correspondent refers.

Altham Annesley was the second son of Arthur first Earl of Anglesey, and was created Baron Altham on the 14th of February, 1680, with remainder on failure of his issue to his younger brother. He died in April 1699, leaving one son James-George, who became the second Lord Altham, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle the Rev. Richard Annesley, Dean of Exeter, and third son of

* "In the midst of this extremity, the spirit and courage of the men was so great, that they were often heard to discourse confidently, and with some anger contend whether they should take their *debentures* in *Ireland* or in *France*, when alas! they could not promise themselves twelve hours' life."—Walker, p. 40.

Arthur first Earl of Anglesey. This Richard died on the 19th November, 1701, leaving two sons, Arthur fourth Lord Altham, and Richard, who on his death succeeded to the title of Altham, and on the death of his cousin Arthur Earl of Anglesey, in April 1737, succeeded also to that title.

James Annesley claimed to be the legitimate son of Arthur fourth Lord Altham, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Richard Earl of Anglesey asserted that he was an illegitimate child of a woman named Landy. To decide this question, an ejectment was brought by James Annesley, against Richard Lord of Anglesey, in November 1743, when a verdict was obtained for the plaintiff. This trial was published in London in 1744, and exhibits the grossest perjury either on one side or the other. At the close of the trial Lord Anglesey's Counsel demanded that a writ of error should be received, which was granted. Ultimately the proceedings were removed to the Court of Chancery, and before the cause was decided, James Annesley died without leaving any issue, and Lord Anglesey became the undisputed possessor of the titles and estates of the Annesley family.

Your Correspondent must be incorrect in stating that James Annesley died at the age of 24. On the trial it was given in evidence that he was born in 1715, and consequently must at that time have been 28 years old. I should feel much obliged to your Correspondent if he can give me any account of James Annesley after the trial, particularly as to his marriage, his death, or his burial. I have reason to believe that he died about 1748.

Your Cork correspondent, A. S. is incorrect in his statement that the lands belonging to Lord Bantry formed the subject of the law-suit. The ejectment was brought for lands in the county of Meath; but, had James Annesley succeeded, he would certainly have ultimately recovered the Cork estates, as well as the others belonging to the Annesley family. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Ampton, Suffolk,*
Nov. 10.

TO the first of the biographical notes inserted in p. 495 of your June number, the following may be added concerning that "humble-hearted, loving, honest man," Sir Henry Col-

thorpe, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

He was a junior member of that branch of the Calthorpe family, who by marriage with the sister and heiress of Sir Bartholomew Bacon of Arwerton in the county of Suffolk, Knt. became, in the fifteenth of King Richard II. possessed of the lordship of Cockthorp, in the hundred of North Greenhow, and county of Norfolk; in which parish they continued to reside for many generations; and whose ancestors were seated in the same county from the time of the Norman Conquest, this family being one of the very few of the ancient race of English gentry whose origin may be satisfactorily traced to that period.

Sir Henry was second son of Sir James Calthorpe of Cockthorp aforesaid, Knt. by Barbara his wife, daughter of John Bacon of Hensett, in the county of Suffolk, esq. He was entered of the Middle Temple, and became a lawyer of great eminence, successively Common Serjeant and Recorder of the city of London, Solicitor General to Queen Henrietta Maria, and Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries. He was author of a pamphlet, entitled "Proposals for regulating the Law, to make the same more plain and easy to be understood, and less chargeable and expensive than heretofore;" he also published a useful volume of Reports of Special Cases, collected by himself, touching the several customs and liberties of the City of London.

He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edward Humfrey of Isham, in the county of Northampton, esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of William Whettell of London, gent. and sister of William Whettell of this parish, esq. on whose death in 1628, Sir Henry inherited the Ampton estate, which he afterwards made his country residence.

He received the honour of knighthood, March 8, 1635; and died at his house in Ampton Aug. 1, 1637. His remains were deposited in the chancel of that church, on the north side of which is a handsome mural monument of black and white marble, ornamented with the effigies of himself and lady, with their children; on the summit several shields of arms much defaced, and beneath a long Latin inscription to his memory.

Sir Henry had issue by the above

lady five sons and four daughters, most of whom died in their infancy; James the third son, and two daughters, Dorothy and Henrietta Maria, only survived their father, the former of whom died July 28, 1641; and the latter Nov. 6, 1645. Dame Dorothy, their mother, remarried to Robert Reynolds, esq. She bore Gules, a cross botony Ermine.

James Calthorpe, esq. third and only surviving son, was a minor of about eleven years of age at the time of his father's death; whose custody, wardship, and marriage, the King granted the following January to Dame Dorothy Calthorpe, widow, mother of the ward, Philip Calthorpe of Gressenhall, in Norfolk, esq. and Valentine Pell of Darsingham, in the same county, his uncles. In a schedule annexed to this grant, the property that should descend to the said heir in possession or reversion, is thus particularized:—

"The manor of Ampton with the appurtenances, the advowson and right of patronage of the parish church of Ampton, one capital messuage, where William Whettell late dwelt, in Ampton aforesaid, and all lands, meadows, &c. &c. and held of his Majesty as of his Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.

"The manor of Aldeby, alias Alby, with the rights, members, &c. in the county of Norfolk, and the advowson of the church of Thorpe, near Had-discote Thorpe in the said county, held of his Majesty in chief by knight's service.

"The manor of Cockthorp and the advowson of the church of Cockthorp and Lt. Langham to the same annexed in the same county, held of his Majesty, as of parcel of the possession late of the Bishopric of Norwich, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

"The manor of Snitterly, alias Blakeny, alias Snitterly Calthopes, and the advowson of the same church of Snitterly alias Blakeny, and the free chapel of Glamford to the same church annexed, and the manor of Snitterly, late Asteleyes, alias Hollewell-hall, in the same county, and held of his Majesty, as of the late possessions of the said Bishopric of Norwich, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee.

"The manor of Wyveton, alias Wyveton Staffer, alias Wyveton Duces in the same county, held of his Majesty, of his manor of Greenwich in soccage.

The moiety of the manor of Netherhall, alias Stowes, in the same county, holden of his Majesty in chief by knight's service.

"The manor of Acle, with the advowson of the parish church, and the wood called Aclewood, with divers other messuages, lands, marshes, banks, &c. in Blakeny, Cley, Stifkey, Wyveton, Langham, Cockthorpe, Bynham, Morston, and Wighton, in the county of Norfolk; with the following, situated in the county of Essex.

"The manor of Stanway, alias Stanaway, and the advowson of the parish church, with the chapel of Albright to the same annexed, and the park called Stanaway Park in Gt. and Lt. Stanaway, &c. held of Thomas Lucas as of his manor of Leyden, by fealty and rent; also the reversion after the decease of Dame Mary Crane, widow, of the manor and farm called Bellowes, and other messuages and lands in Gt. and Lt. Stanaway, Capford, Leyden, Gt. and Lt. Birch, and Fordham.

"The reversion after the death of the same person, of two parts in three of the manor of Cockermouth, and of divers lands, &c. to the same belonging, in Dagenham and Barking, also, after the death of Dame Thomazen Swynerton, widow, of fifty acres of meadow and pasture in Stanaway, and two parts in three of the manor of Gt. and Lt. Birch, with messuages, farms, and a corn-mill, situated in the above parishes.

"The manor of Burgh St. Margaret, and certain marshes and divers lands, and free fishings, reputed and known as parcel of the same manor lying in Burgh St. Margaret, Burgh St. Mary, Billockby, Clippeby, Rollesby, Weybride, and Martham, in the county of Norfolk. It is found that Arthur Capell, esq. being seized hereof in fee, he and Elizabeth his wife, by fine and surrender enrolled, dated the 23d of May, the eleventh of Charles I. assure the same to ward's father for life, and after to the said ward's mother for her jointure, and after her decease to the use of the said ward's father, and Arthur Turnor, and theier heirs.

"Also one capital messuage where the ward's father dwelt, in St. Peter's hill, near Paul's Wharf, London, in the parish of St. Peter and Benedict in Paul's Wharf, London; with cer-

tain marshes and channels in Acle, Blakeny, and Cley, held of his Majesty, as of his manor of East Greenwich in soccage."

The Calthorpes anciently bore Ermine, a maunch Gules; but the paternal coat for many ages has been Checky Or and Azure, a fess Ermine.

Some brief notices of the above James Calthorpe, esq. and his descendants, may form the subject of a future communication. A. P.

Mr. URBAN,

THE claim to the Earldom of Waterford by the Earl of Shrewsbury, presents the remarkable case of a noble family assuming, for centuries, a dignity to which it was not entitled, viz. the Earldom of Wexford. By the patent of 1446, granting to the Earl of Shrewsbury the dignity of Earl of Waterford in Ireland, the family has always assumed the titles of Earl of Waterford and *Wexford*. The Peerages say, that these dignities being forfeited by the Act of Absentees, were re-granted in 1661, 13 Charles II. whether by a new patent or how, does not appear. Lord Mountmorres, in his History of the Irish Parliament, alludes to this case, and states that precedence was given to Lord Shrewsbury as Earl of Waterford and Wexford, not by the original patent of 1446, but by the date of the re-grant, and that he was placed after the Earl of Mountrath, the date of whose Earldom was 1661.

The claim of the present Earl of Shrewsbury appears to be to the title of Earl of Waterford only, under the patent of 1446; without reference to the re-grant or patent (if any) of 1661; though, if Mountmorres be correct, the House of Lords of Ireland admitted the Lord Shrewsbury of 1661 to a place in their house, not under the patent of 1447, but under the re-grant of 13 Charles II.

Archdall's edition of Lodge, states that the first Earl of Shrewsbury was Earl of Wexford *by inheritance*; query from whom? and that he was created Earl of Waterford in 1446 (24 Hen. VI.) On the Earl's monument in Shropshire, there is no mention of his Irish titles; but at Rouen in Normandy, where he was buried, it is said there was an inscription in

he was styled Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Wexford, Waterford, and Valence.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 31.

FEW perhaps of your antiquarian readers are ignorant of the old practice on Easter Sunday of presenting coloured Eggs, called *Pasche Eggs*, or *Paste Eggs*.* This custom, like most of those authorised by the Roman Church, is of considerable antiquity, but in England the usage seems at present to be confined to a very few spots in the northern counties. At the commencement of the last century the usage appears to have arrived in Italy at its height, and some curious evidence on the subject is preserved in a MS. volume in the British Museum, (MSS. Add. 5239.) containing drawings of ecclesiastical ornaments used in ceremonials, &c. executed by Francesco Bartoli and others. At fol. 41, is a coloured representation of the interior and exterior of two of these Easter Eggs, which were presented on Easter Day, 1716, to the beautiful young Lady Manfroni by Signor Bernini, who soon after married her. A note is annexed, by which it appears that it was usual to saw the eggs open longitudinally with a very fine instrument made for that purpose, and to remove the whole of the yolk and white. The shell was then carefully cleaned and dried, and lined with gilt paper, adorned with figures of the saints in silk and gold. Two pair of coloured ribbons were afterwards attached to open and shut the egg (in the manner walnuts are made to open by the French women at present); and when finished, they were offered as a souvenir by gallants to their mistresses. But the eggs presented by Signor Bernini were of a superior description. They were painted on the outside with emblematic figures of hearts, initials, &c. and in the inside contained, on a blue and gold ground, four several portraits of the young lady to whom they were given, represented in various attitudes, and playing on different musical instruments. The eggs were then fastened together by crimson ribbons; and when opened, would cause a pretty surprise to the object of his addresses. In the same volume, p. 42,

there are drawings of six of these eggs, painted in various colours after the usage of Rome. A note says, "These on Easter day are carried to church to y^e parish priests, who bless them and sprinkle y^m w: holy water; on y^t day, at dinner, y^e cloth is adorned w: sweet herbs and flowers, and y^e first thing y^t is eat are these blessed eggs; w^e are chiefly painted by y^e nuns of Amelia, a small city about 30 miles from Rome: y^e common sort of these eggs are all of one colour, as yellow, blew, red, or purple, w^e are sold in y^e streets till Ascension day or Whitsuntide. Anno 1716." Ω.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 28.

I ENTERTAIN so deep a respect for the memory of Leland, one of the fathers of English Topography, and I feel it to be of so much importance, that his character should be maintained of what he really was, an accurate observer and a faithful narrator, that I am anxious to take the first opportunity of withdrawing a conjecture which has gone forth to the public respecting a statement in his Itinerary. "And so by woody and corne ground a 1111 mile to Howton or Haulston, wher is a ruinous manor longging, as they saide, to the Tempestes." Conceiving that by Howton, he meant Hooton, now commonly called Hooton-Pagnel, I was led to the further conjecture (South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 142), that he had confounded Tempest with Luterel, the antient lords of Hooton-Pagnel, owing to the circumstance of the two families having given the same figure to their heraldic bearing. But I am now convinced that not Hooton-Pagnel but Houghton, now Great Houghton, is the place intended by him, which more directly than Hooton-Pagnel lay in his way from Saint Oswald's Abbey to Rotherham, and which did, in the time of Leland, belong to the family of Tempest.

Permit me also to take this opportunity of observing that the conjectures in the first volume of that work concerning the age of the keep in the Castle of Coningsborough, receive a very strong confirmation from what I have recently had an opportunity of observing in the ruins of Fountains. No part of those buildings pretends to an antiquity beyond the Conquest; but there is the most exact corre-

* See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* i. 142. Ed. Ellis; and Hone's *Every Day Book*.

spondence between the vaulted roofs and cross arches in some parts of the ruin and those in the chapel of the Coningsborough keep; and that peculiar kind of dovetailing of the stones over the fire-places in the keep, has an exact counterpart in the kitchen at Fountains, so exact that they may well be taken as the work of the same architect.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

AS you did me the honour, some years ago, to insert in your valuable *Miscellany* a few notes of mine relative to the Town and Church of Mitchel Dean in Gloucestershire (see vol. xcii. i. pp. 17, 113,) you will perhaps consider the following notice of some old paintings, lately discovered in the same Church, worth preserving.

Immediately under the roof of the nave, in front of the chancel (the roof of which is considerably lower than the nave), is a large piece of paneled wainscot, which has been for ages covered thickly with whitewash. The workmen, in doing some repairs to the roof of the nave, discovered that there was paint concealed beneath the whitewash, which being mentioned to the Rev. George Cox, the officiating minister of the Church, he with a laudable zeal for the preservation of so interesting a relic of olden times, immediately consulted the churchwarden and some of the principal parishioners, and being promised assistance in the way of a small subscription to defray the expenses, set about carefully removing the whitewash, about the time that I visited Mitchel Dean in the latter end of September last, and I was most happy in contributing my humble assistance in the pious work of restoration.

The wainscot is 19½ feet broad, and 14½ feet high in the centre, the upper part forming about half of a circle, to fit the arched roof above it; it is divided into eight panels or compartments, of which the upper four are occupied by a representation of the Last Judgment. In the centre is seen the Saviour seated on a rainbow, clothed in a crimson robe; or, as the worthy curate suggested, the "vesture dipped in blood" of the Revelation; on each side of his head an angel blowing a long trumpet. On his right is seen the Virgin mother kneeling,

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ing, behind whom is represented the heavenly Jerusalem, in a rich style of Gothic architecture, St. Peter standing at the door with a large golden key, and a crowd of the newly risen applying to him for admittance to the heavenly city. To the left of Christ is the figure of an Apostle or Saint kneeling in the clouds, to correspond with the Virgin Mary on the other side; and below him a representation of the place of torment, under the usual figure of a monster, with an enormous gaping mouth, vomiting flames, and his emissaries are dragging several of the damned into the fiery gulph, with a square linked chain; others are falling in various ways within the compass of the monster's jaws. Below the feet of Christ are two figures rising from their tombs.*

In each of the four lower compartments are represented *two* scenes of the trial, death, and resurrection, of Christ, although no line or mark of division appears to separate the two subjects. On the lower part of the first panel on the right of the painting is represented the Garden of Gethsemane, and Judas betraying Christ; they are of course the two principal figures, and Judas is in the act of stepping up to his Master to give the fatal signal. On one side is St. Peter sheathing the sword, after having beaten down Malchus, who is lying at the bottom with a lantern in his hand; some rude trees, and several figures of soldiers in armour, complete the group. Above this is Christ standing bound in the Judgment hall before Pilate, who, seated on a throne in gorgeous robes faced with ermine, is washing his hands, an attendant standing by and pouring water from an ewer into the basin. In this group are also a great number of attendants, some in full armour, and carrying glaives, and some in civil costume.

In the second compartment, commencing with the upper subject, is represented the figure of Christ seated, bound as before, and blindfold, and two men in civil dress forcing the crown of thorns on his head with

* An ancient painting of the Last Judgment, closely corresponding with this description, was formerly in Eufeld church; and an engraving of it will be seen in our vol. xciii. i. 621.

sticks. Below this Christ is being scourged, with his hands bound to a post; the scourging is inflicted by two men with whips, similar in form to that shown by Strutt, in the hand of an Anglo-Saxon charioteer; and also by Fosbroke in his *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 257. Each whip has three thongs, and one has the thongs loaded with balls of iron; both the men are in the attitude of adding insult to the torture.

In the third division, the upper subject is the descent from the cross, the dead body of Christ nearly naked lying in the arms of a man who has torn the hands from the cross, leaving the nails; the feet are still attached to the foot of the cross, and nearly even with the ground, a peculiarity which I have not seen in any other representation of the Crucifixion. Joseph of Arimathea stands behind, and the two Marys and St. John are looking on weeping. Below this is the entombment of our Saviour; the body is being deposited in a carved sarcophagus, two men and three women standing round.

On the fourth and last panel, the upper scene is the Ascension, and in this are some rude singularities, which often occur in ancient paintings; thus the feet and legs are the only part of the ascending Saviour which is represented, and below him is a large patch of green, with two black foot-marks, representing the spot from which Christ has risen; the Apostles are represented on each side looking up in amazement. Below this is a figure in a crimson robe, holding up the right hand in the attitude of benediction; the two first fingers elevated, and bearing an ornamented cross, with a very long foot, in the left hand, pointing to a man's head, which is apparently issuing from the ground; but the lower part of this division is very indistinct. I apprehend that this is an allegorical allusion to the resurrection of the dead to immortality through the Cross of Christ.

The outline of the figures is bold, and tolerably well executed; their style and general appearance are very similar to those in the tapestry in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry. The upper groups of the several compartments are standing on tessellated pavement, and all the subjects are painted on a ground of green and scarlet alternately. A great deal of the paint,

particularly the green and crimson, is still fresh and brilliant. Great care was taken in removing the whitewash, and I do not think the painting suffered at all in the operation; but the colour has in many parts entirely left the board, and one is inclined to suppose that some overzealous Protestant in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, or one of Cromwell's fanatics, had damaged the painting by scraping it, before it was hidden by the whitewash.

Dr. Meyrick went over from Goodrich Court to see the painting; and after a careful inspection of the dress and armour represented, he pronounced it (as well as the beautiful carved roofs of the two northern aisles,) to be of the time of Edward the Fourth; and the Doctor's unerring judgment is confirmed by the costume represented in some fine engravings of that period in the possession of the Rev. Charles Crawley. My friend Mr. Hooper of Ross, who has contributed mainly to the restoration of this painting, both in a pecuniary way, and by his experience and excellent advice, considers that there has been formerly another set of panels below the present, representing passages of Christ's birth and life, and which formed the back of the rood-loft. This supposition is somewhat strengthened by the appearance of framework descending on one side a little below the present panels, and also an opening in the wall between the nave and the south aisle, nearly opposite to this part, and which was probably the entrance to the rood-loft, but no part of the rood-loft is now remaining, unless the present painting can be considered as a part.

The pulpit is handsomely carved in gothic tracery, and is as old as the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. or the commencement of that of Henry VIII. and stands on a pillar of oak; but this, with the sounding-board, which, though of a later date, (James I.) is handsomely carved, has been for many years disfigured by numerous successive coats of white paint; this has, however, now been removed, and the old oak appears in all its native beauty, "when unadorned, adorned the most." On removing the white paint from the pulpit, it was discovered to have been formerly painted with brilliant colours, the ground being blue, the edges of the panels scarlet, and the buttresses and crocketed pinnacles green.

On the inside of the pulpit door is a

bracket seat of wood for the clergyman, which has apparently been removed from some stall, having on the underside a shield bearing a fess between five cross-crosets, the arms of Beauchamp, which are more correctly repeated with six crosses on some tiles in the floor of one of the seats. I do not find the name connected with this parish in any reference to records; but Ralph de Beauchamp had a grant of the manor of Westbury upon Severn (about four miles distant) in 1216, and the manors of Westbury and Mitchel Dean appear to have been generally held together, (as they are at present); it is therefore, I think, reasonable to suppose that this Beauchamp was a principal contributor to the erection of the church.

W. H. ROSSER.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Nov. 8.*
THE following lines for a *missale*, in Leightonville Priory, Salop, you will probably deem worthy a niche in your museum of antiques. Although I cannot convey to you their effect to the eye, in the "auld Englishe" guise and character, with fine illumined capitals, bedight with gold, and brilliant colours of red, blue, and green, yet I hope and trust the lines, devoid of such ornament, will be approved by your Classic friends. Δ. Π.

For a Missal in Leightonville Priory.

Pietas quò vivit vera?
In ecclesiâ procerâ:
Illius Nomen ibi dictum,
Missale rubet illo pictum,
Psalmodia mille modis fluit,
Et ruit, sicut mare ruit.
Acerris rutilant odores,
Fenestris vitrei colores,
Cœlitum quò movent acta
Ad Templâ sine manû facta.
Hæc Pietatis! Illa verò
Vivit in animo sincero.

Misdeeme not meeke Religion's Home!
In loftie Fane, or Echoinge Dome,
Her Name in pealinge Choire is hearde,
And redde in blazon'd Tome Her Worde.
Her palmie Psalms triumphant rides,
Runge on fulle Organe's rollinge tides.
Her lightes in odoured censers flame,
Through tinctured glasse her Champions
beame.
Where scriptured Scrolls, and glowinge
Bandes
Pointe to The House made withoute handes,

Thoughe thoughtes of Her these gawdes
imparte;

Her Home is in the lowlie Hearte.

J. F. M. D.

ON THE EARLY ANNAIS OF HISTORY,
AND M. NIEBUHR.

Mr. URBAN,

IN burying ourselves in the lore of past ages, we find curioasity sometimes arrested and enchained by discrepancies which are not to be reconciled either to probabilities in the nature of things, or to the general tide of human affairs, but which we are accustomed to receive upon the warrant of historians, whose high antiquity, and whose classical pretensions have perhaps, after all, sometimes furnished their chief credentials. Herodotus and Diodorus the Sicilian are, as all know, the authorities from which the moderns chiefly gather their information concerning the Grecians, Phenicians, Egyptians, and Assyrians. We frequently read the latter of these writers with the conviction that we are treading in the regions of fable; and whilst we know that he often borrows his text from Ctesias the Cnidian, and others equally credulous, we make all due allowances. In the case of the former we are also on our guard; and it has long been proverbial that none but a schoolboy would take *all* his narratives as genuine.

In your number for September, p. 206, I bestowed some animadversions on M. Niebuhr, the alleged renovator of Roman history. These animadversions would in substance occur, perhaps, to a thousand readers; and though learning and the schools are, as befitting the auspices under which their distinguished votary comes forth, high in their eulogies, yet a plain reader will oftener ask himself where are the authorities upon which the German historian builds his narratives; and how comes it that *their* credentials or *their* veracity is to be received as genuine, whilst we reject those of Dionysius and Livy?

That prodigies have crept into the narratives of both these eminent historians, to the debasement of their text, and weakening their authority, no one will doubt. They were both, it must be recollected, bred up in the Pagan mythology of the ancients. Of course their retelling as truth many

miraculous events, concerning which a more philosophic investigator living in Christian times would hesitate, ought not, in the main, to invalidate the authenticity of their narratives. The gibes and innuendoes of the "Foreign Quarterly Review" may, therefore, so far as Dionysius and Livy are concerned, be thought only a meet tributary offering to the manes of Niebuhr, and becoming the editors of a publication, who, on all occasions, are enthusiasts in their devotion at the shrine of German philosophy.

But it has long been allowed that fable, with its ingenious subterfuges and metaphors, hangs alike over the history of the early nations of antiquity; and, without ascending to ages very remote, those, for instance, immediately subsequent to the Flood,—fable, and allegory are beyond all controversy in later periods, mixed up with facts. The learned and ingenious author of "A Dissertation of the Languages and Literature of the Eastern Nations," goes perhaps too far, when he says, "Except the Sacred Writings, what in a word is every species of history a little way beyond 2000 years? mere tradition! and much of it of the most doubtful and improbable complexion: the traditions of pagan priests, whose importance rested upon the invention and propagation of error." But whoever turns over the pages of those who are considered our best authorities, will feel a conviction that the transactions and events of every period more remote than the age of letters in Greece, are involved in very great confusion, and cannot be established on any evidence which a wise man would think himself justified in building. Sir Isaac Newton gives us a "Short Chronicle, from the first memory of things in Europe to the time of Alexander." But the scholar or the critic who uses his understanding in his search after truth, will be free to own that the intelligence is both vague and bald, and his authorities obscure. If the names of kings and great men who lived and reigned, may be in some instances genuine, yet we feel we are here accompanying our great countryman in paths very dissimilar to those of that experiment and certainty which usually form the basis of his investigations. Whoever, likewise, runs through his "Chronology of the First Ages of

Greeks,"—"Of the Egyptian Empire,"—"Of the Assyrian Empire," &c. &c.—will be abundantly aware, amidst the confusion of names and offices which are ascribed to remote antiquity, that uncertainty attends his walk. While we listen to the fabled achievements and benefactions to the sons of men, of Triptolemus, and Prometheus, Bacchus, and Osiris,—for these heroes are often, with many others, blended and associated in the annals of early history as primitive legislators and philanthropists, we often feel a sentiment of incredulity occupying our minds, which goes for the neutralizing that faith which we would fain repose in the narratives of the early ages of the world. We enter likewise with curiosity and interest into the speculations of Bishop Cumberland, the learned translator and commentator of Sanchoniatho, the Phenician historian, as also into all the controversies and recondite critical researches of the learned Author of the "Divine Legation of Moses established,"—but what are the invariable impressions with which we rise from the perusal of these two works? In view of the contradictions and anachronisms which each fancies he has detected in preceding or contemporary authorities, our conviction is peremptory that the chronology and the events of those ages are alike precarious and doubtful. The long critical analysis which Warburton enters into against Sir Isaac Newton, upon the point whether Sesostrius and Osiris be one and the same person, is abundantly a proof of this; and the dates affixed to dynasties or to events aberrate so widely from each other in the centuries which form the wide and ample volume of the earlier part of ancient history, as to impress all who read with the idea that interpolations, figments, and ambiguities, make up a great share of what is delivered as the history of the first nations. The short chronicle of Sanchoniatho, preserved by Eusebius, strongly impresses the reader with the idea that allegory is often employed for truth, and real personages make way for names and symbols, which sometimes in truth have only a place in the ingenious creations of after writers. In examining ancient fragments and commentaries, we are indeed frequently

esssed with the truth of what Ri-

chardson, a writer of judgment and learning, says (part 2, chap. 1, sect. 1, of his "Dissertations,")—"One forms a system, another beats it down; he builds again, a third demolishes. All appeal to their favourite authors. All are decisive and peremptory. *Ipsi et se invicem et se ipsos misere lancinant et refutant.* When chronologers meet with kings which puzzle them, without ceremony they cut them off, or perhaps they turn them upside down; they fashion Assyrians into Babylonians, Persians into Medes; and whilst they find here a hundred years too much, and there a hundred years too little, they dispute with keenness a few months in a prince's reign, who in all probability never reigned at all."

"I am satisfied," says a learned scholiast (I think Dr. Thomas Burnet), "that the chronology of the world is lost, nor will it ever be regained, except by an illumination from heaven." The amazing discrepancies which exist between Archbishop Usher, Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir John Marsham, upon points of ancient chronology, has very long been the subject of remark, for when ancient authorities themselves are so lax in their assumptions, how can it otherwise happen than that the moderns will frequently aberrate.

Manetho Sebennytæ, high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, has left us a fragment preserved by Eusebius, in which the dynasties of the earlier Egyptian ages are dilated on; but, as Stillingfleet has justly observed, gods, heroes, and kings, are so jumbled and confounded that our confidence is shaken and neutralized. "In the kingdom of Sicyon," says Sir Isaac Newton, "chronologers have split Apis, Epathus, or Epopeus into two persons, whom they call the kings Apis and Epopeus, and between them have inserted eleven or twelve feigned names of kings, who did nothing, and thereby they have made its founder Ægialeus three hundred years older than his brother Phoroneus." So vague, disjointed, and obscure, did these traditional points appear to Newton himself, that he declares he "can admit no chronology of things done in Europe above 80 years before Cadmus brought letters into Europe."—"The Europeans," he says, in another place, "had no chronology before

the time of the Persian empire, and whatsoever chronology they have of ancient times hath been framed since by reasoning and conjecture." But Sir Isaac, in ALL his speculations concerning the chronology of the Greeks, does not seem to have borne in mind this, his own allegation, as, when afterwards (from page 132 to page 149, Chronology, &c.) he enters with detailed minuteness into the various and respective lines of Greece, and discourses of Amphion, Niobe, and Pelops, and Periclymenus, and Pthisthenes, and Atreus, and Thyestes, and Ægisthus, and Agamemnon, and Menelaus of the Thebans; and of Egeus and Theseus, of Thespia who had 50 daughters, of Orithyia and Orneus, and Menestheus, and Metionides, and Metion, and Eupalamus, and Dædalus, of the Athenians, with a host of others; what, of course, can we think than that the philosopher had adventured deeply into the mazes of an obscure chronology?

But, as the Author of the "Dissertations" above quoted has remarked, could men of such distinguished learning, industry, and discernment, as Josephus, Eusebius, Syncellus, Petavius, Vossius, Usher, Prideaux, Newton, and Jackson, find themselves so often and so remarkably in opposition, were there not on some of these points a radical error?

It will strike the reader that events about the period of the celebrated emigration of Cadmus and Europa into Greece, are as mystified in point of date as in their precise nature and relative consequences. Sir Isaac Newton discourses most learnedly upon them. But he, it must be observed, only retails the narratives of Herodotus respecting the Curetes, a people who taught the Phœnician arts to the Greeks, like the Magi of India, or the Druids of Britain. The Eleusinia sacra, and the Argonautic expedition, the traditions of the Four Ages, Deucalion's Flood, &c. involve discussions which carry but little of precision and certainty in them. We receive them, with others, not as established truths, but as the traditional tales of ages still more remote.

In fiction and wild allegories, the Egyptians have, always by the most judicious, been esteemed as prone to the last excess to credulity. "In absurd chronologies, ascend

fitted to provoke a smile from the wildest imagination of modern times, of course do not in these ages incur serious regard; for as the learned Author of the "*Origines Sacrae*" has remarked, b. 1, chap. 2, "the Egyptians were a people so unreasonably given to fables, that the wisest action they did was to conceal their religion; and the best offices their gods had was to hold their fingers on their mouths, to command silence to all that came to worship them." Much controversy has been elicited as to the date of the period when the Pastors were expelled from Egypt. This signal event took place, according to the "chronological tables" of Sir John Marsham, in the year of the world 2720, or of the Julian period 3430; according to Archbishop Usher, followed by Bishop Cumberland, in the year 2179, or of the Julian period 2889; by other reckonings it is placed about 1825 years before the birth of Christ, leaving a discrepancy between the respective claimants of about 540 years! Besides the historical authority of Manetho the chief voucher for this event, it seems to hang on the testimony of Ptolemæus Mendesius, an Egyptian priest of reputed, nay, uncommon learning. But scarcely any wise man will embark with confidence or tenacity in a controversy which is so obscure in itself, and so precarious in its date. "The Canaanites who fled from Joshua," says Sir Isaac Newton, "retired in great numbers into Egypt, and there conquered Timæus, Thamus, or Thammuz, King of the Lower Egypt. They fed on flesh, and sacrificed men after the manner of the Phœnicians, and were called shepherds by the Egyptians, who lived only on the fruits of the earth, and abominated flesh eaters." But the Canaanites who fled before the Israelites under Joshua, were not expelled, according to the Scriptural chronology, until about 1500 years before Christ, and upon every hypothesis therefore a vast discrepancy appears.

The truth is, Manetho's chronology does not appear to be depended on; and if we admit some degree of probability to attach to his account of the Argive æra, and Apis the third of that line, and the reigns of Amenophis, the son of the Pharaoh (Sesostris) who pursued the Israelites, and Ra-

meses, yet we at the same time must be free to admit that the narratives of their lives and achievements come with such a doubtful claim upon our credit, that we are almost sometimes tempted to wonder that such men as Usher, Cumberland, and Newton, could so strenuously have pleaded for their specific hypotheses.

Except the Scripture chronology, which comes down to us upon the testimony of our inspired historian, the chronology of mankind, that is, of heathen nations, seems, until the epoch of the positive age of letters in Greece, to be involved in doubt and mystery. And Dr. Burnet certainly had reason, when he avowed his conviction that its true light, so far as it could illumine and instruct posterity, was lost to mankind. For to say nothing of Sanchoniatho, the fablings of Manetho, and Ctesias, and Diodorus himself, who in his accounts of the first periods only hands down the traditions of earlier writers, manifest sometimes an incongruity calculated to arrest and startle the sober reason of chronologers.

In our justification we shall adduce, as a specimen of this, a passage from Richardson's 4th "*Dissertation*" upon the subject of Semiramis. "Queen Semiramis," says he, "according to Ctesias, lived about 2280 years before Christ. Helvicus says 2248; Syncellus 2177; Petavius 2060; Eusebius 1984; Dr. Jackson 1964; Archbishop Usher 1215; Philobibulus (from Sanchoniatho) 1200; Sir Isaac Newton 760; Herodotus 713; and D'Herbelot, supposing her to have been the Persian Queen Homai, grandmother to Darab II. (Darius Codomanus), brings her down within four hundred years of our æra. Diodorus, Strabo, Suidas, Arrian, and others, differ also in various degrees: whilst the actions they ascribe to her are as monstrous and impossible as the disagreement of their respective æras." When an historical fact (and this is not an isolated one) comes down to us with such a latitude of opinion, who shall direct or fix our belief? Diodorus tells us that the first generation of men in Egypt, contemplating the beauty of the superior world, and admiring with astonishment the frame and order of the universe, supposed there were two chief Gods that were eternal, that is to say, the Sun and Moon, the

first of which they called Osiris, and the other Isis. These, according to the early fablings of these periods, were the great patrons and instructors of mankind. They, with many others whose names are duly enrolled in the niche which credulity has assigned them in the temple of historic fame, thickly blend and intersperse the annals of profane writers concerning the first 1000 years after the Flood. By the heroism and philanthropic deeds of Prometheus, Triptolemus, and Hermes, imagination is amused, and fancy, in her classical moments, wishes such amiable pictures to be true. But what mind with a spark of reason does not see that the early period of Grecian and Egyptian history, as depicted alike by Sanchoniatho, Diodorus, and Manetho, are poetical legends, and scarcely any thing more. Ovid, and other agreeable rhapsodists of a classical literature, have also embodied their genius in these beautiful delineations; and the whole system, as adorned and illustrated by their pens, has descended to modern ages, if not strictly as history and philosophy, yet as having a certain warrant of authority, which in part at least established its credentials. If Sanchoniatho, however, has been pronounced as striking, in his account of the origin of things, at direct atheism, Diodorus must be acknowledged, in his accounts, to be equally wild and ridiculous. Both of them fable in the vague aberrations of childlike infancy concerning things which their reason might, with a little exercise, have pronounced absurd.

Such has it long appeared to the chronologist and the student. But to revert again to the German historian, with a notice of whom these remarks commenced, M. Niebuhr has neglected the teeming and various sources of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, whose ample boundaries still admit of

the elucidations of recondite research, to renovate with a sweeping hand the alleged delinquencies of Livy and Dionysius. After all, these eminent historians have not given any great proof that their credulity often got the better of their judgment. But the marvels they occasionally narrate, while it must be recollected that as believers in mythology, it ought not to brand them with the stigma of being over-credulous, so in all fairness it should not impugn the circumstantial character of the historical facts they bring down to us. Having relation to M. Niebuhr's work, the question will eternally recur to the student who wishes as much as M. Niebuhr himself to separate truth from error,—that as Dionysius, and Livy, and Polybius, and Tacitus, had facilities which are now for ever shut to the modern historian, of examining and collating the earlier narratives of those who went before them, so they are beyond controversy the writers on whom we should chiefly build our faith. In treading the doubtful regions of early classical antiquity, we find our way strewn thickly with allurements, in which, though imagination delights to aberrate, yet judgment fears to enter. M. Niebuhr—neglecting the accumulated ages which preceded the acknowledged æra of historical truth in Greece, which still offer to the scholar ample scope for commentary,—has, we repeat, unfortunately for those who have hitherto extended credit to those eminent historians, stumbled upon Dionysius and Livy, and has found them, alas! for the honour of Rome! full of errors, and teeming with credulity. But every scholar, and every enlightened thinker, in his search after truth, will see that he has not mainly established his points to the satisfaction of his readers and posterity.

Melksham, Oct. 14.

E. P.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct. 26.*

I REJOICE that your venerable Repository again invites contributions of Classical and Biblical criticism, especially the latter, because the more liberally that the phraseology of the holy Scriptures is investigated and illustrated, the sooner will superstition

and false theology vanish, and the native beauty of the divine truths which they record, be cleared from the gloom of ages.

The interesting passage on which I offer some remarks, has been often alleged to inforce the importance and honourableness of ingenuou

searching for religious truth; and this idea, though not really founded on the text, may well serve as an apology for my examining "whether these things be so." It has been said, by commentators and preachers of every description, that the Apostle Paul, when forced to flee from Thessalonica because of the persecuting Jews, went to Beræa, and preached there with great success, converting many to Christianity, and that "the historian Luke has given an honourable character to the Beræans" (T. H. Horne) for the candour that they manifested under his preaching. The passage is in the Acts of the Apostles, xvii. 10—13; whereon I observe in general that the said honourable character is *not* to be understood of the people at Beræa, but of those at Thessalonica.

1. The only express mention of Beræa, is, that Paul and Silas (or Sylvanus), "coming thither, went into the synagogue of the Jews" there; and that when the Jews who had driven them away from Thessalonica heard where they were, and what Paul was doing, they followed and raised tumults at Beræa (which seems to have been fifty or sixty miles distant), and dislodged him thence also.

2. The antecedent to the words οὗτοι δέ, which introduce the commendation (v. 11), must be either *Ιουδαίων* (the Jews of Beræa), according to Beza, or *οἱ ἀδελφοί* (the Thessalonian believers), which latter will be hereafter shown to be the more probable antecedent.

3. The meaning of the word *ευγενέστεροι* has been much disputed in this place. Erasmus translated it *summo loco natos inter eos qui erant Thessalonica*, yet was more inclined to think that the *generositas* consisted in the moral qualities of the mind, and not in the civil condition of those persons. Grotius has declared the same opinion in a long incoherent note, and the same has been held to the present time: beside him none other commentator among the *Critici Sacri* has attempted a just illustration of the word. The classical quotations that have been cited by various modern writers in support of this opinion, are little to the purpose; because there is not an appearance of metaphor in the word, nor any just reason for considering its meaning different from what it has in Luc.

xix. 22, *ἄνθρωπος τις ευγενής*, ("a certain nobleman,") and I Cor. i. 26, *οὐ πολλοὶ δυνατοί, οὐ πολλοὶ ευγενεῖς*, "not many mighty, not many noble."

4. The phrase *ευγενέστεροι τῶν ἐν Θεσσαλονικῇ*, is rendered in our version, *More noble than those in Thessalonica*, but in the Latin Vulgate *Hi autem erant nobiliores eorum qui sunt Thessalonica*. The latter contains a literal translation of the comparative used superlatively, a Græcism, of which instances may be found in some of the Latin classics, and frequently in the Latin writers of the middle ages. The ambiguity of the sentence consists chiefly in the meaning of this adjective, to which, as it seems that its primitive meaning belongs in this place, the genitive case following must be considered as governed by it, not as a comparative (*generosiores illis*), but as a partitive (*generosiores eorum vel ex illis*.) In this rendering, it is true that the Latin Vulgate stands alone in the Polyglots; nevertheless it must be confessed that the chief importance and authority of this antient version consists in the correct renderings that it affords in doubtful phrases and idioms.

5. There is a various reading of the Greek, not authenticated by numerous or very antient copies, yet existing in some good printed editions, which tends considerably to establish this understanding of the phrase—*ευγενέστεροι* [τῶν ἄλλων] τῶν ἐν Θ. The sentence thus interpolated, must be rendered—*more noble than the others in Thessalonica*, and at least proves that by some *Greeks* it was understood as relating to *some*, not to *all*, of the Thessalonians.

6. *Οὕτως*, a word usually translated in our version *the which* (and beautifully so), is here rendered *in that*, for the purpose of supporting that construction of the sentence whereby the *το ευγενεῖς* of those persons is made to consist in candour and ingenuousness; though the same word that expresses this nobleness, has been used by the same writer (Luke) in its primitive sense, in the only other place of his writings in which it is found.

7. The historian, having narrated the uproar at Thessalonica, and the escape of the Apostles to Beræa, after simply mentioning their arrival thither, and going into the Jews' synagogue, returns to the charac-

ter of the believers at the place which they had left. These (says he), the brethren, *οἱ ἀδελφοί*, were none of the "lewd fellows of the baser sort" who made the uproar (*τῶν ἀγοραίων*), men that did nothing else but loiter in the market-place, but were among the most respectable of the townsmen, both Jews and Greeks. Indeed, the description of these persons in ver. 12 agrees remarkably with that in ver. 2, where it is said that beside Jews, a great multitude of devout (or worshipping or proselyte) Greeks, and not few of the *chief women*, consorted with Paul and Silas. The *γυναῖκες πρωταὶ* in the one place, are evidently the same as the *ἐλληνίδες γυναῖκες αἱ εὐσχημονες* in the other.

8. The application of this honourable testimonial to the Thessalonians, perfectly agrees with the historian's account of the manner in which the Apostle taught the Christian doctrines in their town:—he went into the Jews' synagogue three successive Sabbaths, and "*reasoned with them out of the Scriptures*, opening and alleging [or teaching and proving thereby] that Christ must needs have suffered and arisen again from the dead." The consequence of this prudent and excellent instruction, was, that "they received the word with all readiness of mind, and *searched the Scriptures* daily whether those things were so." (ver. 2, 3, 11.)

9. It agrees also with the commendations of their sincerity and affection recorded by the Apostle himself in his epistles to the Thessalonians, where he mentions his planting of Christianity among them; and it is remarkable that neither in those Epistles nor in any other part of the New Testament, is there any other mention of the *Bereans* beside what is here made (namely, that Paul *went into their synagogue*), which it would be very reasonable to expect (if not an epistle written to them), if the Gospel had been received there so heartily and extensively as it is usually imagined.*

The passage most in question is

* It should not be forgotten, however, that among Paul's companions named in Acts xx. 4, are *Συντρος*, *Ερποςιος*, and two brethren of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus.

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printed within parentheses in Robert Stephens-es magnificent edition (1550, folio); it should constitute a separate paragraph, and be translated thus:

"Now these were the most nobly-born that [were] in Thessalonica, who received the [Apostles'] word with very ready mind, every day examining the Scriptures [that they might know] if these things were so: and therefore many of them believed, both [of] the well-bred Greek women, and [of] men not few." ver. 11, 12.

While calling the attention of your readers to these remarks, permit me to suggest (in reference to your Correspondent in February, p. 122-3), that the word *καμιλος* may be only a variation of the orthography of *καμηλος*, by an error of speaking and writing frequent in the middle ages, wherein *ωρα* was substituted for *ηρα*; as it may be seen in many surnames, and in the transition of Greek words into Latin, thus, *Theodoritus*, *Agapitus*, *paraclitus*. My present opinion (contrary to what I held some years ago) is, that the proverbial phrase originated in seeing the vain attempts of a *camel* to pass through a gap in a wall or tent, through which his narrow head and long neck could be easily thrust; and that the idea of a *cable* is a fictitious emendation made in later times, which has been much encouraged in this country, because of the similarity of the words *camel* and *cable* in our own language.

Yours, &c.

ΜΕΛΛΑΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Russell-street,*
Nov. 4.

IN case of a new edition of the "Curiosities of Literature," a long and laughable chapter might be added on the blunders of *translators*,—not such as are the effect of carelessness or accidental slips of the pen (of which a plentiful harvest might be gleaned), but such as proceed from downright ignorance of the language they attempt to translate. Many notorious examples will, I have no doubt, suggest themselves to the memory of your readers, but few, it is presumed, will be found to equal the absurdity of one or two I have had occasion to notice, and which I offer to your Magazine, more for the sake of amusement

than of criticism. The first passage I shall produce, occurs among the writings of the learned Isaac Barrow, in his *Oratio Præfatoria in Schola Publica Mathematica*, Mart. 14, 1664.* After telling his auditors to give their attention to something of a surprising nature he had to impart, he thus proceeds: "Affulsit nuper: quidnam inquietis? an dirus Cometes funestorum casuum prænuncius, cujusmodi plusculus indies (vel invito cælo) fanaticorum capitum distorta contuetur acies? imò novum, at beneficium sydus, vero pariter ac fausto jubare scintillans," &c. p. 78.

This paragraph, the sense of which is clear enough to the merest school-boy, is thus rendered by the Rev. John Kirkby, of Egremound in Cumberland,† and for the sake of perspicuity I will contrast the version textually with the original, printing the former in italics. "Affulsit nuper, *Fortune has smiled of late*; (!) quidnam inquietis? *Why are ye disquieted?* (!!) an dirus Cometes, *Do we gaze upon the dire comet?* (!!!) funestorum casuum prænuncius cujusmodi plusculos indies, *that now shows itself as the harbinger of the mischances that daily increase upon us,* (!!!!) (vel invito cælo) fanaticorum capitum distorta contuetur acies? *or upon the armies of fanatics bent against the will of Heaven?* (!!!!) imò novum, &c. *Rather let us turn our eyes upon a new but beneficial star,* &c.

This is sufficiently *rich*; but, perhaps, it is equalled by another instance of gross error in a magnificent looking volume, viz. "The Architecture of Vitruvius, by W. Newton, architect," folio, Lond. 1771. In the original, the author is speaking of the means employed by Dinocrates to obtain a favourable reception from Alexander, as follows:

"Itaque Dinocrates ab iis se existimans illud, ab se petit præsidium. Fuerat enim amplissima statura, facie grata, forma dignitateque summa. His igitur nature muneribus confidens, vestimenta posuit in hospitio, et oleo corpus perunxit, caputque coronavit populea fronde, lævum humerum pelle leonina texit, dextraque clavam tenens, necesse contra tribunal Regis jus dicentis."‡

* Opuscula, vol. iv. fol. Lond. 1687.

† Mathematical Lectures, by Isaac Barrow, D.D. translated by, &c. 8vo, Lond. 1734.

‡ Vitruvius, Præf. lib. 2, p. 17. Ed. Amst. 1649, fol.

It would appear almost impossible to stumble at so simple a description, yet hear the translator:

"Dinocrates, therefore, suspecting that he was derided, sought the remedy from himself. He was very large of stature, had an agreeable countenance, and a dignity in his form and deportment. Trusting to these gifts of nature, (vestimenta posuit in hospitio,) *he clothed himself in the habit of an host* (!!!) § anointed his body with oil, crowned his head with boughs of poplar, put a lion's skin over his left shoulder, (dextraque clavam tenens), *and holding one of the claws in his right hand* (!!!) approached the tribunal where the King was administering justice."

Had a boy, even of the fourth form at a public school, brought up such an exercise to his master, how handsomely he would have smarted for it!

I have thus, Mr. Urban, shown you how a Clergyman and an Architect can translate Latin, and shall conclude with a specimen of a Soldier's abilities in that way, who certainly bids fair to surpass his rivals. The work I allude to is entitled "Travels in the East. By Capt. J.G. Alexander, K.L.S. M.R.A. S.C.M. S.A.E. and M.G.S." 8vo, Lond. 1830. The writer, most unfortunately, devotes a chapter to *antiquities*, and a precious sample it is of modern book-making and *learning*. He sees somewhere or other, "the tombstone of a Roman trumpeter," nay, he even makes him "a renowned" (!) personage, in his profession. Prefixed, of course, are the letters D.M. which mysterious characters our military author finds out to be *DIS MANIBVS*, and he accordingly sapiently translates them:

"IN THE HANDS OF THE GODS" ! ! ! ! !

This, I think, is the acme of ignorance! The indignant ghosts of Vitruvius and Barrow might witness the blunders of their translators with a smile of contempt; but it is surprising that the enraged shade of the Roman trumpeter, on beholding so great a desecration of his funereal inscription, did not blow such a blast in the

§ This reminds us of an inscription now or very lately to be seen in the church at Calais. Among the several poor-boxes distributed about that edifice, is a "Trône pour les pauvres hôpitaux;" which, for the advantage of the English visitor, is (on the same board) thus translated, "Trunk for the poor horse" DIT.

captain's ears, as to deter him from ever again venturing on the explanation of any thing so completely beyond his reach.

Should these few examples suit you I have some others of a similar nature to produce on another occasion.

Yours, &c. FLAGELLATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

THE question of the Classical pronunciation is interminable: I send you a few scraps on the subject. It is of importance to have all these things compressed into small compass. Is the foreign pronunciation nearer the original than our own? The modern French (mis-)pronunciation none can defend: that pronunciation which cuts Titus Livius down to Tite Live, can but ill express the stately march of the Roman tongue, that language which was formed for empire. The Italians, probably, come nearest the Latin pronunciation. The Roman pedlar said "*Caunias*," and he was misunderstood to say, "*cave ne ens*," as Crassus left the city on his ill-starred expedition: the Italians, in saying "*ciavo*," pronounce it "*tchouw*," almost entirely sinking the *v*.

The modern Greeks may be supposed to retain, in a great measure, the ancient tone and accent. Most nations read the Classics as if in their own tongue, with the same accent, &c. Two schools were founded by Reuchlin and by Erasmus, each of which has its followers in Germany and England. Reuchlin's comes near to the modern Greek.

A. Eng. *a*.

B. between *b* and *v*, perhaps a guttural, *bh*. The Latins interchanged it with *v*. Servius, *Σερβιος*. Dorians change for *φ*.

G. *g*, not guttural; as, Caius, *Γαιος*.

Δ. like our *dh*, but weak; door, *δύρα*.

E. *e* (short).

Z. *z*, soft sound of *s* (or *sd*) as in French *aïse*, or our *Muse*; and not, as is usual at Cambridge, like *dz*, as *αζω*, *adzo*.—The Dorians say *ζυκρον* for *σικρον*, assimilating the *σ* and *ζ*.

H. *ā* in *ale*, according to Er. or *ē* in *eat*, R. This the Romans render by long *e*, as *Σειληνος*, Silenus, and the contrary. Doric *a* for *η*, and *εε* for *η*, is nearer related to *e* (*ale*), than to *i* (*eat*).

Θ. *th*.

I. *e*, as in *eat*, like the French *i*; bene, *bien*.

K. *k*, Cicero, *Κικερων*. The Lat. *c* is our *k*, as *audacter* for *audaciter* shows.

Λ. *l*.

Μ. *m*.

Ν. *n*.

Ξ. *x*.

Ο. *o*.

Π. *p*.

Ρ. *r*.

Σ. *s*.

T. *t*, nearly *d*, as *set* for *sed*, and our *wept* for *weaped*.

Υ. *u*, like Latin *y*, as *κυκνος*, cyncus.

Φ. *f*, or *ph*.

Χ. *ch*, guttural still in Greece.

Ψ. *ps*, as *ipse*.

Ω. *ω* long.

αι. *ay*, Reuchlin *a*, in *all*. Equivalent to Lat. *ae*, *Μουσαι*, musæ. Callimachus makes *ἔχει* answer to *ναίχι*.

ει. *ei*, *ελθειν*, *ελθην*. Reuch. Eng. *ē*. Lat. *e* long as *Medea*, or *i* as *εικών*, *icon*. The sound of the *i* should predominate.

ευ. *ηv*, *ey*, as in *eye*. The modern Greeks say *Othisefs* for *Ὀδυσσευς*, which is too inharmonious for the Greeks, and it is clearly a diphthong, from the Latin usage, which lengthens the vowel before *u*.

οι. *oe*, R. *e* Eng. It used to be sounded like *i*. It was urged by Cheke in reply to Bp. Gardiner, that there would be thus no distinction between *λοιμος* and *λιμος*. Thucyd. ii. 54; Hesiod. *Epy*. i. 241.

ου. *av*, *ou*, as in *out*. Aristophanes expresses by it the barking of a dog. Vesp. 903. Reuch. *af*. Erasm. *ou*.

σχ. *sk*.

Each vowel should possess its distinct sound. Every diphthong, as composed of two, should have the sound of both, but that of the principal one should predominate. It is usual in pronouncing a short vowel to take the next following consonant with it. This is a very useful plan for fixing the quantities of the short vowels in the memory. In the middle ages *quis* was pronounced *kis*, *kæ*, *kod*. The alteration of this to *quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, was the subject of a complaint made to the Parliament of Paris. Till we know more of the etymology of the Classic languages, and of the original languages of Italy, we shall vainly try to fix any rules of pronunciation.

Yours, &c.

MATTHEWS.

Versiculi in Felin dilectam, durante morbo gravi, compositi, cum nihil potius agere potuerim. 12 calend. Mart. 1800.

[Composed by that eminent scholar Jacob Bryant, at the age of eighty-five.]

CARA* Miauline, virgo pulcherrima, salve,
Seu Felis gaudes nomine, sive Cati:
Huc ades, et domino profer solatia, nam tu
Mille vafas artes, ludicra mille, tenes.
Quis formam egregiam referat, vultumque
venustum,
Ornatamque pilo multicolore cutem?
Lubrica nunc flectis lento sinuamine corpus,
Albeutes aperis nunc speciosa sinus.
Si pluma incerto volitet, vel chartula, vento,
Festivo accurrens ludis inepta pede.
Nunc caudam insequeris, refugisque, ite-
rumque lacessis,
Et saltu inveheris, circuituque vago.
Quicquid agis, mire componit gratia euntem;
Et veluti ad numeros membra decora
moves: [lictis,
Mox subito tranquilla sedes, nugisque re-
Connives pulchris cœsia luminibus.
Divino atque alto veluti devincta sopore,
Egregie speciem jam meditantis habes.
Ergo ubi te immotam video curisque sepul-
tam,
Magnum aliquid vasta volvere mente reor.
Tres animas Mater tribuit Ferroniæ nato;
Verum animas perhibent tecum habitare
novem. [onis,
Crediderim has inter mentem superesse Cat-
at quam in se sensit magnus inesse Plato.
Vultum adeo sapientis habes; studioque pro-
fundo
Immersa, ad cœlum lumina fixa tenes,
Huc te olim Parca ducent; sedemque bea-
tam
Post obitum nonum Cypria Diva dabit.
Sancta tuos proavos coluit † Memphitica
proles,
Et patrios inter constituere Deos:
Quin Aviam, mira notam gravitate, Gri-
malkia
Dicitur in cœlum transposuisse Venus.
Hic Jovis in gremio dormit, Junonis et
ulnis,
Et Pallas placidâ mulcet amica manu.
Tuque aderis matura, ubi rite expleveris an-
nos:
Cumque datur Superos inter habere locum;

* Miauline. Vox a nativo Felis sono de-
prompta, et quæ etiam apud Cervantes oc-
currit. I did not know that the name was
at all common, till I read, some weeks ago,
a passage from the papers at Paris, that
Miauline and nineteen kittens were to per-
form cotillions and other dances.

† — cui tres animas Ferronia mater,
Horrendum dictu, dederat.—Æn. viii. 563.

‡ The people of Memphis, and the Egyp-
tians in general, worshipped cats; or at least
held them sacred.

Nil metuas: non te lædet Jovis armiger ulla:
Non § Canis afficiet, dira vel hydra mala.
Sia metus inciderit, Veneris sub veste pu-
dica

(Si Dea non nuda est) tuta latere potes.
Cœlestes etiam mures venabere passim,
Quos alit innumeros sacra || Cloaca Jovis.
Privatam hanc sedem Divæ cum mane fre-
quentant,
Certatim ante oculos ludere mille vident.
Præda tibi hi fient omnes: non audent
unum.

Scopa ¶ Cloacinae, muscipulaeque doli.
Heus, aliquis dicet, quis credat in æthere
mures?

Non ego, si summus Jupiter auctor ait.
Attamen in Sphæra videas Leporemque Le-
pumque, [Bovem.
Et Volucem et Pisces, cumque Leone
Improbe, quid prohibet Mures existere
ibidem?

Et, si sint Mures, quid vetat esse Catum?

*Translation: a little varied from the
original, particularly at the close.*

HAIL, Miaulina, tell me, dearest dear!
Does Cat or Pussy more delight thine ear?
Ah, scramble not too rashly up the wall,
Ah, tempt not from the roof a cruel fall;
But mount the sofa, creep behind my head,
Frisk on the carpet, gambol on the bed,
And sooth thy master's megrims; for with
thee

Dwell thousand wiles, and pranks of jollity.
How shall I sing thy face beyond compare,
Thy lovely shape, and many-colour'd hair?
What melting languor in thy wanton ease!
How was that snowy bosom formed to please!
How light at cork or feather dost thou run,
Tossing and battling it in ceaseless fun;
What flight, what chasing, what elastic
bound,

Coursing thy tail around, around, around.
Grace is in all thy steps, that float along
As if attuned to Pædian song;
Till now ablution's weightier cares engage
Thy tongue, thy paw, in operation sage;
Or into trance of calm thy trifling dies,
Thy limbs are folded, closed thy radiant eyes.
Insensible art thou to sight or sound,
Sinking from thought to thought, a vast
profound!

And, ah, what awful reveries may roll
In silence, through that much-revolving
soul!

Three lives were thine, Ferronian Herilus,
To thee report attributes nine, my Puss.

§ Canis Sirius.

|| Cloaca sive latrina ubi Jupiter omnibus
fangebatur officiis: ubi etiam vota et preces
Mundi inferioris accipiebat, et signata per
foramina demittebat.—Vide Icaro-Menip-
pum Luciani.

¶ Cloacina, Nympha cœlestis et cœli-
cola, quæ Jovis Cloacam verbebat, et sordi-
bus purgabat. — tritina et sua-
vissima.

Cato's, methinks, (for one) survives in thee,
Or Plato's, lost in gulf of mystery;
Deep-musing on the ground are fixed so fast
Those eyes, or heaven-commerce upward
cast.

Where all thy lives the Parcs shall enshrine,
When time and chance have captured all the
nine.

There shalt thou gaze upon Minerva's
charms,

Or couch imparadised in Juno's arms;
And oft, if startled, or inclined to sleep,
Beneath the farthingale of Venus creep.
Once when Scarlatti* searched his labouring
mind,

Some curious theme and counterpoint to find
In harmony and melody combined,
Apollo's inspiration bade thee leap,
With wanton paws the clavichord to sweep;
O'er flats and sharps the master heard thee
run, [done;"]

Caught the motivo, cried "'Tis done, 'tis
Arranged it, noted it, the Cat-Fugue bound
In chains of following and retreating sound,
And bade the tuneful artifice proclaim
To late posterity Grimalkin's name.

A mortal thus erewhile thou didst inspire;
Thy pupils now shall be the Aonian quire;
And never-ending joy shall glide away,
In toilet, banquet, sleep, in study, chase,
and play. C. H.

A new Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon from the original Hebrew, with explanatory Notes, by William French, D.D. Master of Jesus College, and Prebendary of Ely, and the Rev. George Skinner, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo.

IN our notices of the preceding performance of these gentlemen on the Psalms (in our numbers for February and April last), we detailed the *plan* pursued by them in forming their translation, and gave our decided attestation to the judgment with which it was formed, and the ability with which it was executed. The present Translation of the Proverbs is formed on the very same principles, as regards the process adopted to ascertain the true sense of the Hebrew text, and the means employed to furnish the proofs or illustrations of that sense, as contained in the *Annotations*. In their Preface, the learned Translators have ably treated "on the *general form* of the writings, in which the precepts of the inspired son of David have been transmitted to posterity." From these valuable remarks we may be allowed to extract so much as to afford our

* The well-known story of Domenico Scarlatti's "Cat-Fugue."

readers a general idea of the structure of these proverbial sayings:

"The reader of the Proverbs must not expect to find in them any long train of reasoning tending to the establishment of some important moral truth. He will look in vain for that precise and logical arrangement which gradually carries the mind forward towards any proposed object, and at length, by accumulated evidence, produces conviction. The sacred writer has adopted a different course. Modelling his precepts upon examples, furnished by the highest antiquity, he has displayed the depths of his divine wisdom in separate sententious maxims, which comprise in a few authoritative words the results, and merely the results, of his own reflections and experience. Upon a nearer examination of the structure of the Proverbs, it appears not only that each maxim is contained in a single brief sentence, but also that each sentence usually consists of two members, similarly constructed. Between these members, moreover, there is frequently found a distinct *opposition*, and in every such case they are connected with each other by the word 'but.' In many instances, no such *direct* opposition is actually *expressed*, but the reader is left to discover it by his own sagacity, as xii. 15. Besides the two classes of Proverbs which have just been noticed, there are others between the component members of which no opposition whatever is expressed, or indeed intended: the second member of the sentence being introduced solely for the purpose of explanation, and to give intensity and point to the maxim inculcated. See xiv. 9, and xi. 25. Instances also are frequently met with, in which the language is *comparative*, the particle of comparison being in the original sometimes expressed and sometimes understood, as xi. 16, x. 26."

After these remarks on the ordinary form of the Proverbs, are subjoined some valuable notices as to the interesting subject of inquiry, the *origin* of this species of composition, and the *principal advantages* which the writers proposed to themselves. As respects the *former*, it is shown that

"The first principles of Proverbial composition are to be traced to the constitution of human nature; and that the Proverbs were originally intended for persons living in a simple state of society, to whom they formed a kind of *picture-writing*, addressing itself most powerfully to the senses, which, in the infancy of civilization, were the principal medium whereby knowledge was communicated.

"This lively and animated mode of delivering moral truths, which has thus been traced to the earliest times, and was

dictated, as it appears, in some measure by necessity, has retained its hold, as a valuable medium of instruction, upon the respect and admiration of mankind, in every succeeding age, and through every gradation of intellectual improvement. Its delightful simplicity—its musical cadence—its vivid colouring and imagery—its concentrated power—continued to engage and rivet the attention, far more than the systematic and argumentative methods of teaching, to which in later periods, philosophy has had recourse."

In order, it should seem, to avoid being here (as in the case of the Psalms) misunderstood by certain persons, when investing this or any other book of Scripture, with the character of *poetical* compositions, the learned translators fully explain their meaning by observing, that

"This designation, when applied either to the Proverbs, or to any other books of Scripture, the style of which is sententious, must be used only in a *qualified* sense. These sacred books undoubtedly contain very many of the elements of poetry; and therefore may with propriety be called poetical, without diminishing that reverence with which they justly claim to be regarded, or detracting, in the slightest degree, from their divine authority."

Our limits will only permit us to insert one other (but a most valuable one) of these prefatory remarks:

"As a principle of interpreting the meaning of the Proverbs, it ought to be especially borne in mind that they are *general* truths. Their brevity, an essential ingredient in their composition, precludes them from comprehending any great variety of circumstances; and, in particular cases, the omission of circumstances is frequently of such consequence as materially to affect, not the truth, indeed, but the application of the precepts delivered."

We would observe that the *supplying* of such circumstances, so necessary to direct the proper application of the precepts inculcated, is rarely to be expected from "the care and attention of the reader," but must generally be sought for from the scientific and practised skill of the *annotator*, and will, in all important cases, be *found* furnished in the brief, but masterly explanatory notes subjoined to the present Translation.

Perhaps there is not a book of the Old Testament which more needs an improved vernacular translation than the *Proverbs*. Our authorised version *is in this book, from whatever cause,*

inferior to its general character on the Old Testament. And no wonder; since the book, short as it is, presents a multiplicity of passages which have baffled the attempts of the most eminent Hebraists (Hunt, Schultens, and Rosenmüller,) to *determine* the *exact* sense, and the extent of the application. Indeed, any one who, unused to the study of the Old Testament, and ignorant of its original language, should endeavour to learn the probable sense of any portion of this book that might strike him as obscure, would be perfectly amazed, on consulting the ancient and modern versions, and the commentators, to find diversities so marvellous as scarcely to be paralleled even in the prophetic books of the Old Testament, which are usually accounted more difficult than the Proverbs. This is chiefly to be attributed to the extreme brevity of the style, the peculiar character of the composition, &c. which points are touched on briefly but ably, by the learned authors in their Preface. It is indeed not to be expected that *all* the difficulties should be cleared away in the *present* work. *Much* must, after all, be left to be done in the volume of Critical and Philological Notes, with which the learned Translators propose to follow up the present work, as in the case of the Psalms. By referring to what we said in our review of their Translation of the Psalms, (see vol.) on the endowments indispensable to enable any one to accomplish what the public may at this time of day expect in a new Translation with notes, of any book of the Old Testament, it will be obvious that these could scarcely be found any where *united*, and no where in a more eminent degree than in the present Translators; and it is evident that a new Translation with Notes, of the *Proverbs*, on the principles we there laid down, was even a greater *desideratum* than that of the Psalms.

In going through the *first* chapter, our attention was particularly arrested at ver. 17, by what may be considered a glaring error in the old Translation, which is we think happily corrected in the present one, by rendering thus: "Truly it is in vain that any bird seeth the spreading of the net! Thus these men," &c. where it is remarked in the note: "The bird does not take warning, even when it

sees the net prepared." See vii. 23. The above is, we have no doubt, the true sense. The common version, indeed, conveys a sense, which is in itself good, and which might be compared with that in Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 40, πρὸς οἷα χάρις φεύγειν αἰροῦνται οἱ λαγῶ, ἐν τοῖς τὰ δίκτυα δυσσοπάτα ἐνεπερταύες. But the context rejects that sense; while it very well admits the other. Upon the whole, we regard this as one of the happiest corrections of our common translation we have yet seen. And it is the more to be valued from its *simplicity*, and since no other translator, ancient or modern, seems to have had a glimpse of the true sense. The LXX, in despair, translate at guess, and acquit themselves most miserably. We would also direct the attention of the reader to v. 18, "these men lie in wait for their own blood, they watch secretly for their own lives." *Annot.* i. e. the wicked, while busy in plotting against the lives of others, are blind to the destruction which is sure to fall upon themselves. On ch. ii. 16, "the strange woman," we have the following neat annotation:

"To understand the propriety of these expressions, as applied to the adulteress described in the three following verses, it is necessary to observe that, in the earlier periods of the history of the Jews, women of profligate and abandoned character amongst them were for the most part, 'strangers,' belonging to one or other of the neighbouring heathen nations; whence this term was afterwards retained in common use to designate such persons, even though they might be, as in the present instance, (see v. 17) of Hebrew origin."

At iii. 28, instead of the common rendering "when thou hast it by thee," (which is one of the many instances of needless literalism in the old version) is very properly substituted, "when thou hast the means." We would observe that this verse was probably in the mind of the Pseudo-Phocylides, p. 447, v. 20. Γαῖσφ. Πρωχῶ δ' εὐθὺ δίδου· μηδ' αἰετὸν ἐλθέμεν εἴπης. At v. 28, "while he is living," appears to us not so well as the old version, "seeing that he," &c. The sense is best expressed by the Sept. παροικοῦντα καὶ πεποιθότα ἐπὶ σοι; and the *apposition* is well represented by our *seeing that*, or *inasmuch as*.

Ch. iv. is well known to be one of the most interesting and instructive in

the whole book; and we notice, with much satisfaction, the studious care that has been employed to do complete justice to it by the present Translators, who also (among other points ably, though briefly, treated on in the notes) have supplied what had been left *undone* by previous annotators, in clearly indicating the *occasion* on which the precepts commencing with v. 4 of this chapter, and terminating at the 6th verse of ch. 5, were delivered. "Solomon (they observe) here calls the attention of those whom he addresses, to the instructions which had been previously delivered to him by his father David, on the following subjects, namely, upon the paramount importance of wisdom,—upon the happiness resulting from obedience to its precepts, and the danger of pursuing an opposite course,—upon the necessity of duly regulating the affections of the heart, and resisting its first inclinations to evil,—and of guarding against the seductions of vice and profligacy." Dr. French and Mr. Skinner have been, we apprehend, the first to distinctly bring forward the above point, which adds so much of additional interest to this body of sound wisdom, delivered probably at a time when Solomon was about to be deprived of his illustrious counsellor and parent. Certainly they are the very first who have indicated *how far* this body of precepts extends, and where it *terminates*. Had the *Editors* seen this, they would surely not have made the chapter terminate where they have, and thus torn six verses from the close of it, and added them to the subsequent matter.

At v. 3, it is said that "the lips of a strange woman drop honey, and her mouth is smoother than oil. But in the end, she is bitter as wormwood." The learned Translators seem right in interpreting *mouth* of the language which proceeds from the mouth. And this, it may be observed, is confirmed and illustrated by an exquisitely beautiful passage of Mosch. Idyll. i. 8—10. Κακαὶ φρένες, αἰδὺ λάλημα· οὐ γὰρ ἴσον νοή καὶ φθέγγεται ὡς μελί, φώνη· ἔν δὲ χολῇ νόος ἐστίν· ἀνάμερος, ἡπεροπέυτας. The metaphor in the passage of Solomon is derived from what is sweet and pleasant to the palate while it is going down the throat, but afterwards causes a nausea to the stomach; as Revel. x. 10.

At v. 15—22, we observe a very beautiful portion translated in a peculiarly happy manner. Besides a due attention to several minute proprieties which are passed over or mistaken in our common version, the whole is made definite, yet delicately treated. How differently would this have been done by a Geddes!

(To be continued.)

Translations of the Oxford Latin Prize Poems. 1st Series. 16mo. pp. 193.

THE Oxford Latin Prize Poems are indubitable testimonies of the excellence acquired by the mode of education adopted in our public schools. Nearly all the fortunate candidates have been educated in them, been proficient accordingly in Latin verse, and, by subsequent merit, filled the highest situations in public life with honour. Yet what has been more derided than Latin versification? We know, however, that it not only teaches the language in the most efficacious manner, through the necessity of getting up synonyms and various meanings, but that it forms a fine Classical taste; and where there is taste there must be judgment. The severe application to composition, necessary in this as in all other literary pursuits, for the acquisition of excellence, is a transferable habit, obedient to incitement; and composition is creation, while translation (or *construing*, as it is called,) is only conversion. It is not that these poems form the finest compositions of the kind in our language; but they are never without merit, and might reach a higher elevation, if the necessity of a critical attention to the execution did not predominate over the grand excursions of Imagination. Examiners of verse, as those of music and painting, are too apt to rank the body over the soul, the mechanism over the genius. Shakspeare and others, however, ascend to immortality like prophets in the chariot of Elijah, without regard of the shape and make of the carriage. Fine passages nevertheless occur, such as that in Benwell's Prize Poem about the capture of Rome by the Gauls, and the heroic dignity of the Senate, "*Et formidandam Romanam Majestatem.*" But in writing for prizes, fear of failure fetters the boldness requisite for success, although

"audentes Fortuna juvat," and "faint heart never won fair lady."

The translations before us by Mr. Le Torre, do the originals justice. There can be no question about the poetical merit; and this is no inconsiderable compliment.

Juvenal translated, by Charles Badham, M.D. F.R.S. &c. (Valpy's Edition.)

JUVENAL is considered as the standard of that species of satire which may be called the invective, and which he himself describes in Lucilius,

"Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit, rubet auditor cui pallida mens est
Criminibus; tacitâ sudant præcordia culpa."^o
Sat. i. 165.

Thus rendered by Dr. Badham, (page 14):

"But when Lucilius with intrepid hand,
Bares the bright terrors of his gleaming brand,

How the warm current mantles in the cheek,
While sins revealed in burning blushes speak,
The bosom heaves with agony suppress,
The sweat of guilt bedews the labouring breast."

Dr. Badham's version (and we do not deny its merit) is rather a paraphrase than a translation, but if the energy of Juvenal be lost, it may be truly affirmed that he is untranslatable in English rhyming decasyllables; and if so, we should have preferred blank verse, as a general rule. But we must do the author the justice to say, that there are passages where the version is most close, e. g. of the first lines of the second Satire.

"Ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet et
g'acialem

Oceanum, quoties aliquid de moribus audent,
Qui Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt."

Fain would I fly, beyond Sarmatia's snows,
Beyond the ice-bound ocean seek repose,
When, preaching morals, these impostors come,

Stoics abroad and Bacchanals at home."

There is no such word as Bacchanals for *persons* in the Latin language. Bacchants should have been the word.

Another instance of closeness occurs in a very difficult passage,

"Nemo repente fuit turpissimus."

"None at one plunge the depths of villainess reach."

But nevertheless English rhyming versions of the Classical Poets must be paraphrases.

* Art of Latin Poetry, p. 9.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, By George Baker. Part III. SUTTON HUNDRED. Folio. 1830.

MR. BAKER pursues his useful labours slowly and steadily; and we ought before this time to have recorded in our Journal that another Part has appeared of his truly admirable work. The first Part, containing the Hundreds of Spelthorpe and Newbottle Grove, with a part of the Hundred of Fawsley, appeared in 1822; the second Part, with the remainder of Fawsley, and the Hundred of Warden, in 1826; and now we have the third Part, which completes the first Volume, in 1830.

We are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Baker for the want of greater rapidity in bringing the results of his labours before the public. On the contrary, manuscript, and especially topographical manuscript, like wine, is generally the better for keeping; and we wish that some other of our topographers would remember the good old rule of the *nonum prematur in annum*. No writing is so easy as superficial topography: but to bring forward information collected at reconnoitre resources, and meditated upon so as to deduce from it all that it contains illustrative of the topographer's subject, requires time, the exertion of intellect as well as mere industry; and it is only topography such as this which is really a valuable addition to the literature of our country, and which can alone form a lasting monument to the memory of its author.

Mr. Baker's resources are known to be great; and he may be acting prudently as respects his future reputation, by adopting the Fabian policy; but Antiquaries require to be reminded of the brevity of human life, and Mr. Baker will not forget that his predecessor Bridges died in the midst of his task. Time, we allow, must be taken if the work is to be well done, and we cannot speak too highly of the painful accuracy of Mr. Baker's labours.

Our opinion, however, on what Mr. Baker is performing, has been already expressed; and we can only say, generally, that this Third Part is executed

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with the same care as the preceding, upon the same plan, and that it will support the reputation which the former Parts have obtained for their industrious Author.

The Hundred of Sutton does not indeed contain any objects of particular interest. Topographers are obliged to take the country as it lies before them, the rich and the barren places. They cannot build castles or monasteries at their pleasure; and they discharge their duty if they describe what is and what has been, though it may happen that for parish after parish, and even through the whole of a district, to which one of their publications relates, there may be no object of greater curiosity than a parish church, or an ancient earth-work. Mr. Baker has not Althorpes or Miltons in every corner of his county.

Brackley is the principal place in this Hundred, and the account which Mr. Baker has given of it leaves little to be desired. We could have wished, however, that Mr. Baker had not adopted an alphabetical arrangement of the parishes in his Hundreds. A distribution according to the chances of the alphabet is in fact no arrangement at all, and is adapted only to a Dictionary, where the objects are exceedingly minute and numerous, and it is therefore a point of importance to afford the reader every facility for referring to them. When this distribution is adopted in topographical works, the reader is deprived of the advantages which always attend orderly arrangement, and he finds places which in a topographical point of view are of essentially different characters placed upon the same level; the place even which was a *caput baroniae* of an extensive district not distinguished from the places which were held of it, and some of the most insignificant of the places dependant upon it, described before we have the description of the head of the barony itself. Our topography is at present essentially feudal; it is little more than the history of subinfeudations and of the works of the lords, except in its ecclesiastical department; (how long it will re-

so, who can tell?) and we think that it is obviously the duty of a topographer to describe *first* the places which were the seats of the tenants in chief, and then the various manors which were held of them; accompanied, as of course would be the case, with *first* the descent of the superior lord, and then the descents of the families who held lands of the barony. By this mode of treating it, we should generally find that the information to be given would fall into its proper place more naturally and easily, and Topography might with more propriety assume the name of History.

We are surprised to see (p. 571) doubts thrown on Leland's statement, that Brackley was a place of importance in the Saxon times. It may be true that the name of Brackley is not found in the Saxon Chronicle; but no one has ever contended that the Saxon Chronicle, or even all our Chronicles taken together, make mention of all places which were of consideration in the Saxon times. We are, on questions like this, to look elsewhere. We are to observe the place which a town occupies in Domesday Book; the account which is there given of it; the antiquity of its church; the state, as soon as we can learn it, after the Conquest; and especially whether it became the seat of one of the tenants in chief under the Norman kings; and from these, conclusions may be deduced respecting the state of a place in the Saxon times, which will be in many instances, and we suspect in the case of Brackley, a complete set-off against the silence of the Saxon Chronicle, or of other Chronicles which make mention of Saxon affairs. We are deeply impressed with a sense of the value of the labours of Leland, who was a discriminating as well as painstaking antiquary, and we are always sorry to see any thing which at all diminishes the respect and confidence which we are convinced he deserves. We have only, in perusing the pages of Leland, to regret that he did not sometimes tell us more. Brackley, as is well known through the notice which is taken of the fact by Warton in his notes on the "Fairy Queen," was one of the places at which tournaments were allowed to be held. We have looked in other books of topography for notices of the scenes of these splendid assemblies in other parts of

the kingdom, without success. Mr. Baker, however, does not fail us.

"The scene of the tournaments was Bayards' Green, corruptly called Bear's Green, an elevated spot of table-land on the south bank of the Ouse, near the mill in the parish of Evenley. It retained its name, which is synonymous with Horses' Green, within memory, and was, not improbably, so denominated from these exhibitions of military horsemanship."

This is valuable and curious information, such as the general antiquary expects to find in books professing to describe our country with minute particularity, both as it is, and as it has been. And it is the more valuable, as it is a contribution to the very scanty information which we possess concerning that very interesting subject, the justs and tournaments of the chivalrous ages. We may be thought unreasonable, but we would wish for more. We should have been glad to have been informed how the place of the tournaments lies in respect of the site of the old castle of Brackley, and whether there is any road leading directly from the castle to the hill; what conveniences were afforded for the lists, or for the spectators; whether the scene was overlooked by any neighbouring eminences; what is the extent of the table-land; and whether any *indicia* remain of the purpose to which it was formerly devoted.

We observe with pleasure the fact, that the scene of the tournaments became in later times, when these martial exhibitions were in less request, the place on which the once famous Brackley Horse-races were held. It is a subject for topographical inquiry whether some other courses may not be traced back, as scenes of popular amusements, into the middle ages.

In his account of Brackley we have an instance, pp. 560, 561, of the critical sagacity of Mr. Baker in a point of our feudal history, which is one of great importance. There is a *Comes Albericus* for ever presenting himself in the pages of Domesday Book, and as there was an Albericus de Veer who had the Earldom of Oxford not long after the Conquest, they have been generally considered as being the same person, or, if not the same, yet of the same family, and that Earl Aubrey is in fact to be considered as the progenitor of the house of Vere. Much remains to be done in identifying the

Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book. That this has not long before this time been carefully and completely performed, redounds little to the credit and honour of our antiquaries. And as a valuable contribution to such a work, we shall endeavour to give a more extensive circulation to what Mr. Baker has written concerning Earl Aubrey, by transferring it to our pages.

"Who was this Earl Aubrey? is a question which has given rise to much genealogical doubt and discussion. Dugdale, in the Baronage, thus introduces him immediately after Aubrey de Vere. 'Of this name, viz. *Alberic*, there was also an Earl in that age; for by that title he is recorded in the same survey (Domesday), though of what place it appears not: which Earl possessed divers fair lordships in those days, viz. in Warwickshire six, in Leicestershire fourteen, in Northamptonshire six, in Oxfordshire two, and in Wiltshire ten: some of which, viz. those in com. Wilts, he likewise held in King Edward the Confessor's time, which shows that he was an Englishman.' This conclusion, however, is erroneous, and evidently originated in an insulated reference to the first entry of the Earl under that county; but in Domesday it is not uncommon where several consecutive estates of a Saxon lord occur, to reserve the name for the last, and in the present instance, at the close of the sixth entry, it is added, these six lands were held by *Harding* in the time of Edward the Confessor. The seventh estate had been Earl Harold's; and the remaining three, it is observable, had belonged to *Azor*, as also did one of the Earl's manors in Oxfordshire. The same distinguished Antiquary, in treating of the Earl's manors in Warwickshire, uniformly represents him as the progenitor of the Veres Earls of Oxford, though most if not all his manors passed to the Earl of Mellent and Leicester. The indefatigable Historian of Leicestershire, in his Introduction, considers Earl Aubrey a different person from Aubrey de Vere, but confounds the Earl's Northamptonshire estates with those of the Veres of Twywell and Addington. In other portions of his work he assumes the two Aubreys to be the same individual; and adduces the Earl as 'a rare example of an English nobleman holding lands under the Conqueror'; but on this point the previous observation on Dugdale will apply with equal force. None of Earl Aubrey's manors being inherited by the Veres, coupled with Aubrey de Vere being specified by name in Domesday as lord of various manors in the counties of Middlesex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex, and Suffolk, which continued in his lineal descendants for many generations, involves an insuperable objection, were there no other, to their identity; but

the name of Earl Aubrey, with the temporary possession of his property and its re-assumption by the King, completely harmonizes with and corroborates the account of the imbecile Earl of Northumberland by whom Walcher the warlike Bishop of Durham was succeeded. 'After whose death,' says Dugdale, 'one Alberic (a Norman by birth as it seems) was constituted Earl by King William (the Conqueror); who being a man unfit for public business, soon returned hence into his own country.' He had not quitted England at the commencement of the Domesday survey, in which Northumberland is not included, or his name would not have stood in the list of tenants in capite; and if his departure had taken place long prior to its completion, his lands would probably not have remained in the hands of the King, but have been wholly or in part granted out again."

A valuable Index to the whole volume is given with this Part. The plates are admirably executed, and are for the most part the gifts of gentlemen of the county, whom we rejoice to see thus affording encouragement to the ingenious and laborious Author.

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Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait; to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions: performed in his Majesty's ship Blossom under the command of Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N. F.R.S. &c. in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28. Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT had long been doubted whether Russia and America are only parts of one continent, or are disjoined by a strait; and if the latter, whether it is navigable. Capt. Beechey was sent out to determine this question. He saw the extremities of the two continents,* and his report is, that

"The actual distance left unexplored is reduced to 146 miles, and that there is much reason to believe, from the state of the sea about Point Barrow, and along that part of the coast, which was explored by Captain Franklin, that the navigation of the remaining portion of unknown coast in boats is by no means a hopeless project."—i. 442.

It is uniformly an object with us, in perusing Travels among savage nations, to look for such ancient customs as may be presumptively deemed anterior to the immigration of the Celts into Europe, and the existence of written History.

* i. 337.

At Easter Island Capt. B. saw gigantic busts, formed of huge masses of rock, like those of Egypt, and mentions, that when the island was first discovered, palm branches were presented as emblems of peace.—i. 56.

The manner of *roasting*, or rather *baking*, is in Polynesia that of the Celts, viz. an oven made in the ground lined with stones, which are heated.—i. 100.

Stone axes, bones, large stone bowls, stone huts (like our kistvaens), images, and large piles of stones, which have bones always buried under them, occur on heights, to which the stones must have been dragged with great labour.—i. 114.

Mummy-burial (i. 164), tattooing, in a pattern of elegance and outline not unlike that of the figures seen on the walls of the Egyptian tombs (i. 190), spears headed with bone, like that presented by Circe to Telegonus (i. 196), sepulchral cippi (i. 205); umbrellas, denotations of rank, as among the Greeks, &c. (i. 276); tallness, highly estimated, as by the Celts (i. 280); fear of ghosts after dark (i. 294); news rapidly diffused, as among the Gauls, Britons, &c. (i. 295); old women, like our witches and weird sisters, muttering unintelligible language, and highly venerated (i. 383, 4); and human sacrifices, as among the Druids, to preserve by terror despotic power (ii. 93), are other coincidences.

We shall now mention some curious facts. The *lasso* (or South American practice of catching wild animals, by throwing a noose over them)

"Is of very great antiquity, and originally came from the East. It was used by a pastoral people, who were of Persian descent, and of whom 8000 accompanied the army of Xerxes."—ii. 68. From Rennell.

The original of the *stalking horse* and *decoy pool* are to be found among the Californian Indians, and are thus described:

"The artifice of deceiving the deer by placing a head of the animal upon their shoulders is very successfully practised by them. To do this, they fit the head and horns of a deer upon the head of a huntsman, the rest of his body being painted to resemble the colour of a deer. Thus disguised, the Indian sallies forth, equipped with his bow and arrows, approaches the pasture of the deer, whose actions and voice he then endeavours to imitate, taking care

to conceal his body as much as possible, for which purpose he generally selects places which are overgrown with long grass. This stratagem seldom fails to entice several of the herd within reach of his arrows, which are frequently sent with unerring aim to the heart of the animal, and he falls without alarming the herd; but if the aim should fail, or the arrow only wound its intended victim, the whole herd is immediately put to flight.

"Their method of taking ducks and geese and other wildfowl is equally ingenious. They construct large nets with bulrushes, and repair to such rivers as are the resort of their game, where they fix a long pole upright on each bank, with one end of the net attached to the pole on the opposite side of the river to themselves. Several artificial ducks made of rushes are then set afloat upon the water between the poles as a decoy; and the Indians, who have a line fastened to one end of the net, and passed through a hole in the upper end of the pole that is near them, wait the arrival of their game in concealment. When the birds approach, they suddenly extend the net across the river by pulling upon the line, and intercept them in their flight, when they fall stunned into a large purse in the net, and are captured. They also spread nets across their rivers in the evening, in order that the birds may become entangled in them as they fly."—ii. 74, 75.

The exceeding fallacy of etymology, may be shown from the following instance. *Boa* in the Otaheitean language properly signifies a *hog*, but it is applied to a *bull* or any foreign quadruped. Hence *boa-afae-taata*, a horse, signifies literally *man-carrying-pig* (i. 154). Now should the Otaheiteans ever become civilized equestrians, and a horse receive a more appropriate appellation, a future etymologist may assert, that men once rode pigs in that island.

Without being inimical to the propagation of religion, and civil and moral improvement, by rational people, we have ever maintained that the undertaking of such mighty designs by intemperate enthusiasts, is a public mischief, because it forestalls the conduct of it by the wise and competent. The island of Otaheite is particularly favourable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, sandal and other woods suitable for furniture and dyeing, coffee, and other grain; and if, besides these, the inhabitants salted down meat, it would be desirable for merchant vessels to open

a trade with them. Instead of this, the Missionaries have not revealed to them such useful knowledge; but abridged their liberties and enjoyments, allowed them nothing to sweeten the cup of life, and omitted to teach them such parts of the Christian religion as were intelligible to their simple understandings, and were most conducive to their moral improvement and domestic comfort. So says Capt. Beechey (i. 309) in no spirit of ill-will; and in vol. ii. p. 320, he shows us the consequences of another bubble, of prematurely emancipating slaves, viz. that they indulge in all excesses as long as they can, and then turn beggars and robbers, and become so obnoxious to the peaceable inhabitants, as to require restriction by force, and reduction again to compulsory slavery, in a criminal form.

We have only room to add, that all books of this kind, by making us acquainted with man in various states of manners, render us wiser; and that Capt. Beechey has produced a work exceedingly useful and interesting.

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Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela, and New Grenada, &c. Also Tales of Venezuela. 3 vols. 12mo.

THE family quarrel between Spain and her colonies resembles in most of its features our own American war. Neither they nor we could possibly send, to such a remote distance, a force sufficient to suppress the insurgents; and the event was, that there was much waste of life and money to no purpose. Such being the sum and substance of the matter, we shall not enter into Gazette details, but, as we have done with Captain Beechey's Voyage, see what archaeological elucidations this work affords.

In p. 25, we meet with a dance, which may have been the ancestor of our *cushion-dance*; and it is remarkable that the music of it was accompanied by *rattles* "made of hollow calabashes containing some grains of maize, with short handles, by which they were shaken;" a circumstance which we connect with one use of the *sistrum* as described by Virgil.

In p. 122 we have a clear explanation of the patriarch Abraham's conduct in ordering a calf to be brought

in and killed, viz. because in these hot climates meat will not keep until the next day.

The primitive plough and harrow are still in use.

"It is of wood, and in one piece, being made of the crooked limb of a tree, selected for the purpose. It is sometimes, although rarely, strengthened in the share part with iron; but this is not essentially necessary, as the ground is usually rather scratched up than ploughed. As it has but one handle, the ploughman is enabled at the same time to steer it, and to use the goad. The harness and costume of the workman are both ancient. The harrows are often nothing more than long branches of thorns fastened together, and rendered sufficiently heavy by large blocks of wood tied across."—i. 190.

We pass over the threshing floor, where the ears of corn are trodden out by cattle (*ibid.*) to the *huacos*, or ancient tumuli of the aborigines. Besides utensils and arms, which denoted the sex and rank of the defunct, occur golden ornaments in the form of grasshoppers, beetles, other insects, fruits, and flowers (i. 219). The *virga somnifera* so fatally applied to poor Palinurus, was apparently derived from a narcotic plant found in the woods near Popayan.

"If a leaf of it be laid between the fingers or toes of a person while sleeping, it is said that he will not awake until it is removed. A branch of it also, if thrown on a snake that is found coiled up, will effectually stupefy it, so that it may be hauled with perfect safety."—i. 220.

A brilliant purple dye is obtained from a small shell-fish, as it anciently was from the *murex*.—i. 240.

The process of brick-making upon which the Israelites were employed, or of making sun-burnt bricks in general, was probably like this:

"A brownish clay moistened, is trod to a proper thickness by men, and sometimes by bullocks. Short splinters of straw are mixed with it to give it more adherence. It is then formed in wooden moulds to the proper sized bricks, which are generally 18 inches long, 9 broad, and 6 thick. These are laid flat in the sun to dry, and after being repeatedly turned, are set on their edges, by which means they are usually fit for building within ten days or a fortnight. The mortar used to cement these together is merely composed of an unctuous red-earth found on the hills. This is sifted fine and mixed to the proper consistence. As no lime is used with it, it is very

and answers every purpose of mortar made with lime."—i. 297.

Whatever may be the brilliancy of the colours in the Egyptian tombs, it is rivalled by those of the cloth found in the aboriginal barrows.—i. 303.

Skins are used instead of barrels; and the Highlander's skin pouch occurs in the *bolza* or purse (i. 305), and garters of coloured tape, tied below the knee, secure their *botas*, a kind of gaiters. Instead of shoes, they wear *qotas*, brogues made of undrest hide, sewed up at the heels and toes, with thongs of the same. They also wear heavy spurs, with enormous rowels. (Ibid.)

Celts have been found in England, in accompaniment with (we believe) an unfinished canoe.* The Celts with handles on one side, were so contrived, in our opinion, that the heads might be struck with a mallet or hammer, for use as wedges. Perhaps the following practice may resemble that of the ancient Britons:

"In making planks, they use no saw, but merely cut the trees they felled into logs of from 10 to 12 feet long. They then square them with hatchets, and split them with wedges into planks."—i. 352.

Picks made of a stag's horn have been found in the old Cornish mines.† The Chileotes plant potatoes with a spade, made from the blade-bone of a sheep or goat.—Ibid.

Brambles of trees are carried by the Indians (as the olive branch was) in sign of amity.—i. 391.

The poetical vampire is seemingly a real or pretended large species of bat called *pehuechon*, of which marvellous stories are told.—i. 425.

The *rhytium* or drinking-horn occurs.—ii. 269.

We shall conclude with an account of their curious mode of *milking cows*.

"As the cows are totally wild, the farmers are obliged to be constantly on the look out at the season when they drop their calves. All those found within the bounds of their farm they collect, and convey to the *corrals* [farm-yards or folds], followed by the cows; which assemble morning and evening, where their calves are tied up as long as they have any milk. At milking times, the calves are let loose by turns, and soon find their respective mothers; but are quickly followed by a milker, who can then

approach the cow without alarming her, and having tied the calf to her knee, may proceed to milk the animal without interruption.

"Some cows, however, will give down no milk at first to their calves, while confined in a corral. These are literally strangled into compliance. A lazo is thrown round the animal's neck, the other end of which is passed over the forked branches of a tree, always either suffered to remain, on clearing the ground for a corral, or planted there afterwards, chiefly for this purpose. The cow is then hoisted up by two or three men, until she can barely touch the ground with her hind feet. This is said to take immediate effect, and is repeated as often as she refuses to give down her milk."—i. 194.

The whole volume is replete with curious and interesting matter.

—◆—
Essai sur les Antiquités du Département du Morbihan. Par J. Mahé, Chanoine de la Cathédrale de Vannes, &c. 8vo. pp. 500.

THE French, says Warton, are a nation of antiquaries, and our author, who calls himself "a Celt and un peu Celtomane" (p. 298), has described, and most elaborately illustrated, a vast quantity of barrows, cromlechs, &c. which still exist in Brittany. This was the country of the ancient *Veneti*, so celebrated by Cæsar (Bell. Gall. l. 3) for their traffic with Great Britain; and, according to Strabo, for the foundation of the Adriatic Venice, and, if Bede may be accredited, for the colonization also of the southern parts of our own Island.

Our Author, who is as zealous and able upon this subject as Borlase and Mr. Godfrey Higgins, classifies the Celtic remains as follows.

(1) *Barrows*. (2) *Galgals*, our *Cairns*, composed of stones only, which he divides into *tombs* of bad characters, and Hermaic ones, our *Tout-hills*. (3) *Dolmens* (from *taul*, table; and *mæn*, stone), long and large stones, placed horizontally upon vertical stone props. (4) *Demi-dolmens*, similar tables, but with only two feet, the other end resting on the ground, very common, but the purpose unknown. 5. *Menhirs* (*mæn*, stone; and *hirr*, long), obelisks divided into sepulchral cippi, and substitutes for idols. (6) *Rochis-aux-Fées*, ou *Grottes-aux-Fées*, our *Kist-vaens*. (7) *Cromlechs* or *Druidical Circles* (from *croumm* or *crom*, which, in the Breton dialect signifies crooked, and

* Sir R. C. Hoare, from memory.

† *Withering's Memoirs*.

lech, place or stone. The author says, that in England we apply the term *Cromlech* to other monuments, but designates by it *cromlechs within one circle*. (See pl. i. fol. 15) (8) *Alignments*, or rows of upright stones in right lines. (9) *Sacred enclosures*, or *Temenes*. (10) *Lichavens* or *Lechavens*. Our Trilithons, as at Stonehenge. (11) *Roulers*, our rocking-stones. Our *Tolmen* or *Holed stones*. (12) *Celts*, the chisels so called by us. (13) *Rock basins*. (14) *Astronomical stones*. (15) *Mein-heauls*, stones of the Sun.

These Celtic antiquities form the first part of the work. We shall abbreviate such matters, under the several items, as are probably most interesting to English readers, on account, so far as we know, of the aid which they afford to our present stock of information. We rejoice to find that although our author quotes Osian with confidence, he seems to know nothing of the Helio-arkites, who, to use a phrase of his country, pretend to see the Church-clock in the moon, and tell the hour by it.

1. *Barrows*. Barrow-burial still exists at Congo, and the barrows are commonly in *open fields* (p. 113). At Coet Bivan (*little wood*) there are four barrows close together, so that the external outline forms a square (p. 126). The burial of arms with the deceased, the swords being laid under the head, is mentioned by Ezekiel, ch. xxxii. v. 27 (p. 142). The suspicion of the orientals, that treasures were to be found in barrows, has a real origin. Josephus (L. vii. c. ult.) says, that Hyrianus, the High Priest, opened the tomb of David, and extracted from thence a thousand talents, which he gave to Antiochus, that he might raise the siege of Jerusalem; and many years afterwards Herod the Great drew from it very large sums. The Russians, upon the same principle, opened the barrows of Siberia, and extracted from them articles, sometimes of precious metals (p. 186). *Bodies are found in a sitting position in barrows*. In the French Guiana, they lay the corpse upright in a deep hole, made well-fashion; on the side of him they put his arms, the objects to which he was most attached, the household utensils and even provisions, under the persuasion that he has need of all these things in the other world. They

fill the hole and vacuities with earth, and upon it raise a barrow (p. 294).

2. *Galgals* or *Cairns*. Nothing unanticipated.

3. *Dolmens*, i. e. *stone circles*, with a *Cromlech* in the centre. The stones of Carnac (the Stonehenge of France) were not only devoted to religious purposes, but to those also of assemblage for political business, which concerned the whole nation. [Homer says nearly the same thing of a *κυκλος λιθων*.] Pelloutier (vii. 123) and Deric (Hist. Eccles. de Bret. t. iv. p. 532), are the authors quoted.

It is from Diodorus Siculus, L. v. that M. Mahè makes the sacrifice of a man to be a concomitant of these meetings. Why human victimation was so usual among the Druids, seems to us to be clearly explained by the following extract from Capt. Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific, ii. 93. Tamehameha would not patronize the introduction of Christianity into Woa-hoo, &c. because he thought that

"The maxims of our religion would tend to deprive him of that despotic power, which he exercised over the lives and fortunes of his subjects. The terror, inspired by human sacrifices, and the absolute command which the superstitions of his idolatrous subjects gave him, suited the plan of his government better than any other religion."

It is certain, that a *Hermit* resided in what our author calls the "Great Cromlech of St. Maurice" (p. 265), and from a similar "Holy man of the Stone" in Ireland, so late as 1682,* we are inclined to think, that our institution of Anchorets obtained among the Celts; and that there were Druids, who lived in or adjacent to stone circles, and were venerated and consulted, as were the Anchorets of subsequent æras. Our author quotes Osian, and however Macpherson may have painted and varnished the venerable Bard, we have sufficient authority from the Classics (as to the Druids being fortune-tellers) to annex credit to the following quotations from Fingal, by M. Mahè.

"Go to Allad, the grey-haired son of the rock. His dwelling is in the Circle of Stones. He may know of the bright Gelchossa." B. v.

Thus this Druid ranked with a Witch of Endor: and the vulgar, f^r

* Collect. Rer. Hybern. No. ii. pⁱ

conservators of Archaisms, still have recourse to conjurors for lost goods, &c.

Our Author quotes another passage, where, Frenchmanlike, he has converted *Brumo* into *Brunco*.

"He poured his warriors on Craca; Craca's King met him from his grove; for then, *within the circle of Brunco*, he spoke to the stone of power. Fierce was the battle of the heroes—they strove together, and Grumal, on the fourth was bound. Far from his friends, they placed him in the horrid circle of Brunco; where often, they said, the ghosts of the dead howled round the stone of their fear."—Fingal, B. vi.

Now certain it is, that heroes were persons who did nothing but fight and feast; and that both in the Bible and Homer, they did consult prophets or vaticinators—Balaams or Calchases. There is therefore no anachronism or improbability in Ossian's statement; but our author adds a conjecture, which, however ingenious, appertains, according to our knowledge, to the Arabians. We translate the passage.

"These Druidical circles have perhaps given birth to the opinion of the poets, which represents the magicians tracing circles, and keeping themselves in them during their black ceremonies."—p. 265.

In short, our Author will have it, that magical operations were performed at Cromlechs: a superstitious parade which we admit.

As we have our Merlin, &c. who transported the stones from Ireland for Stonehenge, so the Bretons say, that dwarfs (*Corrighets*, i. e. *Poulpiquets*) transported these masses to try their strength (p. 208).

Cromlechs. To prevent mistake in the mind of an English reader, we transfer from our Author's statement of *Dolmens*, the following singularities:

Under the table of that of Loch-Maria-ker, is engraved an *ithyphallus* of large dimensions (p. 286.)

Substituting our English appellation *Cromlech*, for our author's *Dolmen* and *Demi-dolmen*, without entering into the respective etymological proprieties of one or other denominations, we shall now translate our author's account of a very curious specimen.

"At the top of the mountain called 'Le Clech,' or '*Mant-er-ploh*' (mountain of the Bell) (*la Cloche*), offers a monument more complicated than the other Gaulish antiquities, and of which here is the description. A stone, nearly fourteen feet long, and nine broad, supports at the west one of

its sides upon the earth, and is supported on the other by two rough columns three feet high. Opposite and at the east of this *demi cromlech* (*demi-dolmen*), a horse-shoe, of 27 feet length, is marked upon the ground by vertical stones, which have scarcely a foot in height. Along the left flank of this horse-shoe runs a right line, 22 feet long, and formed by other vertical stones, about a foot in height. Four stones 6 feet long, and prostrate on the ground, at 5 feet distant from each other, lean upon the right-line mentioned."—p. 287.

[A more simple description is that of a horse-shoe, the strait end of which is formed by an enormous mass of rock, propt up in a slanting position by two uprights.]

Our author supposes this to have been an altar placed in a sacred enclosure, like the Greek *τεμενος*, described by Apollonius Rhodius,

Ἄλσιν ἐνὶ σκήνῳ τεμενος σκιοῖντα τὴ βωμόν
Ποσειδον. Argonaut. L. iv. v. 1715.

He adds from Ossian, that these were the places where miracles were wrought, and oracles rendered. The passages are (1) from the *Sulmalla*.

"Near were two circles of Loda, with the stone of power, where spirits descended by night, in dark red streams of fire. There, mixed with the murmur of waters, rose the voice of aged men. They called the forms of night to aid them in their war."

Again (2), in *Cathlin*,

"Nor alone were the dwellers of rocks; a son of Loda was there; a voice in his own dark land to call the ghosts from high. On his hill he had dwelt in Lochlin, in the midst of a leafless grove. Five stones lifted near their heads. Loud roared his rushing stream. He often raised his voice to the winds, when meteors marked their nightly wings; when the dark-robed moon was rolled behind the hill. Nor was he unheard by ghosts. They came with the sound of eagle-wings;"

And, as our author translates, changed at their will the issue of battles.

Various circumstances might be adduced to show the probability of these superstitions.

That *Cromlechs* were altars, our Author shows from the Shepherd in *Calpurnius*. (Eclog. iii. v. 94.)

"Ipse procul stabo, vel acutâ carice tectus,
Vel propius latitans vicinâ, ut sæpe, sub
arâ."

Getting under a *Cromlech*, as afterwards the communion-table, for

the cure of diseases, is known to be a Druidical superstition.

5. *Menhirs (sepulchral)*. Under one at Quimper were found eleven skulls in a large basin. These, thinks our author from Cæsar, had belonged to favourite slaves or freedmen, killed at the funerals of the Gauls (*idols*). A council of Nantes, in the seventh century, says, that the people worshipped stones in wild and woody places, and made votive offerings to them (p. 257). The American Indians still do the same. *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 921.

6. *Rockes-au-fees, or Kistvaens*.

7. *Cromlechs*, see *antea*.

8. *Alignments, or rows of upright stones in line*.

These occur at Carnac and in the isle of Tinian. Our author remarks that these lines commonly run from east to west, and present their flanks to the south (p. 36). The author applies to our serpentine representations of the lines of Carnac the following verse of Voltaire :

“(De sentiment) il a changé trois fois,
En peu de temps, pour faire un meilleur
choix ;”

i. e. *he has changed his opinions three times in a short space, that he might make a better choice*. He admits from Pausanias, that a succession of rough stones placed on the road from Thebes to Glissante, was called the *head of the serpent*, not from the oblique course of the sun in the Zodiac, but from the transformation of Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, into a serpent. The irregularities of the ground at Carnac, gave, he says, this sinuous aspect to the lines. The decision of this question turns of course upon a matter of fact. The intervals between the lines were, he assumes, occupied by the habitations of the Druids in streets. According to our knowledge, the Celts never lived in streets.

9. *Sacred inclosures or Temenes*, by which last term we are to understand a Gallicism *te-mène*, made out of the Greek *τεμενος*. Of the fact of sacred inclosures, there is no doubt. He presumes, that while Carnac, Stonehenge, &c. answered to our Cathedrals, a grove with a cromlech was the substitute for our parish Churches and Chapels ; and from what we know of existing remains, we annex credit to a scale of this kind, headed with

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

Stonehenges or Aburys, next inferior circles, last of all, Cromlechs or groves. This is the best part of the book, for our author justly observes (p. 179), that numerous enclosed plots of ground, hitherto called *Camps*, are utterly irreconcilable with the necessary principles of Castrametation. His quotations are to the purpose. Pelloutier (*Hist. des Celtes*, tom. v. p. 151), says, that the Celts carried to the places, where they were accustomed to hold their religious assemblies, a number of large stones. They took this precaution, not only to inform passengers that there was in such a place a *Mallus*, a sanctuary, but furthermore to hinder the plough passing over it. He further corroborates the present existence of similar sanctuaries in Siberia and Tartary, under the management of persons whose functions were those of Druids.

10. *Rollers, Rocking-stones*. According to traditions of the Bretons, these stones were probatory of the chastity of women. If the latter could not rock them they were guilty (p. 39). Arnobius confesses, that before his conversion to Christianity, he actually believed that the gods themselves inhabited wood, stone, and other material things. From these premises our author thinks, that the people might deem the stones to be moved by spirits which animated them.

(To be continued.)

Logan's *Scottish Gael*.

(Concluded from part i. p. 60.)

CELTIC Antiquities have of late been most successfully investigated. This we consider a happy circumstance, because the Heliarkites, a sort of dissenters among antiquaries, menaced the transformation of this branch of archaeology by means of incorporating it with a supposititious mysticism. These antiquities were to be illustrated not by circumstantial or positive evidence, but by viewing them through a glass, which certain persons had the singular luck to discover had originally belonged to Noah, and been preserved in the ark. It may however be now truly said, that nearly the whole of the antiquities called Celtic have been successfully elucidated, without recurrence to the said vitreous relic, which had the magnifying pro-

perty of converting mole-hills into mountains. The simple rules by which the more successful *Celticists* or *Celtists* have conducted their processes are these.

1. *To consider as Celtic* such antiquities as are ascribed to them by the Greek and Roman historians.

2. Such antiquities as are found in the countries of Europe, where the Roman arms did not penetrate, and were not coincident with their habits.

3. Such antiquities, as to their origin, which occur in barbarous countries, as well as among the Greeks and Romans.

Of course these rules apply only to countries which the Celts occupied; and cannot have better exemplifications than in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Logan has given details of the Highlanders of the former country so far as he conceives their manners and customs to be Celtic; and proves them to be so, so far as remains and written documents permit. He has thus made a valuable addition to our previous knowledge of the subject. We can adduce no better proof of the discovery of new matter by studying curious and unexplained modern customs, than a homely fact known to all persons; viz. kissing the maids under the mistletoe. See ii. 354.

The disquisition of the Celtic laws (i. 181-211) is very elaborate and satisfactory, but they were in many respects, we know, not appropriate to the Celts of Europe, but to their Asiatic ancestors. However, many of these laws still exist. Mr. Logan says,

"The Scottish Law was undoubtedly indigenous, and appears composed of the unrecorded practice of the Celts, and much of the Statute Law which prevailed in England, and must have been equally derived from ancient British customs. Much of the existing common law of the land is to be deduced from the era of Druidism, and Montesquieu shows, that the English constitution itself emanates from a pastoral state of society. The old terms in Scots Law being Gaelic, and the laws themselves distinctly pointing to the customs of those nations, it must be inferred that the system of jurisprudence existed before it was embodied in the '*Regiam Majestatem*.' To the Celtic institutions of our ancestors, are assuredly to be referred most of the national statutes, and the ancient usages of Scotland, which *Lord Stair* declares to be a Common Law."

The following is Mr. Logan's presumption concerning Moot-hills:

"On the abolition of Druidism, the Courts which had been held in the circles, were transferred to the Church; but the practice being deemed incompatible with Christianity, it was prohibited by an express canon. It appears to me, that from this originated the Moot-hills or eminences on which Law Courts were afterwards held."—i. 208.

The irregular plans of ancient British villages, and apparently inexplicable mounds annexed to camps or forts, are thus satisfactorily elucidated.

"The cattle of the Celts were usually secured in a strong inclosure connected with the camp or fort, as may be seen by inspecting the plans of the ancient strongholds. At other times they were placed in inclosures, formed, according to Brehon regulations by trenches and banks, strengthened by stakes or live hedges to guard against the attacks of wolves and other ravenous animals, as well as the attempts of hostile tribes."—ii. 58.

The astronomical knowledge of the Druids may be conceived from the following account of Taliessin, a Welch bard of the sixth century. He said, that

"He knew the names of the stars from north to south; and his opinions, which must have been those of the order to which he belonged, were, that there are seven elements—fire, earth, water, air, mist, atoms, and the animating wind; that there were seven sources of ideas—perception, volition, and the five senses, coinciding in this with Locke. He also says, there were seven spheres, with seven real planets, and three that are aqueous. The planets were Sola, Luna, Marcaruon, Venerus, Severus, and Saturnus; and he describes five zones, two of which were uninhabited, one from excessive cold, the other from excessive heat."—ii. 350.

Here is an evident mixture of Latin astronomy. The Highlanders call the year Bheilaine, the circle of Bel or the sun, but the days of the week are—Sunday, *Dies Solis*, *Di Sol*—Monday, *Dies Lunæ*, *Di Luam*, &c. It would be a curious fact if the Celts had no names for these three days, and therefore borrowed them from the Latins. Wednesday, *Di Ciadoin*, Thursday, *Di Taran*, and Friday, *Di Havine*, seem however to have had Celtic appellations. Our ignorance of the language prevents further remark.

Whatever may be said of the caution of the Druids in not committing their secrets to writing, such caution must be understood only in a limited acceptance. Strabo says, that the Turditanians, a people of Spain, declared that they could produce not only traditional poems, but written documents of 6000 years' antiquity.—ii. 386.

Mr. Logan adduces other testimonies relative to the British and Irish.

Palestine, or the Holy Land, from the earliest period to the present time. By the Rev. Michael Russel, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 448.

WE think this to be a most satisfactory compendium of the ancient History and Topography of Palestine. It omits no place of note mentioned in the Bible; proves the authenticity of the latter, by the present state and productions of the places, and settles the geographical boundaries of the petty nations whom the Israelites subdued. Of the feelings excited by the subject we say nothing, because they have been sublimely depicted by Johnson in a celebrated passage concerning his visit to Iona.

The difficult question in regard to the antiquities of the Holy Land is this. Are the several sites of the great events, mentioned in the Biography of Christ, real or supposititious? We well know the fondness of travellers for showing off their ingenuity, even if they could, by removing the situation of Westminster Abbey to that of St. Paul's, and vice versa.

In relation to Jerusalem, we feel little doubt but that the present appropriations of the Holy Sepulchre, &c. &c. are correct. Dr. Russel gives us the following satisfactory reasons for so thinking.

1. The formation of a congregation of Christians, three years after the Triumph of Pentecost, who must have taken an interest in preserving the memory of the sacred spots in question.

2. The undeniable fact, that the holy places were known to all men in the time of Adrian.

"This Emperor, when he rebuilt the city, erected a statue of Venus on Mount Calvary, and another of Jupiter on the sacred sepulchre. The grotto of Bethlehem was given up to the rites of Adonis; the jealousy of the idolators thus publishing by their abominable profanations the sublime doctrines of the Cross, which it was their object to conceal or to calumniate."—p. 25.

3. The very idols served to mark the places where the Christian redemption was begun and completed. Nay, the Pagans themselves cherished the expectation, that the temple of Venus, erected on the summit of Calvary, would not prevent the Christians from visiting that holy mount; rejoicing in the idea, as the historian Sozomen expresses it, that the Nazarenes, when they repaired to Golgotha to pray, would appear to the public eye to be offering up their adoration to the daughter of Jupiter. This is a striking proof that a perfect knowledge of the sacred places was retained by the Church of Jerusalem in the middle of the second century (p. 27).

Constantine, upon his conversion, directed Macarius Bishop of Jerusalem, to cover the tomb of Jesus Christ; and his mother the Empress Helena, not only went in person to see the work performed, but ordered two similar edifices to be raised; one over the manger of the Messiah at Bethlehem, and the other on the Mount of Olives, to commemorate his ascension into heaven.

"Chapels, altars, and houses of prayer, gradually marked all the places consecrated by the acts of the Son of Man."—p. 27.

The authenticity of this spot is admitted by all the travellers.

The highest class of biblical scholars may derive instruction and entertainment from this book.

A View of Ancient and Modern Egypt.

(Concluded from p. 46.)

DR. RUSSEL has made an excellent compendium of the History of Egypt, and such compendia become very useful, when a subject has been popular, and discussed in numerous works. There are, however, grand points still unsettled, and to these we shall direct our attention. These are (1) the date of the first Pyramids; (2) the situation of Memphis.

The date of the Pyramids. Herodotus says, that the Egyptians

"called their pyramids by the name of Philites, who, at the epoch in question, fed his cattle in that part of Egypt."—p. 119.

This is the clue which guides Dr. Russel to the following inference.

"It is from the last circumstance mentioned by Herodotus that the very reasonable conclusion has been formed by Bryant, Dr. Hales, and others, in regard to the people

by whom the Pyramids are supposed to have been erected. We have already explained the connexion which subsists between the term Pales, Phalis, or Philistis, and the Shepherd Kings who, having invaded Egypt from the east, possessed that country as masters during more than a hundred years, and who, upon being expelled by the indignant natives, settled on the adjoining coast of Syria under the denomination of Philistines. It is manifest, at first sight, that the dynasty of princes to whom these stupendous works are ascribed were foreigners, and also, that they professed a religion hostile to the animal worship of the Egyptians; for it is recorded by the historian, with an emphatic distinctness, that, during the whole period of their domination, the temples were shut, sacrifices were prohibited, and the people subjected to every species of oppression and calamity. Hence it follows that the date of the Pyramids must synchronise with the epoch of the Shepherd Kings—those monarchs who were held as an abomination by the Egyptians, and who, we may confidently assert, occupied the throne of the Pharaohs during some part of the interval which elapsed between the birth of Abraham and the captivity of Joseph.*

Dr. Russel (p. 69) dates the beginning of the first pyramid *about the year 2095 B. C.* about eighteen years before the visit of Abraham.

This date he professes to take (p. 67) from the "New Analysis of Chronology." Now according to other systems, founded on the Newtonian Chronology, the arrival of the Canaanites or shepherds in Egypt, did not ensue till about 1451 years before Christ, making that event later by 644 years; and to that date we give greater credit. It is very true that the names of ancient Kings have been discovered on monuments, which so far as that circumstance goes, coincide with those recorded in the Dynasties of Manetho, but what can it prove, more than that as there were men before the time of Abraham, so there were Kings also? It was a fashion in all ages to antedate reigns and persons, and compile histories for panegyric and embellishment only, nor can any ancient histories be pronounced authentic, except those of the Greeks and Romans, beginning with the time of Thucydides. But the Dynasties of Manetho were *forgeries*, witness the following note of Bongarsius, annexed to the Delphin edition of Justin.*

* L. i. c. i. n. 5. Weliv

"The fifteen dynasties, which Eusebius borrowed from Africanus or Manetho, are antecedent to the time of Abraham, are commentitious. For if you count the number of years, the beginning of them precedes the birth of Adam by 1735 years."

Sir William Drummond further exposes monstrous absurdities and inconsistencies;† and no fact is better established than the fallacy of ancient Chronology. As to the Egyptians, our author acquaints us (p. 265) that Dr. Young discovered the names of Necho the father, and Psammus the son, upon the sarcophagus imported by Belzoni. This is the Pharaoh Necho who conquered Jerusalem, &c. mentioned in the second book of Kings, and by the prophet Jeremiah. The Newtonian date of his reign, 607 B. C. lends confirmation to that Chronology, if it be considered that it is conformable to the biblical one, which makes him contemporary with Josiah, between the years 624—610. Into the history of that Chronology we shall not enter.

The principle of the arch was unknown to the ancient Egyptians.

"One chamber, in particular, appears to demonstrate at once their intention and their inability,—the span of the arch being cut in two stones, each of which bears an equal segment of the circle. These placed together would naturally have fallen, but they are upheld by a pillar placed at the point of contact,—an expedient which leaves no doubt that, in this point of architectural invention, the subjects of the Pharaohs had not attained their usual success." —p. 226.

The site of Memphis is clearly ascertained to have been Metrhainè, one league from Sakhara, for there M. Couette found the wrist of one of the Colossi mentioned by Herodotus, and General Drigna, "many blocks of granite covered with hieroglyphics and sculptures, around and within an esplanade three leagues in circumference, enclosed by heaps of rubbish." —p. 218.

It seems that the French and English Consuls have purchased the whole site of Thebes, for the purpose of gutting it. Dr. Russel regrets the damage which will attend the process.

† Viz. the existence of King-Gods, 17,571 years before the birth of Christ. Origin. v. ii. p. 353. See the whole of B. iv. c. 12.

The Life and surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with introductory Verses by Bernard Barton, and illustrated with numerous Engravings from Drawings by George Cruikshank, expressly designed for this Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE are here presented with a most beautiful edition of a work confessedly the first of its class. Its extraordinary success has been the very cause of its corruption; being found so peculiarly attractive to young persons, it has, to adapt it to that purpose, been abridged more and more in each edition, till it was melted down into a mere child's story-book. It became, on that account, difficult to procure the genuine edition as written by De Foe. The spirited Publisher therefore has performed an acceptable service, in enabling the scholar and man of taste to add to his library so beautiful an edition of a standard work.

The present edition is introduced by some beautiful verses by Bernard Barton, which are entitled, "A Poet's Memorial of Robinson Crusoe." We shall give a few stanzas as a specimen :

"Again the tempest rises in its ire,
Ill may his bark such hurricane withstand;
Two hands are drown'd, and in the panic dire
A third proclaims the joyful news of land!
Delusive hope;—the ship strikes on the
sand; [the shore :—
They man the boat, and strive to reach
One, only one—hath gain'd that lonely
strand,
To dwell in solitude unknown before,
Than Anchorite's more strict, or Hermit's
stern and hour.

* * * * *
Next came thy live-stock; what a group
was thine! [our own :—
Thy cats,—I scarcely thought them like
Thy goats,—how often have I wish'd them
mine :— [prone
But most of all was Childhood's fancy
To envy thee thy Parrot! how its tone,
When thou hadst taught it speech, must
strike thine ear,
In that unspeaking Solitude alone!
Tho' but an echo of thy voice, 'twas dear,
Recalling thought of sounds thou never
more might'st hear.

* * * * *
But what were these, or all the produce rich
Of thy tobacco, lemons, grapes, and canes,
Compar'd with him whose name hath found
a niche [retains
In Childhood's heart? whose memory still
Its greenness there, 'mid losses, cares, or
gains, [name,
Of later life: I scarce need write his
Partner of all thy pleasures, and thy pains;

His was a Servant's, Friend's, and Brother's claim;
And peerless in all three shines faithful
Friday's name."

Mr. Major's edition comes strongly recommended by the exquisite designs of Mr. George Cruikshank. This eminent artist's peculiar forte for humour is well known, and numerous subjects afford him ample scope for his singular powers in that respect; witness the inside of Crusoe's cabin, with his family around him, consisting of his parrot, dog, and two cats, p. 210; Friday and the bear in a tree, p. 480. But our readers will be highly gratified to find that in others he has infused a degree of feeling and pathos that we candidly own we were not aware that he possessed; and as examples, Crusoe on the raft, p. 72; Crusoe leaning against the Cross, p. 91; Crusoe at prayer, p. 135; Crusoe starting at the print of a human foot, p. 218, &c. The frontispiece, the meeting of Robinson Crusoe and Friday, is really a most charming picture. The original is sweetly painted, and the engraving by A. Fox does it justice. In some of the earlier scenes, the artist has introduced *his own portrait* as that of Robinson Crusoe.

THE ANNUALS.

(Continued from p. 345.)

The Keepsake for 1832. By F. M. Reynolds.

THE *Keepsake*, from the list of its patrician contributors, appears not to be destined for plebeian hands; rank is here preferred to genius. The producer, and not the thing produced, is intended to give value to the commodity. "What is there in a name?" asks the Shakspearean proverb. Every thing, it seems; for here the very thistle assumes the fragrance of the rose; and the name here gives value to that which is comparatively valueless. The drudging politician is converted into a poet or a story-teller,—the hero of the turf and the chase becomes a sentimentalist;—the patroness of Almack's, a delineator of rural life; and the haughty dame of the card-table, the pourtrayer of rustic loves. It then follows that the *literary* productions of my Lord George or my Lady Charlotte, are canvassed at the coteries or the card-table; each *admirant* considers him in complaisance to be the

of the important work, to which my Lord or my Lady is a contributor. Such is the feeling, in addition to its elegant embellishments, which has essentially contributed to the success of the *Keepsake*, notwithstanding the high price at which it is sold. As a literary collection, it contains little more than what is calculated to amuse for the passing moment; and then it is chiefly the rank of the writer, or the beauty of the accompanying picture which induces perusal, if we except "the Ascent of Mont Blanc," by the Hon. E. Bootle Wilbraham; "the Star of the Pacific," by J. A. St. John; and one or two other papers.

We select the following poetical pieces, as being among the best which the volume presents.

Lines on the death of a near Relation.

Written on the Sea-shore.

By LORD MAHON.

Stretch'd on the beach, I view with listless eyes
A tempest gather and the tide arise;
In vain some rock their two-fold might
would brave,
And from its granite forehead dash the wave;
Each wave repulsed, but leaves a space for
more, [shore.
Whose higher surges shake the lessening
'Tis thus in vain the thoughts I would dispel
Of her we lost so early, loved so well.
Scarcely is one pang of mem'ry laid to rest
Before another wrings my bleeding breast.
To thee, dear shade, our minds unbidden turn,
Spell-bound within the precincts of thy urn,
No heart, no form, like thine, in life we see,
But fly from social scenes to dream of thee.

EPIGRAM.

From the Spanish of Lope de Vega.

By LORD HOLLAND.

In a mirror, too faithful, alas!
As Lyce her form was surveying,
She exclaimed as she saw in the glass,
How the bloom of her cheeks was decaying,
"Since all things that live are to die,
And destiny won't be controll'd;
Let beauty too perish—but why,
Oh, why must we live to be old?"

LONDON IN SEPTEMBER.

(Not in 1831.)

By LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
A single horseman paces Rotten-row;
In Brookes's sits one quidnunc to peruse
The broad dull sheet which tells the lack of
news;
At White's a lonely Brummell lifts his glass
To see two empty hackney coaches pass;

The timid housemaid issuing forth, can dare
To take her lover's arm in Grosvenor-square;
From shop deserted hastes the 'prentice
dandy, [fond:
And seeks—oh bliss!—the *Molly-a tempora*
Meantime the batter'd pavement is at rest,
And waiters wait in vain to spy a guest;
Thomas himself, Cook, Warren, Fenton,
Long,
Have all left town to join the Margate throng.
The wealthy Tailor on the Sussex shore
Displays and drives his blue barouche and
four;
The peer, who made him rich, with dog and
gun, [scorching sun.
Toils o'er a Scottish moor, and braves a

STANZAS.

By LORD MORFETH.

Who has not felt, 'mid azure skies,
At glowing noon, or golden even,
A soft and mellow sadness rise,
And tinge with earth the hues of heaven?
That shadowing consciousness will steal
O'er every scene of fond desire,
Linger in laughter's gayest peal,
And close each cadence of the lyre.
In the most radiant landscape's round
Lurk the dim haunts of crime and care,
Man's toil must plough the teeming ground,
His sigh must load the perfum'd air.
O for the suns that never part,
The fields with hues unfading dress'd,
Th' unfaltering strain, the unclouded heart,
The joy, the triumph, and the rest!

On being shown the Tomb of a favourite Dog.

By LORD ASHTOWN.

On gentle Fanny's grassy tomb,
A sigh will start, a tear will fall;
Yet why lament your favourite's doom,
Or mourn a lot—the lot of all?
Beloved she lived, and blameless died,
What greater bliss can fate bestow?
A bliss to man so oft denied:—
To sink to rest unvexed by woe.
Such soft repose when I depart—
I ask no more—oh mayst thou feel!
I would not pierce thy bleeding heart
With wounds too deep for time to heal.
Nor would I pain a tender wife,
When all but mere existence ends,
To see me drink the dregs of life,
A burthen to myself and friends.
Yet still thy voice shall charm my ear,
And still thy smile shall sooth my pain;
And when the last sad hour is near
We still will hope to meet again.

The embellishments, with two or three exceptions, are gems of art; and no cost appears to have been spared in the production—wait, however, of

* Mrs. Stanhope,' painted by Rochard, which forms the frontispiece, though executed by Heath, does not answer our expectation. The head and neck are too stooping, the hair coarse and dragged, and the mouth entirely out of drawing—the right side of it being considerably higher than the left.—'Constance,' from Miss Sharpe, by Heath, is a sweetly finished picture, in which the deep-thinking expression of female beauty is powerfully portrayed.—'The Champion,' an engraving from Chalon, by Bacon, we consider the finest in the collection. The indignant countenance and manly form of Lord Ranulph, contrasted with the fascinating and archly smiling Lady Mildred, is a perfect picture of those passions which it was the object of the artist to pourtray and the engraver to express. Every touch of the burin has tended to give strength, delicacy, and effect to the whole. 'Dressing for the Ball,' by Bacon, from De Verria, is stiff, and the countenance of the lady out of character; it expresses supercilious contempt, instead of smiles and benignity which such an occasion usually calls forth. 'Good Angels,' by Rolls, from Howard, is an elaborate subject elaborately executed, and still more elaborately described by L. E. L. 'Isola Bella,' 'Marly,' and 'St. Germain-en-laye,' are charming pictures sweetly executed; and 'the Wedding' by Rolls, from Miss Sharpe, is silkiness itself; it is so finely executed, that even the group of peasants appear to be clothed in silk and velvet!—'Do you remember it?' by Heath, from Miss Sharpe, presents a specimen of unmeaning insipidity, which is as unmeaningly described in the accompanying lines by L. E. L.

"There are some days which never know a
morrow, [is one.
And the day when Love first finds utterance
Do you remember it?"

Heath's *Picturesque Annual* for 1832.

THE *Picturesque Annual* is evidently an imitation of the *Landscape Annual*, whose third appearance we noticed with due commendation in our last. It is a splendid but rather costly production, the price being more than double that of its predecessor. Some of the engravings are of a superb character, and they are all

taken from the drawings of Stanfield—one of the first masters of aerial perspective of which the present age can boast. The views are twenty-six in number, and are chiefly of a romantic and picturesque description. The accompanying letter-press comprehends a journey through the north of Italy, the Tyrol, and the banks of the Rhine, as far as Strasbourg; written by Leitch Ritchie, author of the "*Romance of French History*." The style is pleasant and familiar, and such as a traveller at his ease would be supposed to write during a journey of pleasure. There is not the depth of the statesman, the eloquence of the historian, or the research of the antiquary; but there is the general observation of the tourist, the amusing detail of the novelist, and, what is perhaps the most useful in the present work, the tact and variety of the *Annualist*. Among his passing remarks, the writer frequently contrives to introduce some romantic narrative or story connected with the local or legendary history of the place through which he travels; such as 'the Avalanche,' 'the Lock of the Pass,' 'the Storm-lights of Anzasca,' &c. In his prefatory remarks the writer modestly avows that "the present *literary sketches* must be looked upon as subordinate only, with reference to more finished works of other writers; for in reality they have been executed to the best of the author's ability. They are sketches, however, whatever be their merit or demerit, because they are necessarily brief. * * * Instead of having recourse to the common expedient—of reproducing, in a new form, the experience of former travellers, the author conceived the idea of presenting to the reader a set of *bona fide* sketches of his own, the result of impressions made upon his mind on the spot. The appearance in the midst of these, of relations which the profane will term *romances*, must be accounted for by the necessities of the *ANNUAL*—a plant which having been reared in an atmosphere of poetry and fiction, would perhaps run some risk of drooping if suddenly transplanted."

The letter-press, however, is but secondary to the embellishments which adorn this costly volume; and if we consider the high character of the painter from whose drawings they are taken, and the transcendent talents of

the artist under whose superintendence they have been engraved, we need not wonder at the great cost of production.

The frontispiece of the volume is a view of the 'Castle of Klum,' in the Valley of the Inn, near Innsbruck, engraved by Miller. It is an interesting ruin in a splendid situation, and looks down into the valley, in the depths of which the Inn is concealed. The artist has introduced the snow-capt mountains on the opposite side, which form a noble back-ground to the picture. The writer appears to have sadly compromised his judgment when he supposed the Castle of Klum "to be a Roman ruin," on the mere ipse dixit of a German Swiss traveller. The castellated circular turret would have told him that the architecture was mediæval. But the writer is usually very deficient in architectural description, or antiquarian investigation. A very pretty view of 'Isola Bella,' by Goodall, forms the vignette of the title-page. The buildings are a pleasing specimen of modern Italian architecture.

The first view which our traveller has given, on his entrance into Italy, is that of Duomo d'Ossolo, engraved by Jeavons. It is supposed to be the Lepontian town of Ptolemy, which at present contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The richness of the surrounding country presents an amazing contrast to the sterility which the traveller leaves behind him; but unfortunately both the artist and the engraver have failed in producing the expected effect. The glittering lake and sylvan scenes for which Duomo d'Ossolo is conspicuous, present rather the appearance of a mill-pool, surrounded by an uncultivated heath, where the bramble and the thorn usurp the place of the olive and the vine. The picture is clearly a failure; which may be attributed rather to the burin than the pencil. 'Maggiore,' by Wallis, and 'Sesto Calende,' by Radcliffe, are highly picturesque and pleasing views, and charmingly executed—particularly the latter.

The 'Duomo of Milan,' by Carter, presents a delightful specimen of the florid pointed architecture of Italy, assimilating to that of the Tudor age in England. This richly adorned edifice is of white marble, that looks like alabaster. "The façade, the doors,

the windows, the pillars, are loaded with bas-reliefs, comprehending the most poetical subjects in Scripture history. Upwards of two thousand statues stand wherever there is room for their feet; and a hundred and four pinnacles, great and small, surround this extraordinary edifice." The artist and engraver have given the architectural details of this magnificent pile with surprising finish and minuteness. The writer's opinion on the subject, which would equally apply to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, betrays a singular though not an enviable taste:—"It is like a temple of pastry, such as we see in the confectioners' shops on Twelfth Night, which a fairy has converted, at the desire of some good little boy, into solid marble!"—"Verona," engraved by Brandard, is a subject for an interesting picture; but the site has been injudiciously chosen. We only catch a glimpse of the house-tops, and that very indistinctly. A flat country (whether field, marsh, bog, or moor, the engraver has not defined) and a dismally aqueous sky, occupy more than two-thirds of this tasteless view. 'Sancti Giovanni e Paolo,' by Wilmore, 'the Dogano,' by Goodall, 'San Pietro de Castello,' by Wallis, 'Murano,' by Wallis, and 'Trent,' by Miller, are charming pictures, sweetly executed. Whether it be the peaceful lake or the turgid main Stanfield is equally happy in producing the scenic effect. In describing 'Landech,' in the Tyrol, and 'Feldkirch,' the one has been confounded with the other, both by the author and artist. 'Constance,' by Jorden, with its magnificent lake, is given in Stanfield's best manner. The silvery reflection of the water from the setting sun, is true to nature, and the engraver has not failed to produce the intended effect. The views of 'Schaffhausen,' by Wilmore, and 'Strasbourg,' by Wallis, which conclude the series, are of the same character, though not so highly finished as that of 'Constance.'

The Literary Souvenir. Edited by Alaric A. Watts.

THE *Literary Souvenir* was amongst the earliest of the *Annuals*, and this is the eighth year of its publication. Mr. Watts has long been distinguished as a lyric poet, and an adept in the

lighter species of literature. Indeed we are not acquainted with any writer of the day who could be selected, as being better calculated for the editorship of an Annual, or one who is more intimately conversant with the belles lettres of modern literature. There is a depth of poetic feeling, told with a sweetness of expression, and simplicity of diction, which the poetasters of modern days attempt in vain. Intimately acquainted as he is with the Italian school of poesy, he appears to have successfully engrafted its sweetness and melody into his own,—thus adopting the useful maxim of Horace—
 “Non satis est pulchra esse poemata,—
 dulcia sunt.”

The following are the opening lines from Mr. Watts's “Sketches of Modern Poets,” which are expressed with poetic dignity and graceful ease.

“WORDSWORTH.

HIGH-PRIEST of the Nine! Poet, Prophet,
 and Sage, [thy page;
 What deep lessons of wisdom are found in
 Where the old and the young, sad and mirth-
 ful, may find, [his mind;”
 Each reflected in sunshine, some “mood of
 Where the simple may learn with kind feel-
 ings to glow, [know!
 And the wise may discover how little they
 Whence the broken in spirit may drink
 solace and balm,
 And the tempest-tossed bosom be taught to
 grow calm,” &c. &c.

It was Horace who first designated the race of poets as the “genus irritabile vatum;” and the axiom is fully confirmed by the temperament of Mr. Watts, who, in a long satirical squib entitled “The Conversazione,” has plied his arrows with indiscriminate rage—

“Furor arma ministrat.”

Not only is the poetaster or literary pretender assailed, but those also who are distinguished for respectability or talent in the circles in which they move; and the editor's consolation is, that “if the general reader be amused, and the culprit amended, the leading aim of the author will have been achieved.” At the risk of hereafter receiving an arrow from Mr. Watts's quiver, we shall venture to affirm that it is not the duty of a public writer to amuse the general reader by wounding the feelings and assailing the characters of private individuals; nor are the *culprits* (as he urbanely designates

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the objects of his sarcasm) likely to be amended. On the contrary, we shall be greatly mistaken, if he does not gather a hornet's nest about his ears, from which he will not readily extricate himself.

The following is a short extract: ex uno disce omnes.

“What is a *Conversazione*?

List, and its picture shall be shown ye,
 It is a print belittered room,
 Where light is taught to mimic gloom;
 As full as ever it can cram—
 All heat, confusion, jabber, jani:
 A bustling group of busy men,
 Knights of the pencil and the pen;—
 Professors of all sorts of arts;
 Mustachio'd apes from foreign parts;
 With here and there a lady sitting,
 Or through the lettered chaos fitting—
 Lorn as a lover's maiden lay,
 Or angel that has lost her way!
 Where, ranged in order due, are seen
 All sorts of beasts, unclean and clean,
 Each specimen of Nature's work,
 Jew, Christian, Atheist, Brahman, Turk;
 With many a bird of kindred feather,
 All huddled in the ark together!
 Philosophers of vast pretence,
 Without a grain of common sense;
 Anatomists of books and men,
 Who cut and cut, and come again,
 And Scientifics, full of learning,
 With breeches so injured to burning,
 So very incombustible,
 They scarcely fear to go to h—ll; *
 Critics of every rank and hue—
 From him who sways the great review,
 To them whose penny trumpets squeak
 Their panegyrics once a week;
 Poets of great and small regard—
 From Hohenlinden's matchless bard, &c.

On the graphic department of the *Literary Souvenir*, we are not prepared to bestow unqualified praise. Such is now the public taste, and the high (perhaps unreasonable) expectations of criticism, introduced by the sparkling productions of the more costly Annuals, that we are apt to look with disparagement on every thing of a mediocre description, though at the commencement of the *Literary Souvenir* they might possibly have passed for gems of art. ‘The Tower of London,’

* “The worthy Chevalier Aldin has constructed a pair of asbestos breeches, which will enable him to take his seat upon a blazing fire without the slightest inconvenience! These, however, are only sported upon state occasions; he being content to exhibit at *Conversazioni* in merely a pair of gloves composed of the same material.”

engraved by Miller, from a painting by J. M. W. Turner, appears to be immersed in a shower of soap-suds! The peculiar style of this painter, of late, seems to be to finish off his picture with innumerable dabs of white paint, which he calls throwing in the reflection of light; and the present artist has thought proper to improve on Turner's monstrosities. 'Oberwesel on the Rhine,' engraved by Goodhall, from a drawing by Roberts, is a mass of lamp-black and chalk, though softness and delicacy have evidently been intended; but which the printer has mainly contributed to destroy. 'Vespers' is uninteresting in design, and scratchy in execution; it represents a woman soulless and drowsy, and ugly as she is drowsy. What connexion the accompanying 'Invocation to the Evening Star' has with the engraving, we are at a loss to conceive. 'Going to Mass,' by Portbury, from Johannot, is a mass of chalkiness; and as to the three figures, we cannot respond in unison with Miss Howitt's enthusiastic flattery—

"How beautiful are ye,
Age, youth, and infancy,
All, all are beautiful."

In some of the subjects there is much to admire. The talent of the painter, and the skill of the engraver, have jointly contributed to produce some delightful specimens of the graphic art. 'Allegra,' engraved by Ensom, from a painting by Chalon, which forms the frontispiece, is an enchanting figure delightfully executed. 'Numa and Egeria,' by Rolls, from H. Howard, is poetically conceived and classically designed. It may rank among the happiest efforts of the pencil and burin. The rest of the subjects are—'The Supper by the Fountain,' by Engleheart, from Stothard, a composition from Boccaccio; 'the Marchioness of Salisbury,' by Ensom, from Sir T. Lawrence; 'Lady Jane Grey preparing for Execution,' by Mitchell, from Northcote; 'the Tarantella,' by Greatbatch, from Montroisin; 'the Deveria Family,' by Sangster, from Deveria; and 'the Arrest,' by Cooke, from Johannot.

title expresses it, to the taste of Juvenile readers; and at the Christmas holidays, it will form a very pleasing and agreeable little present from parents, relatives, and governesses, to their young protégées. The articles are of an amusing, and sometimes of an instructive nature; particularly the 'Journey to Paris,' described in a letter from a little boy to his sister; 'the Castle of Capaccio,' 'the Children of Alsace,' 'the Cabinet of Curiosities,' &c.; with many pleasing poetical pieces, particularly by the fair editor and by her friend Miss Howitt, to whom the volume is dedicated.

The embellishments are eight in number; and considering the finished style in which they are executed, we are surprised at the cheapness of the volume. The first artists of the day have been employed; and they have not failed to do ample justice to their respective subjects. 'Little Red Riding Hood,' exquisitely engraved from a painting by the late Sir T. Lawrence, forms the frontispiece. 'The Orphans,' by Chevalier, from a painting by Scheffer; and 'the Roman Family,' by Engleheart, from Bouilly, are full of feeling and expression. Strength and delicacy are judiciously commingled to produce the desired effect. The other subjects are—'the Sleeping Child,' engraved by Greatbatch, from a painting by Johannot; 'the Grandfather's Nap,' by Greatbatch, from Scheffer; 'the Sailor's Widow,' by Engleheart, from Scheffer; 'Antwerp,' by Wallis, from D. Cox; and vignette title by Rolls, from J. P. Davis. In the 'View of Antwerp,' the artist, by aiming at extreme delicacy in the distant view, has produced a feebleness of effect, to which the printer himself, we apprehend, has not a little contributed.

The Winter's Wreath.

A BEAUTEOUS Wreath it is! fresh as the vernal bloom, and perennial as the evergreen that enlivens the eye even in the midst of Winter's snow! It assimilates to the gay parterre, bespangled with the choicest gifts of Flora and Pomona; and though called a 'Winter's Wreath,' it displays the charms of a summer's garden with sweets, where the odours of the fibres of prose, and of graphic art, are blended in the senses. The

Winter's Wreath is a provincial publication; and it is not unworthy the place of its birth. Both in art and literature talents of a superior order have been called into action; though the binding, we must acknowledge, is rather fragile, and even slovenly, when compared with its brethren. The embellishments, which are usually the chief objects of attraction in these Annuals, are mostly of a pleasing character. The following is an enumeration of the different subjects:—*'The Visionary,'* a portrait, engraved by F. Engleheart, from a painting by Liversidge; a picture full of pleasing melancholy. *'The Highland Fortress of Leasing Cray,'* by Brandard, from a drawing by Martin; a fine and romantic view, most sweetly executed. *'The Village Suitor's Welcome,'* by E. Smith, from Stothard; a pleasant rustic group; but the picture is too darkly shaded, and the engraving rather wiry, or scratchy, in some parts. *'The Wreck,'* by Miller, from Williamson; a fine sea-storm view. *'Allan the Piper of Mull,'* by H. Robinson, from E. Goodall. *'Naples,'* by E. Goodall, from Linton; an exquisitely finished picture. *'Abbeville,'* engraved by Freebairn, from D. Roberts; a laboured engraving, but feeble in some of the details. *'The Vintage Dance,'* engraved by H. Robinson, from Platzer; a delightful group, finely portrayed. *'Lago de Nemi-Roma,'* by Brandard, from A. Aglio, illustrator of the *'Mexican Antiquities,'* an enchanting landscape. *'The Reply of the Fountain,'* by R. Smith, from Liversidge; a perfect study from nature. *'View near the Bavarian Alps,'* by R. Wallis, from G. Barrett.

Among the contributors to the Winter's Wreath, we observe the names of Mrs. Hemans, T. Roscoe, Archd. Wrangham, Coleridge, Bowring, Arch. Butler, &c. From the poetical department we select the following:

THE WATERFALL.

BY THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.

I love the roaring waterfall,
Within some deep romantic glen,
'Mid desert wilds, remote from all
The gay and busy haunts of men;
For its loud thunders sound to me,
Like voices from Eternity.

They tell of ages long gone by,
And beings that have pass'd away,

Who sought, perhaps, with curious eye,
These rocks where now I love to stray;
And thus its thunders sound to me,
Like voices from Eternity.

And from the past they seem to call
My spirit, to the realms beyond
The ruin that must soon befall
These scenes where grandeur sits enthron'd:

And thus its thunders sound to me
Like voices from Eternity.

For I am on a torrent borne,
That whirls me rapidly away,
From morn to eve,—from eve to morn,—
From month to month,—from day to day:

And all that live and breathe with me,
Are hurrying to Eternity!

This mighty cataract's thundering sound,
In louder thunders soon must die:
And all these rugged mountains round,
Uprooted, must in ruin lie:
But that dread hour will prove to me
The dawning of Eternity!

Eternity!—that vast unknown!
Who can that deep abyss explore?
Which swallows up the ages gone,
And rolls its billows evermore!
O, may I find that boundless sea,
A bright, a blest Eternity!

The Continental Annual, and Romantic Cabinet, for 1832. With Illustrations by S. Prout, Esq. F.S.A. Edited by W. Kennedy, Esq.

ON turning over the leaves of this elegant volume, and perceiving the exquisite finish of the engravings (an enumeration of which we gave in our last Number), and the beauty of the type, paper, and print, we cannot but feel considerable surprise at the very moderate price of the volume—being two-thirds the cost of the Landscape Annual, and not one-third that of the Picturesque Annual, though of the same size and appearance, but having a less number of plates. We sincerely hope that an extensive sale will make up for the moderation of price to the spirited proprietor. The engravings are all of an architectural character; and the details are very elaborately executed. The *'Cathedral of Antwerp'* is a splendid specimen; the numerous pinnacles and minarets, one rising above another in all the pride of architectural richness, appear to be shooting into the clouds; though unfortunately there is a defect in the printing, the ink having failed in the lower part of the tower. The same

curling from the chimney of the adjoining edifice, is admirably true to nature. 'The Hotel de Ville at Brussels' is an interesting edifice, particularly at this period. The architectural perspective, and the distinctness of detail, are executed in Prout's best manner. The minute figures in the fore-ground are neatly grouped. The views in Ghent, Nuremberg, Metz, Rouen, Padua, &c. are equally pleasing. The 'City and Bridge of Dresden' is a charming perspective view, representing one of the finest bridges in the world. The reflection of light in the still water is nature itself. 'Rouen Cathedral,' and the 'Church of St. Pierre at Caen,' are fine specimens of the florid Gothic.

But while admiring these beautiful and exquisitely finished designs, we cannot but regret that there are no editorial notices to afford us the least information on the respective subjects. The letter-press consists altogether of romantic continental stories, very often of an inconsistent character,—the scenes of which sometimes happen to be connected with the subject of the accompanying embellishments. The literary department being of such a character ("wild and wonderful" as the editor terms it) as to preclude our making extracts, we shall content ourselves with an enumeration of the stories, which are more long than numerous:—The Fanatic, a tale of the Netherlands; the Wax Figure; the Cottager of Koswara, a Hungarian Legend; the Black Gate of Treves; Early Impressions; the Spy, a tale of the Siege of Dresden in 1813; the Vintner's Daughter; the Prima Donna; the Siege of Prague; the Conscript; and the Rose of Rouen.

The Private Correspondence of David Garrick with the most celebrated persons of his Time; now first published from the Originals, and illustrated with Notes and a New Biographical Memoir of Garrick. In 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 660. 4to.

THE attraction of dramatic representation is pleasing excitement; and a desire of pleasing excitement is an appetite of the senses. The rudeness or refinement of the dramatic art, as to construction and sentiment, depends upon the barbarism or civilization of the people to whom it appertains; but the merit of the performer cannot be delineated by analysis, be-

cause it can be subject only to the eye and the ear; for though the object of vision may be rendered conspicuous by painting, and of audition by musical notation, yet the one only represents a single momentary act, and the other says nothing by score only, without the instruments. They who may have seen Garrick or Mrs. Siddons, speak in raptures, and justly so, of their respective merits, but they can give no copy by conversation or writing. In our judgment, therefore, we think it better, like Virgil, with his "pulcherrima Dido," not to discuss in detail the histrionic merits of Garrick, but to allow them that eulogium which has been universally admitted to be just. Garrick moreover, in addition to his professional talent, was a sprightly man of the world, and an able man of business. The correspondence before us has a reference to every point of view in which the character, habits, and manner of this Roscius could be seen; and the letters of some of his literary friends are those of the most general value. All are interesting to the philosopher, as indicative of the private characters of the Correspondents. Such is the impression at least made upon us, and such weaknesses and follies do these letters occasionally expose, that we hold it prudent, as a general rule, not to step out of the dry form of business-letters in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. We would by no means restrain youth, spinsters, and similar persons, from uttering nonsense, because it would be impossible to prevent their doing so, yet it should be conditioned, that such letters be never exhibited, and after a certain time be either honourably returned or destroyed.

Johnson appears twice among the Correspondents; here, as elsewhere, in thunder, being a Jupiter. But as we do not fear the fate of Semele, we had rather that he should show himself in State. There was little true cordiality between him and Garrick. The first letter solicits Garrick's patronage of the Johnson-and-Steevens Shakspeare; and the second is a verbal criticism of Garrick's epitaph upon Hogarth, which has only one good thing in it, viz. pictured morals. But Garrick was not the person from whom success in such writings could be expected. As to it is a curious fact, through

his censure of Shakspeare, in the celebrated Preface, was called in his day, "*the blasphemer Johnson*." See p. 207.

Mr. J. Sharp, writing to Garrick in 1769, says,

"If I had called, as I sometimes do, on Dr. Johnson, and showed him one of them, [certain letters] where he is mentioned as *one Johnson*, I should have risked perhaps the sneer of one of his ghastly smiles; Mr. Garrick may do it with better success."—p. 334.

An odd commission this—to request vicarious interference, in conveying an unnecessary insult—to make Garrick a cat's paw.

The following is a good hint to those who use borrowed books carelessly:

"Steevens found the possessors of the old quartos very communicative to him: *not so Johnson*, who had a bad name for his slovenly treatment of borrowed books."—p. 501.

Letters of this kind must be highly interesting to those surviving few who knew the parties. But the fatal eminence of the following person requires no such adjunct. Dr. J. Hoadly, speaking of a masquerade, says,

"The great Dr. Dodd there, in jewels of silver, merely *I suppose* to look after his two youths, who are here under his care. I wish somebody had played two or three of his Magdalens upon him. It would have been a good and new character."—p. 433.

The letters of this correspondent abound with elegant pleasantry. His character of that excellent fop, another *Dodd* (though both were *υποκριται*, i. e. *players*), is pronounced by the masterly editor to be perfect. See p. 184.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Garrick, in 1756, Warburton gives the following opinion of new and old comedy:

"The *petite pièce*, as the French call it, which Moliere invented, and you and Marivaux have much improved, by turning the satire from the singularities of the time to the vices of our nature, is, in my opinion, one of the most useful species of the drama. The Greeks lamented that the licentious abuse of the old comedy had deprived them of that manly species, and substituted, instead of an useful satire on public manners, the low amusement of an intriguing servant between an amorous son and an avaricious father, which was the constant subject of the new; and which modern manners have changed into a gallant à *bonnes fortunes*, be-

tween a young wife and an old husband. Those critics would have been pleased with an inventor like Moliere to have given them, in the *petite pièce*, the vigour of the old comedy joined to the politeness of the new."—p. 74.

Warburton's opinion of Dr. Young:

"It is my custom when I have read a book, to give a character of it, while the thing is fresh in my mind, in the blank leaf, that I may not be betrayed by an ill memory to read a bad book twice. And I do it, because it is generally shorter, and always better done, in the words of some classic. So my character has the advantage of becoming a motto; which Addison, I think, called a charm against critics; but I use it to guard me against bad writers. I remember when I read Dr. Young's '*Centaur*' (you know the genius of the man), I gave my sentiments of the book and the author in the following words of Cicero: '*Qui nihil potest tranquille, nihil leniter, nihil partitè, definitè, distinctè, facietè, dicetè, is furere apud sanos, et quasi inter sobrios bacchari vinolentus videtur.*'"—p. 75.

In writing to Mr. Sturtz in 1769, relative to the drama and dramatists of France, Mr. Garrick thus gives his opinion of the French actress Madame Clairon, the heroine of the tragedy of "*Dido*."

"What shall I say to you, my dear friend, about the '*Clairon*?' Your dissection of her is as accurate as if you had opened her alive; she has every thing that art and a good understanding, with great natural spirit, can give her. But then I fear (and I only tell you my fears, and open my soul to you) the heart has none of those instantaneous feelings, that life-blood, that keen sensibility, that bursts at once from genius, and, like electrical fire, shoots through the veins, marrow, bones and all, of every spectator. Madame Clairon is so conscious and certain of what she can do, that she never, I believe, had the feelings of the instant come upon her unexpectedly: but I pronounce that the greatest strokes of genius have been unknown to the actor himself, till circumstances, and the warmth of the scene has sprung the mine as it were, as much to his own surprise, as that of the audience. Thus I make a great difference between a great genius and a good actor. The first will always realize the feelings of his character, and be transported beyond himself; while the other, with great powers, and good sense, will give great pleasure to an audience, but never

— "*Pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus.*"

"I have with great freedom communicated my ideas of acting, but you must

betray me, my good friend; the Clairon would never forgive me, though I called her an excellent actress, if I did not swear by all the gods that she was the greatest genius too. I never liked 'Dido,' though it bears a good character upon the French stage: there are good lines, and some little pathos; but what is that?—I am spoiled by Shakspeare, and I hope you are very near spoiled too."—p. 359.

We extract the following spirited remarks of Arthur Murphy, the elegant translator of Tacitus, in reply to Garrick, who had uncourteously charged him with being in *another interest*, when advertising to a forthcoming comedy of Murphy's, entitled, "The Man does not know his own Mind," to which Garrick never returned an answer.

"With regard to my being in another interest now, I will account for it. I am in my own interest, and will endeavour to dispose of what pieces I write to the best advantages, or lock them up for ever; for I really am tired of being a day-labourer to

add to other people's fortunes, which is all my other business with the managers of Drury-lane I have actually done, it being demonstrable that they have got at least about 400*l.* by my pieces, which had I transacted my business with due attention to myself, ought to have come in to my pocket. I shall, however, learn for the future to regard myself a little, and not be more generous than richer people; and it is upon this principle that I cannot think of offering the comedy, called 'The Man does not know his own Mind,' to the stage, till I can meet with managers who will be willing to let an author reap the profits of his industry."—p. 181.

We can only do in regard to this work, what auctioneers do with sales; advertise a few leading articles, and for the rest refer to the catalogue. Many things will be interesting to many. The Editor has most ably done his duty.

A finely executed portrait of Garrick, engraved by Worthington from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms the frontispiece of the volume.

The *Firstation Sermon* of the Rev. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, will be valued by those of his own school. Police and education are account the most efficient counteragents of increase of crime. We say so, because we can triumphantly oppose the success of Scotch education to that of Wesleyan enthusiasm.

We have derived sincere pleasure from the Rev. PETER HALL's *Sermon, in behalf of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor*, because it is rational and ingenious without common place; and of course is edificatory.

The Rev. WM. SHEPHERD's *Family and Parochial Sermons*, studiously avoid ratiocination; but the author is not an ineloquent panegyrist, and there are various passages of good poetical construction.

The Rev. MARCUS DODS on the *Incarnation of the Eternal Word*, is too Calvinistical for our agreement with him: and although he adduces with considerable ingenuity various arguments, yet those arguments in se beget new objections.

No moral person can object to the Rev. AUSTIN DICKINSON's "*Call to professing Christians on Temperance*." We are glad, however, that Mr. Dickinson limits his remarks to ardent spirits, for "Wine and Walnuts" are pleasant, and we hope innocent indulgences.

We have been amused with the *Scots Priests for teaching Children the*

cal history, and only hope that in a new edition, the Calvinistical parts (as in p. 155) will be omitted.

The *Homonymes Français, or the French Homonymous Words*, by DOMINIQUE AUBERT, LL.D. and Egerton Smith, is a useful book.

A *Familiar Treatise on the Human Eye*, is a very clever little book of advice to those who are compelled in consequence of any defect of sight to resort to the use of spectacles. Mr. West, the author, is undoubtedly a clever and considerate man.

We have received *Anti-Slavery Reporters* from May last. We are shocked at some instances of diabolical cruelty, and surprised at the temerity with which various persons solve a dilemma, that has puzzled the wisest; being ourselves of opinion that nobody knows how to arbitrate between litigant parties.

We must decline entering into the subject of the pamphlet, entitled, the *Result of the late Elections, and some of the consequences of Reform*. Why should we be obliged to buy a pig in a poke, and not wait till it is in a sty? If it be proverbial that *La Reforme n'a jamais raison la première fois*, why should we be premature? Why should we be asked to weigh things, when we have nothing to weigh them with but opinions? If fire and water choose to fight a duel, why are we to interfere at the risk of being burnt or drowned?

N. P.

As usual
but

a case of strong suspicion, especially in his collations of the styles of that Nobleman and the political Satirist. It is plain, from p. 43, that Junius had an amanuensis (our author thinks Lady Chatham), and therefore somebody must have known the secret. If it should ultimately turn out, from the papers of the Duke of Buckingham, that Lord Chatham was the author, Mr. Swinden will have great praise for his sagacity. Certainly there is more reason from circumstances, for supposing that Lord Chatham was Junius, than any other author. There is a morbid personal feeling throughout Junius, which accords with the political disappointments of Lord Chatham.

A Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, by one of the Ushers of Westminster School, corrects very temperately certain misstatements concerning that excellent seminary, made in No. CV. of that critical journal, and adds judicious remarks in other respects.

There is good sense in the *Miser*, a poem, but the humorous is the best mode of

giving interest to such a subject. We greatly object to distortions like this in the following line, p. 41,
"Gold, heap'd together just like manure spread."

We are glad to see No. V. of the *Voice of Humanity*, because we know that cruelty to animals is a diabolism.

Wood's Bible Histories, Part I. for the use of Children, vindicates its claims to public approbation.

Le Traducteur, of M. MERLET, deserves our highest commendations.

The Spirit of Patriotism, is an energetic Poem.

Mr. MUDIE's first Lines of Zoology, for the use of the Young, is an excellent book of the school kind.

Mrs. MOODIE's Enthusiasm, and other Poems, give us agreeable opinions of her feelings and sentiments.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, which has long occupied the researches and studies of Mr. D'ISRAELI, is now preparing for the press. The history of Books only becomes interesting when it begins where the Bibliographer concludes; and the personal history of Authors is only valued as it acts on their literary characters. The founders of every dynasty of Authors, and the Revolutions which create distinct periods, are more particularly noticed, but these are rare; and the records of domestic Literature must perpetuate the ingenuity or the failures, of names less splendid and incidents less known. There are heroes among the Subalterns as well as the Generals. In this enlarged view, the history of Literature is that of the human understanding; while it indicates the progress, through all its vicissitudes, of the vernacular genius. And since Authors are among all the classes of society, it becomes the public and the private history of a people. Original papers, and other literary curiosities, whenever of an interesting nature, will be carefully preserved.

Part I. of *Anecdotes of William Hogarth*; written by Himself: with Essays on his Life and Genius, and Criticisms on his Works, selected from Walpole, Gilpin, Lamb, and others. To which are added Lists of his Paintings and Prints, with an account of their Variations. Embellished with 48 Plates, supplementary to those in the new edition of "*Hogarth Moralized*," by Dr. Trusler. To be completed in Four Parts.

History of the Representation of England,

and of the Reform of its Abuses by the House of Commons itself, without the aid of Statute Law. By ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

Observations made during a Twelve Years' Residence in a Mussulman's Family in India. By MRS. MEER HASAN ALI.

No. I. of the *Edifices of Palladio*; consisting of Plans, Sections, and Elevations, with details of the most admired Buildings of Palladio, from Drawings and Measurements taken at Vicenza and Venice, by F. ARUNDALE.

The Life of Wycliffa. By the Rev. C. W. LE BAS, M.A.; being the first Number of the Theological Library.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. Dr. BURTON, Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Testimony of History to the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity. By the Rev. GEORGE STANLEY FABER, B.D. In 2 vols.

Luther's Table-Talk; consisting of Select Passages from the Familiar Conversations of Martin Luther. 1 vol. 12mo.

Select Essays on various Topics, religious and moral. By HENRY BELFRAGE, D.D.

Evening Exercises for the Closet for every Day in the Year. By the Rev. WILLIAM JAY. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby.

A Second Number of *Minstrel Melodies*, to be entitled "*Songs of the Sea-side*," from the pen of Mr. HENRY BRANDRETH. Also, a second edition of No. I.

Conversations Lexicon, of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, History,

and Politics; brought down to the present time. On the basis of the American Translation, from the seventh German edition; with such alterations and improvements as to adapt it to the taste of the British public.

Europe in 1830-1; or the Romance of Present Times; being a Series of Tales, comprising the History of the late Revolution on the Continent.

No. I. of the Temperance Herald.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17. This Society held its first meeting, after the summer vacation, J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair. Two papers were read, the first on the theory of the Moon, by Mr. Lubbock; and the second on the Placenta, by Dr. R. Lee, illustrated by beautiful drawings by Perry. A numerous list of presents was reported, together with a resolution that elections should take place only on the first meeting in every second month of the session.

Nov. 24. Mr. Lubbock in the chair. The following papers were read: Facts adduced in refutation of the female or ornithorynchus paradoxus having mammae, by Sir Everard Home, Bart. M.D. F.R.S.; on the inequality of long periods in the motion of the Earth and Venus, by Geo. Biddell Airy, M.A.; and Experimental Researches in Electricity, by Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S. treating chiefly on the theory of magnetism of Berzelius.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 14. The first meeting for the season of the Royal Geographical Society took place, the President, Viscount Goderich, in the chair. The room was very much crowded to witness the presentation of his Majesty's first premium of fifty guineas, placed at the disposal of the Society, to Richard Lander, for his discovery of the termination of the Niger, or Quorra, in the sea. After the Secretary, Captain Maconochie, had read a long paper, by Col. Leach, on the very interesting question, "Is the Quorra the Niger of Antiquity?" the noble Chairman stated that the meeting had been made special for two specific objects, both of great importance to the general purposes of civilization, but more particularly to this Nation. The first was to present on this, the first occasion on which the Society had to dispose of the bounty of his gracious Majesty, the prize to an individual, certainly the most enterprising of those men who had their names recorded in the annals of geographical discovery. He felt convinced all who heard him would agree that the first reward placed at the disposal of this Society by their gracious Sovereign, could not be more appropriately disposed of, than by conferring it on an individual whose talents, courage, and enterprise had achieved so much

for the advancement of science. His Lordship then presented Lander, who rose for the purpose from his seat at the noble Chairman's right hand, with the first premium. The latter, in a few words, returned his acknowledgments, and expressed his deep gratitude. The second proposition was to incorporate the African Association with the Society, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The following Courses of Lectures are announced for the ensuing season: 1. "On Chemistry and its application to the Arts and Manufactures," by John Hemming, esq. 2. "On Zoology," by James Rennie, Esq. 3. "On the Animal Economy, with reference to the preservation of Health, and the Extension of Life," by T. Southwood Smith, M.D. 4. "On Dramatic Poetry," by Sheridan Knowles, Esq. 5. "On the Philosophy of Final Causes," by Edmund John Clark, M.D. 6. "On Music," by Thomas Adams, Esq.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this Society, for the Session, was held on Friday, the 4th of Nov. in their new lecture-room, Public Buildings, Jarratt-street. The seats are arranged amphitheatrically, and at the table, in the centre, accommodation is provided for the exhibition of specimens, with places for the President, Lecturer, &c. Several presents were announced; amongst them a beautiful model of a vessel (made by an ingenious workman named Brown), from Mr. W. H. Dikes; some insects, &c. from Van Diemen's Land, by Mr. T. W. Gleadon; and a valuable collection of Swedish plants. The President, Charles Frost, Esq. then vacated the chair, (which was taken by Mr. Fielding,) and proceeded to read a paper on "Public Spirit;" after which an interesting discussion ensued.—On the 19th, Dr. Alderson read a paper "On some of the Properties of Elastic Cord and Laminæ." The following is a list of forthcoming papers, intended to be read during the present Session: Dec. 3. Account of Experiments on the Blood of Man, with a Description of the Respiratory Organs of Animals; by Mr. Lyon.—Dec. 17. On the present Systems of Musical Education; by Mr. Cummins.—Jan. 7. On Humour; by Mr. E. Buckton.—Jan. 21. On Disinfecting Agents; by Dr. Longstaff.—Feb. 4. A few Remarks upon Systems in Natural History; by Mr. Thompson.—Feb. 18. The Influence of Manufactures and Commerce upon Agriculture; by Professor Pryme.—Mar. 4. Nature of Sound, and the Structure and Function of the Ear; by Mr. Gordon.—Mar. 11. Geographical Features of the British Islands; by Mr. Dikes.—

the Knights Templars, upon the Abolition of the Order in 1311; and on the Idol Baphomet; by Mr. W. Bell.—*April 22.* On the Utility of Science in Agricultural Pursuits; by Mr. W. Stickney.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Scatolian Prize, for the best poem on "David playing the Harp before Saul," has been awarded to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, M.A. of Corpus Christi College; and the successful poem is, in the opinion of the Examiners, of such merit as to entitle its author to receive 100*l.*

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay in the ensuing year, is "The Intent and Use of the Gift of Tongues in the Christian Dispensation."

CHOLERA MORBUS.

If we look closely into the history of any class of natural phenomena, we shall find that they are subject to that seeming principle of infinite variety which pervades the whole of nature; fossils, plants, animals, and men, are all diversified in their orders, genera, species, and *lusus*. The morbid changes which living bodies undergo in the progress of disease and dissolution are not exempt from this apparent law of diversification; and among the latter, the sportive varieties of epidemic complaints afford some of the most curious examples. Many of them have short periods of recurrence, as the plague in Turkey, or the small pox and measles almost everywhere; while others, like bodies revolving in eccentric orbits, recur after a long lapse of time, and are then only recognised as known complaints, by some fortuitous comparison of their symptoms, with the recorded histories of similar disorders. Of this kind is the Cholera, which has of late years resumed its sway in Asia, and has at length reached Europe.

Though the contagious diseases which have from time to time ravaged Europe have usually come from the East, none of them ever presented such a strange capriciousness in its course as the Cholera; and, undoubtedly, the history of its progress since August 1817, when it first appeared near Calcutta, to the present moment, is a curious and interesting study, even to unprofessional men. In one year it crossed the vast region of Hindostan, travelling in two lines, with more or less rapidity, according to circumstances; it arrived at Bombay in August 1818, and at Madras in October of the same year. Afterwards, pursuing its course towards the South, it arrived at Ceylon in 1819; and in the same and the two following years it spread itself through Eastern Asia, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. Its first step towards Europe was crossing the sea from Bengal to Muscat, where it appeared in 1821, with such virulence that the living did not trouble themselves to bury the dead, but,

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sewing the bodies up in a mat, they turned them adrift in the harbour. From Muscat it travelled to Persia and Bassora; and from the latter city directed its course towards Syria, where it arrived in 1823, and then seemed to threaten Europe. However, by one of those incomprehensible changes so common with the Cholera, its onward course there stopped; it disappeared completely in Turkey, where no precautions had been taken to prevent its propagation, while it struck off in another direction towards the North; and, after ravaging for some years Persia and the Russian territories South of the Caucasus, it crossed those mountains in 1830, and appeared in Astracan and the neighbouring provinces, where, for seven years, they had taken the most anxious precautions to prevent its approach. From Astracan it spread through Russia, following, with astonishing rapidity, the course of the Volga; and, after ravaging Poland, Austria, and Prussia, it has now appeared on the coast of the German Ocean, and the North of England, threatening central and southern Europe.

It appears, from official Reports, that, from the 18th of June to the 18th October, the Cholera had appeared in 2,962 places, where the total number of persons attacked was 335,711. Of these, 150,020 had recovered; 151,734 had died; and 33,957 still remained under medical treatment. The disorder had ceased in 1001 places; and had appeared in 123 other places. At Cairo and Alexandria it had carried off 30,000 Egyptians in twenty-four days.

Whether the Cholera is really contagious by personal proximity, or whether it is solely the result of atmospheric miasmata passing from one place to another independently of human agency, or whether the disorder now existing at Sunderland be the real Indian Cholera, — are questions which (among so many conflicting opinions professionally and scientifically given) we feel ourselves incompetent to answer:

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

The disorder at Sunderland is generally believed to be the Continental Cholera in a modified shape; and the Government, and different Boards of Health, have taken measures accordingly to prevent its extension. The Sunderland Doctors, who have published their opinions on the subject, appear to contradict one another; so that it is impossible to form a correct inference from their reports. For instance, Dr. Brown says, "the cases of Cholera which have occurred in Sunderland arise from the product of our own soil, and entirely amongst ourselves." Mr. Ferguson says, that "he believes we are now in a more healthy state, with the exception of an English epidemic Cholera, than we are generally at this season of the year." Mr. Gregory thinks that there is no "contagious Cholera" whatever at Sunderland. Mr. Mordey says, that

call it Asiatic Cholera is a farce." Mr. Cook thinks, that "there is no infectious disease in Sunderland, but a serious disease." Mr. Penman says, that "the Cholera which is now in the town has the same symptoms as that which appeared in foreign countries, and is infectious."—At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, when the subject for discussion was, whether Cholera was contagious or non-contagious? the non-contagionists were triumphantly victorious. Among them were those who had seen the disease both in India and Poland. At a recent lecture on Cholera delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Sir A. Carlisle contended for its contagiousness; but argued that it might be effectually counteracted by ventilation, cleanliness, wholesome diet, and temperate living; and the different Boards of Health have issued instructions to that effect. The Medical periodical works are also divided in opinion, as to the contagiousness of Cholera. The "Lancet" strongly opposes the doctrine, in a series of elaborate reasoning. The "London Medical Gazette" supports the doctrine of contagion by the following arguments:

"There are three modes in which disease may pervade a district—it may be endemic, epidemic, or contagious. Now if we apply the characters of the two former to Cholera, they will not be found sufficient to explain its phenomena; or rather, they will appear manifestly to be inconsistent with them. The extent to which Cholera has spread, and the diversity of the localities which it has occupied, at once set at rest the idea of its being what is usually understood by endemic; and there remains only that we should choose between the two latter. Diseases which are epidemic, without being contagious, break out in distant places, either simultaneously, or travel with a rapidity, and in a manner, that defies all calculation; Cholera travels slowly and progressively. Epidemics march on the winds, and cannot be arrested; the progress of Cholera has repeatedly been stopped. Epidemics generally prevail in tracts of country analogous as regards humidity, temperature, soil, elevation, or some other obvious similitude; Cholera has exerted its dominion alike in the marshy jungles of Hindostan and the arid plains of Persia—the burning sands of Arabia, and the snow-bound provinces of Moscow. Epidemics, unaided by contagion, prevail for a time and disappear; Cholera, like small-pox, scarlatina, and other undeniably contagious maladies, has never wholly left any country it once has visited; it still lingers in Bengal, where it commenced, and, in fact, wherever it has laid its envenomed hand, though it may occasionally relax its grasp, it still retains its hold. These considerations render it, *prima facie*, improbable that Cholera should be merely epidemic."

On the subject of Cholera innumerable

pamphlets have appeared; some of them contending for its contagiousness; but the majority attributing it to atmospheric influence, and not personally infectious. On the Continent these brochures have been extensively prolific; in Germany alone there have been nearly 500; not one of which, it is said, has recommended a specific remedy. Among the number of pamphlets on the subject now lying on our table, we observe one in particular from the pen of our scientific correspondent Dr. Forster, whose talents have frequently been employed on the subject of Epidemic Diseases. He is a staunch non-contagionist,—attributing this disorder to the influence of atmospheric malaria, and other physical concomitants; and his arguments in general seem very forcible, and often ingenious. We cannot, however, always assent to his positions or inferences; particularly as regards the phenomena of comets, earthquakes, volcanoes, meteors, &c. having a physical connection with epidemic diseases, although they may be frequently coincident attendants.

One thing with regard to epidemics (observes Dr. Forster in his treatise) ought to be particularly noticed, as pointing out a sort of progressive malignity in the infecting air; it will be found that epidemics of the milder sorts precede, follow in the train of, and also circumvade the central pestilence; thus after there have been various fevers in any given place, at length a more decided pestilence comes, and in its outskirts again the lesser epidemics prevail. During the late central fever at Gibraltar, other places in its vicinity, on the Continent, were afflicted with slighter epidemics; and on the present occasion, while the more severe symptoms of Cholera Morbus were successively afflicting Russia, Poland, and Prussia, its epitome appeared in France, Germany, and England, in the form of bilious diarrhoea.

Dr. Forster then advances the following propositions: "1. That epidemics, of whatever character, including the plague itself, were the offspring of an unhealthy state of the prevailing air, and resulted from a derangement, more or less general, of the atmosphere which surrounds the earth. 2. That this state of the atmosphere manifested itself in unusual and rapid changes of heat and cold, in unwonted meteors, whirlwinds, waterspouts, storms, dark vapours filling the air, fogs of unusual extent and density, and, in short, all those phenomena which we call atmospheric. 3. That, during these peculiar states of the atmosphere, certain tribes of reptiles and insects frequently overspread and desolate large tracts of country, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the Continent, and also in America. 4. That terrestrial commotions accompanied these vicissitudes, particularly volcanoes, earthquakes, the overflowing of rivers and torrents from mountains, and other signs

that the changes in our globe, which geology proves to be always going on, are taking place with an unusual degree of activity and force. 5. That the epidemics which take place, apparently in consequence of, or which at least accompany, such changes, assume a diversity of character and symptoms at different times, wholly inexplicable, but which proves, notwithstanding the variety of predisposing causes, that the specific stimulant itself is very various on different occasions. 6. That all the disorders thus excited pursue a course wholly incapable of being arrested by any sanitary regulations; but that, at the same time, large cities are more frequently attacked than small country places; where the infectious power of the air being augmented by the exhalations from the bodies of the patients, those who come into closer proximity or contact with them, are the most likely to take the disorder; and this circumstance gives the idea of *contagion*."

The variety observable in different epidemics is so great that many persons have ascribed them to different species of invisible insects, each kind having an appetency for some particular part of the body; so that on one occasion the air shall be infested with a moving phalanx of animalcule which seeks the gall, or liver, and produces Cholera; while on another occasion our diminutive enemy, being of another sort, attacks the skin, in which it makes nests, occasioning pustules and eruptive epidemics. These insects might move in large bodies in the air, taking a particular course, either with or against the wind, according to their respective natures; and then, when they settled on predisposed lunar bodies, the progressive symptoms of the disorders occasioned, might correspond to the three or more progressive states of infant existence—the larva, the grub, and the fly! This notion, fanciful as it may seem, is not without its analogical probability; for, in those insects which are visible, and which occasionally infest our gardens, our flocks, and even our own persons, we find that large bodies of them come with a change of wind or weather, and on another change die or disappear.

On looking historically at the progress of epidemic diseases, we shall find, without ascending to more distant periods, that the city of Rome, probably from its dense population, has been remarkable for its numerous and malignant epidemics; and the Campagna di Roma still continues the frequent seat of terrible influenzas and fevers, particularly towards the close of the summer. In the 12th book of Livy is a most vivid description of a pestilence that began among cattle in U. C. 576, which soon extended to men: "Febris seemed to trample every thing before her, even bulls, dogs, and all sorts of domestic animals: the highways were strewn with dead carcases so offensive that the vultures

left them untouched to decay, and Libitina being overdone with unwonted labours, and unequal to her office, the air, itself in a state of pestilence already, was still further loaded with the stench of disorganizing mortality. Numerous birds left the suburbs of Rome during this plague, as they had formerly done during those of Athens.

In the reign of Nero, some say the year 69, a pestilence broke out at Rome, which suddenly carried off above 60,000 persons. Tacitus says the houses were full of dead bodies; an earthquake destroyed Hierapolis at the same time; and Seneca relates that a vapour arose which in one place in Italy stifled 600 sheep. The Roman writers who commented on this plague said nothing of contagion, a doctrine then disbelieved, but made the remark that it was surprising no particular atmospheric meteors had been noticed; which was declared as an exception to the general rule.

The plague recurred in Italy in the reign of Vespasian, and was accompanied by a prodigious drought and an eruption of Vesuvius. But the large carbuncular plague was first observed at Basiris, in 289: it soon after visited Turkey, and has recurred there ever since at no very long periods. The pestilence of that dreadful period, which began about A. D. 169, was characterised by a loathsome gangrene of the feet.

The pestilence which carried off Pope Pelagius about A. D. 590, was marked by a tendency to disturb the brain, and to make the patient see phantoms of hideous shapes, as Procopius and Evagrius relate. This epidemic was sudden and universal. A long period of near half a century followed, in which various epidemics of various degrees of malignity infested almost every part of Europe, accompanied at times by extraordinary visitations of locusts, and other insects. It is asserted by Echard that St. Gregory instituted a procession at Rome at this time in consequence of the plague, and that during its solemn progress upwards of 80 of the persons composing it fell down dead in the streets. According to Paulus Diaconus, and others, this plague in some countries produced death with great rapidity, often on the first attack. In some persons sneezing was immediately followed by death, which gave rise to the custom of saying "God bless you," when one sneezed.

In the year 717, the plague destroyed 300,000 persons at Constantinople only; it returned in 726 with a remarkable vapour from the sea.

The pestilence of 810 fell chiefly on animals, and the loss of cattle in France was immense.

In 1230 so destructive a blight occurred in vegetation that 20,000 people died of famine; during which a plague raged in Italy.

The great epidemic plague in the reign of Edward III. broke out almost simultaneously

all over Europe, in a manner which would defeat every attempt to explain it by contagion; while proofs of its atmospheric origin may be drawn, from its having been preceded by small earthquakes in various places, a great plague of insects in China, and other unusual things. In the circumference of those cities which experienced the full force of the disorder, slighter epidemics are recorded; and what is more remarkable, while the pestilence was carrying off 50,000 persons in London, nearly as many at Norwich, 100,000 at Venice, 90,000 at Florence, and in Spain 20,000; while, in short, all the warmer parts of Asia and Africa were also scourged by the plague, the N. E. of Europe was afflicted with Cholera Morbus, which, from the symptoms well known of a dark skin from venous stagnation, was called in Denmark the *Sorte Død*, or Black Death. An epizootic followed in its train, and among numberless disorders of animals, immense shoals of dead fishes were cast on the shores of Europe, all of which had specific blotches or sores on them, proving that the pestiferous quality of the air had affected the waters of the deep. With regard to the origin of this general pestilence, it is impossible to ascribe it to contagion, for it was sporadic nearly all over the world at once; and Muratori, Pistorius, and all the writers thereon, but particularly Boccaccio, in his animated *Descrizione della Peste di Firenze*, rightly ascribe this pestilence to the state of the air. Petrarch says, that few escaped it. Women in child-bed were particularly singled out. Laura, the favourite of the poet, is said to have died of the epidemic which prevailed at that time.

In 1373, insanity visited the people as an epidemic; no one could call this contagious; and yet it spread as disorders do which are vulgarly called infectious. This epidemic determined the blood in such violence to the brain as to occasion the delirium often ending in madness.

In 1483, first appeared the celebrated epidemic, called the *Sudor Anglicus*, or Sweating Sickness, which carried off great numbers from time to time. This disorder attacked those who fed well, and were in high health. About the same time the plague changed its character, according to authors; and it is said to have resumed its former character a century afterwards. Scotchmen escaped the sweating sickness from their more prudent way of feeding. It recurred, says Webster, in 1506, 1528, and 1551. Another epidemic soon broke out in England called the Falling Sickness, a kind of epilepsy.

In 1545, the symptoms of the epidemic were very peculiar, and caused it to be called the *Troup Gallant*. Charles Duke of Orleans died of it in a religious house at Abbeville.

In 1548, a pestilence, whose symptoms were indescribably loathsome, suddenly pre-

vailed all over Saxony. Between 1557 and 1570 sore throat, cough, quinsy, and spotted fever, all appeared in succession as epidemics, and all fatally so!

In 1610 there was a general influenza; a fiery arch seen in Hungary is recorded, similar to some of those large arcs of light which preceded the introduction of the present Cholera Morbus into Europe, and of which is recorded one of prodigious size and grandeur, which stretched across Europe from West to East, 29th September 1828.

In 1665 came the memorable epidemic, called the Great Plague of London. The previous winter had been severe and unhealthy, and various epidemics had prevailed all over Europe, when in June the plague appeared in London. It was found to have broken out in many parts of Europe at once, during the two preceding years. This plague threatened, after a temporary suspension, to return with its former violence in 1666, but it was apparently soon put a stop to, by the fire of London, of September 2d of that year, which might act two ways; firstly, on the exciting cause, by purifying the air, and secondly, on the predisponent, by its local effects on the city, almost desolated and in ruins.

Early in 1740 set in the celebrated long frost which lasted till March. The hooping cough, spotted fever, and small pox, raged in succession till the end of 1741. Ireland lost 80,000 persons by famine and by dysentery. Don Ulloa says, that the Black Vomit, as it was called, was first observed in Guayaquil this year.

In the summer of 1780 occurred the extraordinary epidemic called the *Breakbone Fever* in America, and during its prevalence Europe suffered from great vicissitudes of weather.

In 1795, and during the scarcity of bread in Europe, a species of *headache with vertigo* became epidemic in America. Neither bleeding, opiates, nor aperients, had effect on it. The next year Cholera occurred in America, but it attacked only children!

The spring of 1829, when the present epidemic period may be said to have been commencing, was remarkably unhealthy; the mortality in some countries was prodigious: and the cold of the summer, in parts of Europe, as extraordinary. The winter of 1829-30, which followed, was one of unusual severity all over the world: even in the South of Spain, and in Africa snow lay on the ground, and in most parts of Europe covered it, from November 1829 to the end of February 1830. The *Cholera Morbus* then broke away from India, and began its deadly course towards Europe, but did not arrive in Russia till last spring. The plague, however, broke out at Jassy, and in Moldavia severe illness prevailed. During the present year, the *Cholera Morbus* has been making a certain progress, while

milder sorts of epidemics have either been its precursors, have followed in its train, or have appeared in its outskirts! In England and France, for example, we have had the *grippe*, the epidemic cough of July last, and the affection of the bowels of August and September. Other and various epidemics are spoken of in other places in Europe and Asia.

The Cholera Morbus of the North of Europe, says the official Report of Drs. Barry and Russell, to which the Russian peasants have given the name of "*chornaia tolezn*," or *black illness*, like most other diseases, is accompanied by a set of symptoms which may be termed preliminary; by another set which strongly mark the disease in its first, cold, or collapsed stage: and by a third set, which characterise the second stage, that of reaction, heat, and fever. This singular malady is only cognizable with certainty during its blue, or cold period. After reaction has been established, it cannot be distinguished from an ordinary continued fever, except by the shortness and fatality of its course. It seems that, on an average, out of 272 cases, 103 died and 164 were cured.

ADVERSARIA.

The familiar word of endearment, *cuddle*, seems to be derived from the Welsh *cuddl*, affection, *cuddawl*, affectionate. So *kiss* probably comes from the Welsh *cus*, which means the same.

La Croye, in his *Histoire du Christianisme d'Arménie*, p. 329, remarks, that the name of Deioeces, the first king of the Medes, answers exactly to the Armenian word *Datcak*, which means guardian or fosterer. (May one not add a conjecture that the Deioeces of Herodotus assumed this appellation, when he became king, since it corresponds so closely with the character he personated?) The name of *Astyages*, which in Armenian is pronounced *Ast-vades*, has the signification of God. La Croye also derives the word *Satrap* from *Satra*, which means the great king. (But Sir John Malcolm deduces it from the Persian *Chatra*, an umbrella, which is a mark of nobility in that country, being carried before the *grandees*.) The Chaldee words *Phartim*, noble (Esther, i. 3, et al.), *Phatgam*, a royal decree (Ezra iv. 17, et al.) and others which occur in those two books, are still found in the Armenian tongue. He considers the greatest changes that have happened to Armenia, to have resulted from their connection with the Latins in the time of the Crusades.

In a period of three hundred years, there was but one American entrusted by the Spanish government with the vice-royalty of Mexico. This person was Juan de Acuna, Marquis of Casa Fuerte, who administered

the lieutenancy with ability and disinterestedness, from the short period of 1722-1724.

The celebrated sentence of St. Augustine, *Credo quia impossibile est* (I believe it because it is impossible), seems to have been greatly misrepresented. Its true meaning probably is, that the doctrine he refers to is above being accounted for by human reason, and therefore is a matter of faith, and can be received in no other way.

Julian the Apostate constantly terms Christ the son of Mary, in his invective against Christianity. This expression is a strong inferential testimony to the divinity of Christ, as he would have said Son of Joseph if his miraculous birth were not a leading tenet of the early Christians. Another such passage occurs in a poem of the British bard Golyddian, in the eighth century. Now it is remarkable, that among the Welsh the male is always styled son of his father, as *Jewon ap Iolo*, or John son of Edward, and *Marged arch Elen*, or Margaret daughter of Ellen. So that *Son of Mary* is a solecism in Welsh, and could only have been used in an extraordinary case. CYDWELL.

FINE ARTS.

In pursuance of the repairs at the Holy Trinity church, *Hull*, the tracery of the great east window has been restored, and it will be filled with stained glass. In order to effect this improvement, it became necessary to remove a very large painting, which occupied the whole of the back of the altar, and obscured a part of the window. The design was the Last Supper, and it was executed by Parmentier, an artist of some celebrity at the beginning of the last century; but, from an accumulation of dirt and bad varnish, it presented so dingy an appearance, that it was thought its loss would never be regretted. Moreover, it was found to have been painted upon stucco. However, J. R. Pease, Esq. of Hesselwood House, having obtained permission to rescue what portion he could from destruction, succeeded in removing nearly the whole of the picture, measuring about 16 feet by 10, and having had it cleaned, was gratified by its proving, when the dirt of a century was thoroughly removed, a very handsome and brilliant piece. He has since presented it to the neighbouring church of Hesse. On reference to the old church books, it was found that Parmentier was paid fifty pounds for this performance on the 14th of May, 1712. Walpole says his best work was a staircase at Worksop.

PART XI. of Sir W. GELL's *Pompeiana*, contains ten highly-finished engravings of interesting subjects. The liberal publishers having resolved that the work shall not exceed

the proposed number of parts, the twelfth and last portion will contain double the usual number of plates and letter-press at the same price.

Since our last notice of *The English School*, we have received Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, of that very cheap and elegant little guide to the merits of our modern artists. Among the four and twenty plates they contain are, Wilkie's picture of Blindman's-buff, admirably preserving the expression of countenances, although on so small a scale; four of Barry's talented pictures at the Society of Arts; and, of the bijouterie of painting, Reynolds's Venus, Owen's Cupid, and many others which may be continually contemplated with undiminished pleasure. Of statuary, we have here Flaxman's bas-reliefs of the Ancient Drama, and Chantrey's fine statue of General Gillespie in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 17. At the first meeting for the season, Thomas Amoyt, Esq. Treas. in the chair, Mr. Chapman Milner exhibited some Roman remains, consisting of part of a very large earthen vessel, a copper coin of Domitian, a hatchet, a gilt steelyard, &c. found with a large stone coffin and a skeleton, near Ware in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Stark communicated an account of the lordship of Thonock, in the parish of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and an encampment there, presumed to be Danish. It is conjectured that Sweyn King of Denmark, who died in Lincolnshire, was interred in one of the neighbouring tumuli.

Nov. 24. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Richard Almack, Esq. of Long Melford, Suffolk; the Rev. Bulkeley Baudinell, D.D. Keeper of the Bodleian Library in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. Charles Longley, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Sec. presented a drawing of a Roman altar recently found.

Francis Palgrave, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. communicated a dissertation on Cædmon, the Anglo-Saxon versifier of the Holy Scriptures. His name is dissimilar to any in use among the Anglo-Saxons, but closely resembles the word with which the first chapter of Genesis commences in the Chaldaean version. It is therefore presumed, that the name may have been given to the poet as an honourable appellation, in consequence of his great work; or else, as the same word also signifies from the East, or Oriental, it may have been applied to him from having visited that part of the world.

A portion was also read of an interesting memoir on Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and his conduct regarding Elizabeth Barking, the prophesying Maid of Kent, by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Clarkson's concluding lecture at Stau-
more, the series of which was noticed in p.
255, embraces the subject of Egyptian Hie-

roglyphics. The Demotic, or common written character of Egypt, had been decyphered by Akerblad, and might be translated. It had been shewn to be alphabetical by the same sure tests of decyphering, as had lately proved the Persepolitan arrow-headed characters (associated with the name of Xerxes in phonetic symbols at Thebes), to constitute an alphabet.* Mr. C. stated, that the hieroglyphical language consisted of three divisions;—1. ANAGLYPHICAL; which was a species of improved picture-writing, shrouding religious rites, records, and mysteries, under compound symbols beautifully combined. It was this branch of the language which, illustrated by the cycles of astronomical chronology, contained the most extraordinary corroborations of the Book of Genesis;—2. IDEOLOGICAL; constructed of pure hieroglyphics, representing ideas by characters imitative (*i. e.* resembling the object), or figurative (*i. e.* describing it by an emblem);—and 3. PHONETIC; designating proper names by characters representing sounds. The last revealed the step from symbolical to alphabetic writing. The lecture detailed the various stages of the progress of language in ascending to this point—from the first records scratched on trees and rocks by the American savages, to the picture-writing of the demi-civilized Mexican, and from that to the perfect hieroglyphics of the ancient people of Palanque-Tulteques, as they may be called in default of knowing their real designation, though probably coeval with the Pharaohs. Mr. C. compared these Tultecan hieroglyphics with the Chinese and Egyptian, demonstrating by numerous illustrations, that the same process of analysis and synthesis was resorted to by the framers of the three systems of hieroglyphics (Egyptian, Chinese, and Tultecan), in forming compound words, primitives, derivatives, and grammatical *affixes* and *postfixes*, as Horne Tooke employs in dissecting the elements of the English

* A German professor of decyphering is now engaged in translating all the three orders of cuneiform inscriptions.

milder sorts of epidemics have either been its precursors, have followed in its train, or have appeared in its outskirts! In England and France, for example, we have had the *grippe*, the epidemic cough of July last, and the affection of the bowels of August and September. Other and various epidemics are spoken of in other places in Europe and Asia.

The Cholera Morbus of the North of Europe, says the official Report of Drs. Barry and Russell, to which the Russian peasants have given the name of "*chornaia colera*," or *black illness*, like most other diseases, is accompanied by a set of symptoms which may be termed preliminary; by another set which strongly mark the disease in its first, cold, or collapsed stage: and by a third set, which characterise the second stage, that of reaction, heat, and fever. This singular malady is only cognizable with certainty during its blue, or cold period. After reaction has been established, it cannot be distinguished from an ordinary continued fever, except by the shortness and fatality of its course. It seems that, on an average, out of 272 cases, 109 died and 164 were cured.

ADVERSARIA.

The familiar word of endearment, *cuddle*, seems to be derived from the Welsh *cuddl*, affection, *cuddawl*, affectionate. So *kiss* probably comes from the Welsh *cus*, which means the same.

La Croye, in his *Histoire du Christianisme d'Arménie*, p. 329, remarks, that the name of Deioees, the first king of the Medes, answers exactly to the Armenian word *Daienk*, which means guardian or fosterer. (May one not add a conjecture that the *Deioees* of Herodotus assumed this appellation, when he became king, since it corresponds so closely with the character he personated?) The name of *Astyages*, which in Armenian is pronounced *Ast-vades*, has the signification of God. La Croye also derives the word *Satrap* from *Satra*, which means the great king. (But Sir John Malcolm deduces it from the Persian *Chatra*, an umbrella, which is a mark of nobility in that country, being carried before the *grandeess*). The Chaldee words *Phartam*, noble (Esther, i. 8, et al.), *Phatgam*, a royal decree (Ezra iv. 17, et al.) and others which occur in those two books, are still found in the Armenian tongue. He considers the greatest changes that have happened to Armenia, to have resulted from their connection with the Latins in the time of the C

des.
 period of three hundred years, there ne American entrusted by the Spamerment with the vice-royalty of This person was Juan de Acuna, of Casa Fuerte, who administered

the lieutenancy with ability and disinterestedness, from the short period of 1722-1724.

The celebrated sentence of St. Augustine, *Credo quia impossibile est* (I believe it because it is impossible), seems to have been greatly misrepresented. Its true meaning probably is, that the doctrine he refers to is above being accounted for by human reason, and therefore is a matter of faith, and can be received in no other way.

Julian the Apostate constantly terms Christ the *son of Mary*, in his invective against Christianity. This expression is a strong inferential testimony to the divinity of Christ, as he would have said *Son of Joseph* if his miraculous birth were not a leading tenet of the early Christians. Another such passage occurs in a poem of the British bard Golyddian, in the eighth century. Now it is remarkable, that among the Welsh the male is always styled son of his father, as *Jevan ap Iolo*, or John son of Edward, and *Marged arch Elen*, or Margaret daughter of Ellen. So that *Son of Mary* is a solecism in Welsh, and could only have been used in an extraordinary case. CYDWELL.

FINE ARTS.

In pursuance of the repairs at the Holy Trinity church, Hull, the tracery of the great east window has been restored, and it will be filled with stained glass. In order to effect this improvement, it became necessary to remove a very large painting, which occupied the whole of the back of the altar, and obscured a part of the window. The design was the Last Supper, and it was executed by Parmentier, an artist of some celebrity at the beginning of the last century; but, from an accumulation of dirt and bad varnish, it presented so dingy an appearance, that it was thought its loss would never be regretted. Moreover, it was found to have been painted upon stucco. However, J. R. Pease, Esq. of Hesslewood House, having obtained permission to rescue what portion he could from destruction, succeeded in removing nearly the whole of the picture, measuring about 16 feet by 10, and having had it cleaned, was gratified by its proving, when the dirt of a century was thoroughly removed, a very handsome and brilliant piece. He has since presented it to the neighbouring church of Hessle. On reference to the old church books, it was found that Parmentier was paid fifty pounds for this performance on the 14th of May, 1712. Walpole says his best work was a staircase at Worktop.

PART XI. of Sir W. GELL's *Pompeiana*, contains ten highly-finished engravings of interesting subjects. The liberal publishers having resolved that the work shall not exceed

in a public lecture in 1811) in pointing out the Phonetic power of the characters inscribed on what he (Mr. C.) termed oval shields—what they since have termed rings and cartouches. Facts are stubborn things; but dates are equally so. He at that time undertook to indicate the names of deities and kings on the planispheres, zodiacs, and friezes, as well as on those shields—taking the Phonetic symbols of the Hebrew alphabet, of the Chinese, and of Heraldry, converted into sound by the Egyptian Coptic Lexicon, as the means of explication.

There were not less than 800 persons at the lecture in question; and he had great satisfaction in referring to a gentleman now resident in Stanmore, and in the room, who was present on the former occasion. To complete this case of prior claim, advertisements and reports in several periodicals, in 1811 and since, recorded both the fact of the lectures, and the purpose and process of the Phonetic interpretation.

ROMAN COINS.

At least five thousand Roman coins, of various periods, weighing six-and-thirty-pounds, have been lately found at Silly, in France, near Argentan, in the department of the Orne. The mode of their discovery was singular. Two or three pieces of silver were observed by some labourers to have been turned up to the surface of the earth by the moles. This induced them to dig, and at the depth of only a foot they came to a broken vase of red clay, filled with the treasure.

DRUIDICAL REMAINS.

Mr. Cole, of Scarborough, lately discovered, in the vicinity of the village of Cloughton, a Druidical Circle. It is about 12 yards in diameter, having the altar-stone remaining, and is in the direction bearing N.N.E. from the Wharton Circle. Its site is in a vale, called Hulley's Slack, and near it flows a clear spring of water. It is bounded by the plantation denominated Lind Ridge or Rigs, on the opposite elevation.

A discovery of ancient stone coffins has lately been made in the interior of some cairns

on the farm of Mountberiot, parish of *Murey-die*. They are supposed to be the remains of some Druidical priests, as ruins of many of their places of worship are in this neighbourhood, or the ashes of some of their victims sacrificed at their feasts.

ANCIENT RING.

A massive silver ring, with remains of gilding, has been lately found at the Priory of St. Radigund, near Dover. It is set with a blood-stone; is ornamented on each side of the stone with a flower growing from a heart; and at the back is inscribed, \boxtimes in god is aff. It is preserved in a large collection of Kentish antiquities, possessed by Mr. Chaplin, of the Clarendon Hotel.

ANCIENT COFFIN.

A stone coffin was lately found in Herington gravel-pit, and presented by N. Yarrowburgh, Esq. to the Yorkshire Museum. The contents have been carefully examined by several of the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It appears the body was that of a female. It was wrapped in cloth—the arms and legs being crossed; and covered with a liquid composition of plaster or lime. In this composition a cast of the body has been preserved, which is placed in a case in the Museum. In the coffin were found a pair of gold ear-rings, two necklaces, one of glass and amber placed alternately, the other of chronoids; a jet finger-ring, quite perfect, a large jet ring or bracelet, which is broken; with several metal rings, which are thickly encrusted with oxide of copper. A sandal appears to have been thrust into the coffin whilst the composition was in a liquid state; as there is a perfect cast of it in the plaster. The body was in a complete state of decomposition; the bones are crumbling into dust, but the teeth are sound. The position in which the body was interred—due north and south—proves that it was the corpse of a pagan; but whether British or Roman cannot be ascertained. Ornaments of a similar description were used by the Britons, as well as by the Romans, and have been frequently found in their places of sepulture.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.

By HENRY BRANDRETH, JUN. Author of
"Minstrel Melodies," &c.

LADY, frown not,—'tis the hour,
Sweetest hour of twilight sweet,
When beneath the forest bower,
Light of heart, young lovers meet.
'Tis the time for smiles and sighs,
Intermingling these with those;
'Tis the time for love-lit eyes,
Coral lips, and cheeks of rose.

Wandering by the pebbly shore,
As the sunset tints the wave,
When the summer-storm is o'er,
And the winds have ceased to rave;
Is it not, dear lady, sweet
Thus beneath the forest bower,
Heart and hand awhile to meet
Where the dewdrop gems the flower?

Blest, how blest
Where, o' the throne,
Every frown
Every smile;

Where the meanest flower that blows
Looks as if it never wept—
Where the wave its calm repose
Keeps as it has ever kept.

Lady, wouldst thou Love assail,
Frown as frowns the storm-clad morn;
For, if frown of beauty fail,
Sure all else he'll laugh to scorn.
But, if rather thou wouldst seek
Cupid's wreath thy brow to crown;
Trust me, 'tis the dimpled cheek
Wins it, Lady,—not the frown.

June 14, 1831.

INSCRIPTION

FOR THE ROCKS AT GULVAL.

THESE rocks were once the sportive hour's
retreat [gaze
Of DAVY's boyhood. Here his youthful
Fix'd in rapt musing on the shores, the sea,
And on the "Fabled Mount," which lifts its
tow'r [dulg'd,
Crowning the waters.—Lov'd, but not in-
The dreams of Fancy fled: for strong awake
Those inborn sympathies, which bade him
Philosophy, a helpmate to explore [woo
The depths of Nature, and with chemic skill
To trace the secret powers, which mould her
forms.

Of human knowledge to enlarge the bounds,
To win new empire for the mind of man,
Ev'n in Thy chambers,* Death,—to Him
was given. [wards,
How few achieve such triumphs! whose re-
Unlike the trophies rais'd by other toils,
By Time are cherish'd, and by Time in-
creas'd.†

Preserve His name, ye rocks: and on your
brow,
As with a mother's fond and fostering hand,
Let Nature still her mossy garlands wreath:
A monument, beyond man's utmost art
To rear; fit object of his tend'rest care
To guard and save.

Nov. 6th, 1831. C. V. LE GRICE.

FAREWELL TO A LONG-LOVED RESIDENCE.

WHY, then, farewell,
Fate may not be withstood;—
Farewell the long-frequented dell
And solemn waving wood,
And velvet slope and shaded stream,
So long their Poet's darling theme.

The dews yet show
My footstep's latest trace,

* By his Safety Lamp.
† See his own thoughts in his Consola-
tions.

GENT. MAG. Nov. 1831.

But soon the Sun's meridian glow
Shall even that efface,
But there is vestig'd on my heart
What will not thence so soon depart.

Imprinted there
Are forms familiar grown,
All 'twas my hope thro' many a year,
Time might have made my own,
'Tis past;—but yet I love not less
The scenes of by-gone happiness.

But I must try,
I'll vers'd in worldly guile,
To meet the stranger's haughty eye,
And cold, uncordial smile;—
'Tis well;—with heart prepar'd I go,
Reckless alike towards friend or foe.

I cannot tell,
Fortune may wait me yet;
Friends I may learn to love as well
As those I now regret:
And I on ev'ry spot shall find,
Nature congenial to my mind.

But well I know
No spot like that can be,
Which saw me all impassion'd glow
With love's young ecstasy,
And on my fair-one's lips impress
The first pure pledge of tenderness.

No place on earth
Can blend a sweeter shade
Than where in happy artless mirth
My children earliest play'd,
Spring shall its loveliness restore,
But they shall seek that shade no more.

Each tree around
Some merr'y could impart,
And there was not a span of ground
Unhallow'd in my heart;
And was the nest I lov'd so well,
Eyried but on a pinnacle!

Oh! earth and heaven
Have witness'd oft my sigh,
Ere from my breast the hope was driv'n,
Here but to live and die:
I would have barter'd all beside
For that one boon—but fate denied.

Yet once again,
Thou' my proud heart rebel,
And madd'ning pulses fire my brain,
E'en till it turn, farewell;—
Farewell!—'twere madness more to say,
Ere my heart break—away—away!

G. M. JOHNSON.

EPITAPH ON AN AGED WOMAN

Who expired at the Altar after taking the
Sacred Elements.

OPPRESS'D with years, and bow'd beneath
their load,

The Christian sought the Altar of her God;
The sacred chalice to her lips applied,
Drank life, immortal life, and, grateful, died.

G. M. JOHNSON.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th Nov. contains a list of the newly created non-hereditary Peerage. It comprises some of the most distinguished leaders of the old Buonaparteian army, *viz.* Generals Pajol, Drouot, D'Erlon (Drouet), Bonnet, Gazan, Flabaut, Excelmans, Lagrange, Dauthouard, Rogiat, Caffarelli, &c.; two Admirals, Jacob and Emeriau; Maret (Duc de Bassano), Philip de Segur (the historian of the Russian Campaign), Alexander de la Rochefoucauld, &c. The list includes also several scientific and literary men: Cuvier, Cassini, and Gilbert des Voisins. There are a few of the old Noblesse of France, *viz.* the Prince de Beauveau, the Comte de Turenne, the Marquis de Bizemont, &c. The main object seems to have been to divest the measure of any collateral feature that might be deemed objectionable; and to reconcile all except the Republican party. An ordinance confers the dignity of Marshal of France on General Grouchy; and another deprives General Bertrand of the governorship of the Polytechnic School.

A report from M. Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction in France, on the state of the public schools in France, is accompanied by a circumstantial table of the number of communes in which schools are established. The number of young persons of the age of 20 to 21 years, inscribed in the tables of population, is 282,985, of whom 13,152 are able to read, 112,363 both to read and write, and 149,824 can neither read nor write. 7,639 are uncertain.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th Nov. contains a royal ordinance for regulating the intercourse with Great Britain during the existence of the cholera. All vessels from the north of England and Scotland (from ports on the North Sea), down to and including Yarmouth, are to perform quarantine at specified ports; and all packet boats and other vessels from Great Britain and Ireland are to bring clean bills of health.

GERMANY.

The spirit of dissatisfaction with existing political arrangements, and a strong desire of amelioration, are spreading in Germany. An order of the day has been issued by the King of Wurtemberg, stating, that the events of last year, which had created disturbances in so many states, had not been without their effect in his dominions,—that the licentiousness of the press had employed them to

act on the passions and imaginations of German youth,—and that the officers of the army had been infected. He, in consequence, commands the Generals to restrain young officers from meddling with politics, or from frequenting societies where political events are discussed, or political opinions canvassed.

Public instruction in Bavaria costs the Government annually 735,000 florins equal to one sixth of the whole expenses of the Interior Department. There are 5,400 primary schools out of 5,530 establishments devoted to education. The whole population of the country amounts to 3,960,000 souls, and the number who receive instructions from the public institutions is estimated at 500,000.

GREECE.

Capo d'Istrias, the late President of Greece, was assassinated at Napoli, on the 9th of Oct. as he was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the Church, by two men who were at the door, one of whom fired a pistol at his head, and the other stabbed him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the place. One of the assassins was killed on the spot by the guards; the younger fled for protection to the house of the French Consul, who afterwards delivered him up to the authorities. A Provisional Government has been established, at the head of which is the brother of Capo d'Istrias.

WEST INDIES.

Particulars have been received of the discovery of a conspiracy among the negroes of Tortola. The object of the conspirators was to obtain their liberty, and become masters of the soil; and for its better accomplishment, to put all the whites to death, and burn their principal habitations, and all the public buildings. On the night of the 4th of Sept. the work of destruction was to commence. After having got rid of their white rulers, the negroes were to have established a republic, and all communication with the island was to be prohibited for a sufficient length of time. Financial arrangements had been made for the first year of their political existence. No sugar estate on the island was to be dismantled, and the ripening crops were to be taken great care of. Information was obtained of all these intentions in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy by some of the white population of the island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Riots at Bristol.—This great commercial city has been the theatre of the most disgraceful and diabolical outrages that have been perpetrated in this country since the riots of London in 1780. The destruction of life and property is most lamentable; and Bristol will doubtless feel the terrible effects for some time to come. The mob who perpetrated these devastations were the lowest of the low,—fellows who knew no distinction, their hands uplifted against all parties,—who had no other end in view than to gratify their natural thirst for plunder, violence, and bloodshed. It appears that Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder of Bristol, having announced it to be his intention to arrive in that city on Saturday the 29th Oct. last in his judicial capacity, great fears of disturbance were entertained, in consequence of his conduct on the Reform question being regarded by the populace with a feeling of perfect abhorrence. At the time appointed, dense masses of the lower orders poured out from St. Philip's, Lawford's Gate, &c. to meet the unpopular Recorder, and several persons assembled at Totterdown, awaiting his approach. At half past ten his arrival was announced; he was attended by 4 or 500 special constables, with bludgeons or staves. The moment he came within sight of the populace, execrations, yells, and groans were uttered. Several volleys of stones were thrown. This was continued all the way to Broad-street. The Recorder reached the Guildhall, and proceeded to open the Commission, but, from the groans and yells, not a word could be heard. Afterwards Sir Charles proceeded to the Mansion-house, amidst continued groans. Several thousand persons were collected round the Mansion-house. A slight scuffle ensued between the mob and the special constables. A general rush was then made by the people to the Quay, where they armed themselves with bludgeons. They were met on their return by the special constables, who completely routed them. The crowd, however, still increased, and several windows were soon broken. At five o'clock the Riot Act was read, immediately after which, every window, frame and all, in the Mansion-house was smashed to pieces. The 14th Dragoons now arrived, and saved the Mansion-house from destruction. At eight o'clock the crowd was still increasing in numbers and fury, and the special constables were quite overcome. At this critical moment, Sir Charles Wetherell made his escape in disguise. Spite of the troops, the mob continued to increase, and they cheered the soldiers with

great enthusiasm. Things continued thus until twelve o'clock at night, about which time, a party of rioters proceeded to the Council Chamber, the windows of which were broken. The cavalry were here ordered to charge, and the people were pursued to a considerable distance, several of them receiving severe sabre wounds. The military prevented the re-assembling of the populace during the night. On Sunday morning the mob again assembled in Queen-square; but every thing remained quiet; and it being hoped that the danger had subsided, the troops withdrew, in order to take some refreshment, having been on duty more than twenty-four hours. The moment they disappeared, the mob recommenced their outrages. The upper rooms of the Mansion-house were now entered, and the valuable furniture, &c. was either plundered or destroyed in the most wanton manner. The cellars were broken open, and a vast quantity of wine was carried off, and drunk or destroyed by the mob. People of all ages, and of both sexes, were to be seen greedily swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while the ground was strewn with persons in the last and most beastly state of intoxication. The troops (the 14th Light Dragoons) speedily re-appeared; but the mob attacked them with a shower of stones and brick-bats, which the men were unable to resist, and, no magistrate being present to direct their proceedings, the commanding officer withdrew them, and they were replaced by a body of the 3d Dragoon Guards. At about two o'clock in the day, a party of the mob went to the Bridewell, rescued the prisoners, and set the building on fire. About the same time a stronger party went to the New Gaol, when, having procured hammers from an adjoining ship-yard, they broke the various locks to pieces, and liberated the criminals, to the amount of more than a hundred. This done, the building was fired, and the conflagration was awful in the extreme. The work of destruction here completed, the various toll-houses were next consumed—after which the Gloucester County Prison, Lawford's Gate, the Bishop's Palace, Canons' Marsh, and the Mansion-house, were all set on fire and destroyed! By twelve o'clock at night, the whole mass of houses, from the Mansion-house to the middle avenue of the Square, including the Custom-house and all the back-buildings in Little King-street, were one immense mass of fire. In this manner the mob swept away one whole side of the Square, and then proceeded to another, commencing with the Excise-office at the corner. From hence the flames extended to the houses of the parallel streets, including many of the prin-

eipal wine and spirit stores. Forty-two offices, dwelling-houses, and warehouses, were completely destroyed, exclusive of public buildings. The scene throughout was appalling in the extreme. Having got entire possession of the Custom-house, the populace drank to excess, and many parts of the road near that building were inundated with rum, &c. Ten or twelve persons, in a state of drunkenness, were burnt in the houses and buildings which they had themselves set fire to. The whole city appeared to be panic-stricken. On Monday morning, the shops remained unopened, and the military were ordered to clear the streets, in doing which, several individuals were wounded, and some were killed. The military were shortly afterwards withdrawn, and the inhabitants, armed with staves, took upon themselves the maintenance of the public peace. The number killed and wounded does not exceed 100. Of the dead, as far as could be ascertained, 6 were burnt, 2 shot, 2 died of sword cuts, and two of excessive drinking;—of the wounded, 10 were injured by shots, 48 by sword cuts, 2 by drinking, and 34 from other causes. Most of these were residents of Bristol or the neighbourhood. The number committed is 180, 50 of whom are capitally charged with rioting and burning. A subscription has been raised for the immediate relief of the sufferers by fire, many of whom have lost their all. At a subsequent meeting, a series of resolutions were passed, praying Government to inquire into the conduct of the Magistrates and the Commanding Officer of the district.

Partial disturbances have existed in different parts of the country. At *Bath*, the mob made an attempt to prevent the Yeomanry cavalry leaving the city for the purpose of assisting in the suppression of the riots at Bristol. The inn where the captain of the corps stayed was almost pulled down.—At *Worcester*, on the 2d Nov., it was found necessary to call in the military to preserve the public peace, the mob having taken advantage of a fire which broke out in a back street, to congregate for purposes of mischief. Twenty-nine of the rioters were apprehended.—On the 7th some rioting took place at *Coventry*. One factory was burnt down, and the military and special constables were called out to suppress the disturbances.

Nov. 2. A Supplement to the London Gazette was issued, containing a vigorous and impressive Proclamation by his Majesty, which recites the illegal excesses committed at Bristol, Derby, Nottingham, &c.; and announces the Royal determination to preserve by all lawful means the public peace, and to protect the rights and liberties of Englishmen.

Sherburn Free Grammar School and Hospital.—A commission, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, was lately opened at

Sherburn, county of York, to enquire into abuses alleged to have existed for a series of years in this fine old institution. It appears that the munificent founder of this charity, Robert Hungate, Esq. in 1619, liberally endowed it with a large estate for the education, clothing, and maintenance of 24 orphans, and for the free and gratuitous education of the children of the parish, also leaving four exhibitions to college, and other privileges; but so completely had the whole institution fallen into decay and neglect, that a few years ago there was only one boy on the foundation, who was employed as a common farm servant, and the buildings were in a state of great dilapidation.

Nov. 8. A numerous and very respectable meeting of the landed proprietors and other friends of the *Southampton and London Railway*, residing in Winchester and neighbourhood, took place at the Grand Jury Chamber of the County Hall, to hear the details of the undertaking, as well as the report relative to the levels and the intended line of road. Sir Thos. Baring was called to the chair. It was stated, that Mr. Giles, the engineer to the Company, had already examined three lines, in order to ascertain the most desirable point. The one selected appeared to be subject to the fewest objections, as it passed chiefly over land of little value; and a series of resolutions, proposed by the Rev. Robt. Wright, were unanimously agreed to. Upwards of 10,000*l.* were subscribed in the room, and the chairman put down his name for 50 shares. It is intended that the Railroad shall commence at the Gloucester Bathing-house, Southampton, and pass along Staple Garden till it crosses the Whitechurch Road; then, keeping straight forward, leaving Hyde-street and the Worthies to the east, it will pass through Micheldever, North Waltham, and so on to Basingstoke, and thence through Hartley Row, Frimsley, Walton-on-Thames, and Kingston, to London.—The following day, a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Town Hall, in Basingstoke, to receive a deputation from the Directors of the Railway Company. The resolutions which were passed at Winchester, were approved of and adopted, and a subscription of 40,000*l.* was raised in the room. Universal approbation in the county of Hants stamps the character of this great national and local work.

The roof of the church or chapel of *Cloughton*, near Scarborough, has lately fallen in, and the remaining portion appears in such a ruinous state, that it is thought it will be found necessary to build a new place of worship there. The fall of the roof has effected a disclosure respecting the architecture of this small church. Three full Norman pillars, and one semi-pillar, with large square capitals, have supported four circular arches on the north side of the nave; from which we may reasonably infer

that the dimensions of this sacred edifice have been at some period greater than they are at present. A square locker is also disclosed on the south side of the nave.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Political Unions.—Some of the London Journals have been lately recommending to the middle and working classes the establishment of Political Unions, and the formation of a Conservative or National Guard, like that of France.—Great alarm was excited in the metropolis by the announcement of a political meeting, to be held on Monday, Nov. 7th, at White Conduit Fields, to petition for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. The persons by whom it was summoned advised the populace to bring clubs with them, in order to keep the police civil. Government sent circulars to the different parishes, inviting the respectable part of the community to come forward as special constables, to prevent any attempt at violating the peace, which was complied with. Though the intended meeting was put off, in consequence of an interview between its projectors and the Home Secretary, wherein the latter designated the intended resolutions as seditious, if not treasonable, a considerable number of vagabonds assembled in the neighbourhood; but the extensive preparations made for securing the public peace prevented any disastrous consequences.—On the 10th Nov. the first general meeting of the Grand Central National Political Union, which had been formed on the 31st of Oct., took place at the Crown and Anchor, Sir F. Burdett in the chair. The first resolution appointed a council of seventy-two, half of "the working classes," and half of the middle and upper classes, "to support the Reform Bill as part payment of the people's rights."—On the 22d Nov. the Government issued a proclamation against organized associations, which concludes by declaring them "to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorized combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered." In consequence of this proclamation the Political Union of Birmingham has relinquished its proposed system of officers; Tythingmen, of ten; Constables, of 100; Marshalmen, of 1000; and Aldermen, of districts.

Burking.—It is horrible to reflect that the system of *Burking*, as it is now called, seems to have prevailed in the Metropolis to an unknown extent; and we apprehend that nothing short of legislative interference, for the supply of anatomical subjects (as suggested in our last Number), will effectually prevent this horrible crime. Two persons, of the names of Edw. and Eliza Cock, re-

siding in Goodman's-Yard, Minories, have been fully committed from Lambeth-street, charged, on the testimony of their own son, twelve years old, and other evidence, with having *Burked* an old woman of the name of Elizabeth Welsh, 84 years of age. The 19th of August last, the day on which she had taken up her residence with them, after having partaken of some coffee for supper, she became drowsy, and fell asleep, when the female prisoner strangled her. The body, it was stated, was then concealed in the cellar, and the following night conveyed by the woman in a sack, and sold at one of the hospitals.—An Italian boy, about 14 years of age, who used to go about the streets of London, with a tortoise, has also been put to death, for the purpose of being sold to the surgeons for dissection. On the 5th of Nov. four fellows, named James May, Michael Shields, Thomas Williams, and John Bishop, were brought up to Bow-street, charged with having offered the body for sale at the surgical department of King's College. The body looked too fresh for a disinterred subject. The upper part of the breast-bone had the appearance as if it had been driven in, and there was a wound on the left temple about an inch in length. Suspicion being excited, the police were sent for, and the prisoners were secured after a desperate resistance. The account they gave of the way in which they became possessed of the body proved to be wholly false. During the inquest holden on the body, Mr. Thomas said, that since the deceased had been brought to the station-house, he had had no less than eight applications to see the body, by parents who had, within a very short space of time, lost their sons, who were generally described as boys about the age of thirteen or fourteen. The parents could in no way account for their absence. After a lengthened examination at Bow-street office, the prisoners were committed for trial.

New Churches and Chapels.—The Commissioners appointed to superintend the arrangements consequent on the building of new Churches and Chapels, in their last Report state, that since the commencement of their labours 168 Churches and Chapels have been completed, whereby provision has been made for the accommodation of 231,367 persons, including 128,082 free seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor. In addition to these, 27 Churches and Chapels are now building; plans for 16 others have been approved of; grants in aid of building places of worship have been proposed to be given to 14 places; facilities have been afforded to six parishes for the attainment of additional burying-grounds, and to eight parishes for sites whereon to build new Churches and Chapels.

Buckingham House.—The report of the Committee gives the following account:

estimate of the cost of this expensive edifice :

Money actually paid for building, &c.....	500,741 0 0
Due for work completed.....	54,964 8 9
Due for work in progress.....	42,177 0 0
Required to finish works in progress.....	15,414 0 0

Total cost of the palace, if completed according to its present plan : 613,296 8 9

To complete the palace according to Mr. Nash's intention, exclusive of ornamental painting (25,000*l.*), gilding (23,000*l.*), and finishing the conservatories & court-yards (4,600*l.*), will require..... 31,177 0 0

Grand Total...£644,473 8 9

St. Dunstan's New Church, Fleet-street.—The new Church now building in Fleet-street, partly at the expense of the parish of St. Dunstan, and partly by a gratuity from the Corporation of London, is advancing rapidly to a state of completion. In taking down the old Church, the remains of many thousand individuals were unavoidably removed; to be deposited in the new vaults as soon as they are completed. Among the remains of mortality thus dealt with, some singular phenomena presented themselves. The body of a man was found, without a coffin (which time had destroyed), to all appearance as perfect as if it had recently been buried. One of the workmen took up the corpse and placed it against a wall, when it was discovered that the flesh had

wholly disappeared, but the skin was quite perfect, forming a hard case, apparently as strong as leather, from which it may be presumed that some process of embalming had been resorted to, and successfully, as far as the skin was affected. Another body was also discovered, without a coffin, in a perfect state, but having the appearance and consistency of putty. On the workmen lifting up the body, a quantity of quicksilver ran out of it, about two ounces of which were collected, and is now preserved. This probably had been injected into the blood-vessels, either for some anatomical purpose, or in some process of embalming.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 14.—A new interlude called the *Days of Athens* was brought forward. The scenes and dresses were very splendid and picturesque; but the exhibition was coolly received; and only repeated on the following night.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 29.—A new drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Planché, entitled *The Army of the North, or the Spaniard's Secret*, was produced. The scenery was good, and the performance was received without opposition, though it excited no enthusiasm.

Nov. 17.—A farce, from the pen of Mr. Kenny, called the *Irish Ambassador*, was introduced. It is evidently intended to satirize the intricacies of political diplomacy; and was tolerably well received.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 24. Alex. Donovan, of Framfield Park, Sussex, Esq. to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Oct. 28. 25th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Campbell, to be Col.—80th Foot, Major-Gen. Wallace to be Col.—Brevet Col. Sir S. R. Chapman, to have rank of Major-Gen. at Bermuda only.

Oct. 28. Cha. Hayne, of Fuge, co. Devon, esq. to use the surname of Hayne, in addition to and after that of Seale; in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Hayne, of Lupton and Fuge, esq.

Oct. 29. Royal Art. Brevet Major Arthur Hunt, to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 29. The Rev. Ch. Mytton, of Thornycroft, co. Chester, to use the surname, and also bear the arms of Thornycroft.

Oct. 31. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenberrie, co. Kincardine, Bart. in memory of his late maternal uncle, Sir Alex. Douglas, to take the surname and bear the arms of Douglas of Glenberrie.

Nov. 1. Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. G.C.H. Extra Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Nov. 7. Earl Howe to be Lieut.-Col. of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Nov. 9. Rev. Geo. Sharland, of Cruwys Murchardhouse, Devon, to use the surname and bear the arms of Cruwys.

Nov. 11. 27th Foot, Capt. W. Maclean to be Major.—Unattached, Major J. Geddes, 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 18. Ralph Bigland, Esq. to be Garter Principal King of Arms, vice Sir George Naylor, dec.—Win. Woods, Esq. to be Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South-east and West parts of England.—Gen. Harrison Rogers-Harrison, to be Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

Nov. 21. James Hudson, Esq. to be Resident Gentleman Usher to her Majesty.

Naval Appointments.—Capt. P. Rainier, C.B. to the *Britannia*, 120; Capt. Colby, to the *Thunderer*, 84; Capt. Thos. Brown, to the *Kinghorn*, in the C. F.

donia 180; Capt. D. H. Mackay, to the Revenge 76.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Cambridge (co.)—R. G. Townley, esq.
Liverpool—Lord Viscount Sandon.
Tavistock—Lieut.-Col. F. Russell.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hughes, Preb. in Becon Col. Ch.
Rev. J. Morton, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.
Rev. H. J. Bowden, Chilton P. C. Somerset.
Rev. W. Bowen, Hay V. Brecon.
Rev. W. G. Bricknell, Hartley Wintney V. Hants.
Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys, Droxford R. Hants.
Rev. J. J. Cory, Orton V. co. Leicester.
Rev. W. M. Dudley, St. James P. C. Poole.
Rev. T. Edmonds, Ashley R. co. Cambridge.
Rev. C. Harbin, Wheathill R. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. W. Hatherell, Eastington R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. W. Jones, Lingen P. C. co. Hereford.
Rev. E. R. Mantell, Louth V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. C. Maybery, Penderin R. co. Brecon.
Rev. J. Merton, Holbeach V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. J. A. Partridge, Wretham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Philpotts, Lezant V. Cornwall.
Rev. E. J. Phipps, St. John's R. Devizes.
Rev. T. A. Powys, Sawtry St. Andrew's R.
Rev. R. Rabett, Thornton V. co. Leicester.
Rev. D. G. Stacy, Horncchurch V. Essex.
Rev. C. S. Stewart, Aberdolgie Ch. co. Perth.
Rev. Mr. Thelwall, Oving V. Bucks.
Rev. E. Thomas, Llancarvon V. Glamorgan.
Rev. M. Thompson, Brightwell R. Berks.
Rev. T. Wynn, Colwall R. co. Hereford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. F. Churton, to Earl of Portmore.
Rev. G. M. Cooper, to Earl of Burlington.
Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, to the King.
Rev. T. Moore, to the Duke of Sussex.
Rev. H. P. Jones, to Lord Segrave.
Rev. J. Williams, to Lord Dinorben.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir John Key, to be the second time Lord Mayor of London, having been three times elected by the Liverymen.
Clinton James Fynes Clinton, Esq. to be Recorder of Newark.
Henry Cockburn, esq. (the Solicitor-Gen.) to be Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20. At the Manor House, Potterne, Wilts, the wife of Major Olivier, a son.—
20. At the Vicarage, Meiford, Montgomeryshire, the wife of the Rev. Rowland Williams, a dau.—23. At Maidstone, the Hon. Lady Noel Hill, a dau.—2. At Cleve Dale, near Bristol, the wife of Col. Sealy, E. I. C. a son.—27. The wife of R. King Meade King, esq. a son and heir.—2. At Trowbridge, the wife of Capt. Hubert Gould, a son.—31. At Nottingham, near Weymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Steward, a son.

Lately. At Bickleigh, the wife of the Rev. R. Lunney, a son.—At Withiel Rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. Vyvyan, a dau.—At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Cole, 83th Light Infantry, a son.—At the Duke of Beaufort's, Grosvenor-square, Lady Georgina Ryder, a dau.—At the Royal Military Asylum, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Evatt, a daughter.

Nov. 6. The wife of Capt. Lucas, a dau.—10. At Radway, Warwickshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. At Churchtown, Lancashire, H. Hall Joy, esq. of Hartham Park, Wilts, to Mary Charlotte, only child of James Greenaigh, esq. of Myerscough-hall, Lancashire.—5. At Weymouth, Philip Richardson, esq. to Georgiana, third daughter of the late J. Ford, of Finhaven-castle, Forfarshire, esq.—At Aldingbourne, Sussex, J. W. Buller, esq. of Downes, M.P. to

Charlotte Juliana Jane, third dau. of the late Lord Henry Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk.—At Rodmarton, the Rev. John Havgarth, Rector of Upham, Hants, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, Rector of Rodmarton.—6. At Isleworth, the Rev. G. Thompson, to Mary Anne, second dau. of Capt. J. L. White, of Richmond, Surrey.—At St. Mary's, R. North Collie Hamilton, esq. eldest son of Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart. to Constance, dau. of Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, M.P.—At Southampton, Samuel Le Feuvre, esq. to Anna Maria, second dau. of the Hon. B. P. Le Blaquiere.—11. At Wakefield, the Rev. E. C. Tyson, of Hampton, Middlesex, to Martha, dau. of the late Edward Ridsdale, esq.—At Darlington, the Rev. H. J. Duncombe, Rector of Sigston, co. York, to Georgiana, dau. of J. D. Nesham, esq. of Blackwell, co. Durham.—12. At Galway, J. Gunning Plunkett, esq. of Cloune, cousin to the Duke of Argyll, to Jane, third dau. of the late F. Kelly, esq. of Liss Kelly, and niece to the late John Baron Clamorris.—13. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. R. Blunt, son of Lieut.-Gen. Blunt, to Mary, only dau. of the late J. Clay, esq. of Bloomsbury-place.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Hawley, brother of the late Sir H. Hawley, to Henrietta Margaretta, dau. of the late Peter Pegus, esq.—At Koutsford, the Rev. J. Horden, Vicar of Rostherne, Cheshire, to Miss Maria Frances Cotton, dau. of H. Calvey Cotton, esq.—At Swine, G. H. Thompson, esq. of Lockington, to Miss Maister, eldest dau. of Col.

Maiter, of Wood-Hall, in Holderness.—
At the residence of Mrs. Drove, Exeter, Wm. Miles, esq. of 24 life guards, to Dorothy Rose, dau. of the late J. Rose Drove, esq. of the Grange, Devon.—15. At Heighington, Durham, M. Fallon, esq., a counsellor at the Irish bar, to Miss F. H. Kelly, the celebrated actress.—At Chesham, John Morton, esq. of Grove House, to Hannah, second dau. of the Rev. J. Barrett, Theobalds, Herts.—At Loughton, Essex, Gen. Grosvenor, to Anna, dau. of the late G. Wilberham, of Delamere-house, Cheshire, esq.—16. At Huntingdon, Hugh Morton, M.D. of Newark, to Maria, dau. of W. Herbert, esq. of Huntingdon.—17. At Paris, George Dering, esq. of Barham Court, Kent, to Lucia Grace, dau. of the late W. P. Hammond, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey.—18. C. L. Crider, esq. to Margaret Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, Vicar of St. Margaret next Rochester.—At Great Burstead, S. Buxington, esq. to Maria, only dau. of the Rev. J. S. Hand, Rector of Dunton, Essex.—At Romsey, the Rev. H. Fox Atherley, of Stoodley, Devon, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Gilbert Henshew, esq. Capt. R.N.—At Sandbach, Cheshire, the Rev. H. Spencer Markham, of Clifton Rectory, Nova, to Sophia Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.—At Nwch Cray, Kent, T. H. Usher, esq. of Grise-house, co. Cambridge, to Emma, youngest dau. of Thos. Staring Benson, esq. of North Cray-junction.—19. At St. George's, Runnymede, Peter McQuarrie, esq. Capt. R.N. to Caroline, widow of the late S. Rums Trapping, esq. Harrogate, Norfolk.—At Langens, Dr. John Fanger, Bart. of Secher house, Roxburghshire, to Lady Elizabeth Macmillan Campbell, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Breadalbane.—At Ashbury, H. Corrie Bingham, esq. of Warden, Leicestershire, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Paul Becher.—At Newmarket, co. Suffolk, the Rev. W. F. Haynes, Rector of Nafford, to Jane, only dau. of Thos. Taylor, esq. of Jersey Grove.—At Devon, J. Brown, esq. of Bury house, Devon, to Maria Charlotte, third dau. of W. Williams, M.D.—20. At St. Pauls, Newcastle, Ann Astor, of Rotherhithe, Durham, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir R. Ker, Bart. of Forth House, York.—21. At Clifton, A. Remond, esq. Surgeon to the Forces, to Anne, eldest dau. of late Mrs. Edward Skelton, esq. and grandson of late Sir Geo. Skelton.—At Remond, co. Devon, S. F. Skelton, esq. M.D. of Remond, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Langford, Beds.—22. At St. George's, Runnymede, Rev. Geo. Manning, esq. of York House, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Sir A. Ashby, esq. of the Grange, co.

—At Devon, Suffolk, Capt. Pigeon, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Sir G. Pigeon, Bart. to Georgiana Ann, youngest dau. of Wm. Bennet, esq. of Wivenhoe.—23. At Torquay, the Hon. Chas. Trevelyan, brother of Lord Clifton, to the Lady Elizabeth-Georgiana Kerr, daughter of the late Marquess of Lothian.—At Grosvenor Place, Capt. Peirce, 3d Drag. Guards, to Ellen, relict of the late J. Highatt, esq.—At Bristol, Joseph Corling, esq. of Heron-hill, to Charlotte Hallbert, dau. of the late Capt. J. Wilson, of Denmark-hill.—At Hampton, S. May, esq. of Brynworley-house, North Devon, to Sarah, dau. of D. Wilmshurst, esq.—24. At Bath, Ely. Hobbs Mortimer, esq. of Stodley, Wilts, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Col. Williams, and niece of the late Gen. Sir T. Paken.—25. At Dorchester, W. Temple, esq. of Bishopscrow, Wilts, to Frances, third dau. of the late Rev. T. Scudamore Vigne, of Clifton.—At Blackney, Francis Fletcher, esq. to Marriot, youngest dau. of John Mortimer, esq. of Stamford-hill.—At Shillingham, Sussex, the relict of the Earl of Waterford, Wm. Lister, esq. of London, to Julia-Adeline, only dau. of the Rev. T. Sutherland, of Swettenham, and niece to the Countess of Winterton.—26. At Liverpool, Henry Rouse, esq. Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late William Rouse, esq. to Maria, second dau. of T. Fletcher, esq. of Liverpool.—At Ramsgate, Wm. Fred. Gostling, esq. of Sussex-junction, Regent's-park, to Annie Sarah, eldest dau. of Major J. H. Campbell.

27. At Clontarf, the Rev. Walter Bunting Mart, eldest son of the Bishop of Down and Connor, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Brig. Hans Blackwood, and niece to Lord Dufferin.—At Kidderminster, the Rev. R. James, Vicar of Coughton, to Sarah, dau. of Thos. Perry, esq.—28. At Blackney, Gen. Grosvenor, esq. of Scarsdale, Northamptonshire, to Frances Fremantle, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Irwin.—At Liffy near Oxford, Rev. H. Salmon, Rector of Scarsdale, Hunts, to Emily Charlotte, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Ansell.—29. At Rugby, Robert Twining, esq. of the Strand, to Frances Emily, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Springfield Bouverie, of Watlington Place, Lancashire.—30. At Clifton, co. Glouce, R. W. Evans, esq. B.L.C. 1841, to Miss A. L. Ansell, of the late John, Sir Geo. Young, of Ashby, eldest son of R. Evans Baker, esq. M.D. deceased.—31. At Langford, Wilts, David Hall, esq. to Mary, second dau. of Rev. Wm. esq. of Minton-park.—At Brighton, Frederick H. T. Austin, R.N. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. J. D. Austin, of Brighton, Kent, W. J. D. Austin, of Brighton, Kent, to Ellen, dau. of the late Sir J. D. Austin, of Tottenham.

OBITUARY.

LORD LE DESPENCER.

Oct. 1. In London, aged 64, the Right Hon. Thomas Stapleton, Lord le Despencer (by writ 1264), and a Baronet (1787).

The family of Stapleton were settled in Ireland until Sir William Stapleton, who was Governor of the Leeward Islands, and was created a Baronet in 1679, left his descendants considerable estates in the island of Nevis. His grandson Sir William, the 4th Baronet, returning to England, acquired by marriage, the estate of Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire, and for some time sat in Parliament for that county. It was from his marriage also that the family derived its claim to the barony of Despencer.

The Baron now deceased was the grandson of Sir William, and was born Nov. 10, 1766, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stapleton, the fifth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Henry Fane, of Wormesley in Oxfordshire, esq. brother to Thomas eighth Earl of Westmoreland. At the age of fourteen he succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Nov. 1, 1781; and shortly after arriving at full age, became entitled to the Barony of le Despencer.

This very ancient title, which is only preceded in point of antiquity by that of de Ros, having passed through female heirs to the families of Nevill and Fane, had remained for a century and a half vested in the latter name, and merged in the Earldom of Westmoreland, until the death of John the seventh Earl without issue, in 1762. It then fell into abeyance between the heirs of his sisters, Mary wife of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. and Catherine, who married William Paul, esq. but in the following year, 1763, the Crown terminated the abeyance in favour of Sir Francis Dashwood, the son of the elder sister. He died without issue in 1781, when the Barony again fell into abeyance between his sister Rachael the widow of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. and the heir of Lady Catherine Paul before mentioned. Lady Austen's death, May 18, 1788, terminated this abeyance; when the re-united title to the Barony devolved entire on Sir Thomas Stapleton, his grandmother having been Catherine Paul, the only daughter and heiress of the said Lady Catherine.

His Lordship always led a private life, steering clear of all political divisions.

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Eliot, of Antigua, esq., and had four sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, who died June 1, 1829 (see our vol. xcix. i. 572), leaving by Maria, daughter of Henry Bankes, esq. (who died in 1823) an only surviving child, the Right Hon. Mary-Frances-Elizabeth, now Baroness le Despencer, born in 1822; 2. the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary, who died Dec. 20, 1823, aged 30; 3. the Right Hon. Maria-Frances-Catherine, Countess of Roden; she was married in 1813 to Robert the third and present Earl of Roden, K.P., and has several children; 4. the Hon. Emma, married in 1825 to Charles Brodrick, esq., eldest son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, and nephew to Viscount Middleton, and has issue; 5. the Hon. William Stapleton, who died at Barrackpore in India, where he was aid-de-camp to Lord Combermere, the commander-in-chief, Sept. 20, 1826, aged 28; 6. the Hon. Emily, married in 1817 to Col. the Hon. Hercules-Robert Pakenham, C.B., brother to the Earl of Longford, K. P., and has several children; 7. the Hon. and Rev. Miles-John Stapleton, Rector of Mereworth, Kent, who died June 11, 1830 (see our last volume, part i. p. 650), leaving four daughters; 8. the Hon. Frances; 9. the Hon. Anna-Theresa-Esther, married May 17, 1828, to Henry Maxwell, esq. nephew to Lord Farnham; and 10. the Hon. Sir Francis-Jervis Stapleton, who (provided his elder brother the clergyman died without male issue, which we believe was the case,) has succeeded to the title of Baronet: he was born in 1807, and married, May 17, 1830, Margaret, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.G.H.

RT. HON. JOHN CALCRAFT.

Sept. 11. In Whitehall-place, aged 65, the Right Hon. John Calcraft, Knight in Parliament for the county of Dorset.

He was the son and heir of John Calcraft, esq. an eminent army agent, who accumulated a great fortune, and became proprietor of large estates in Dorsetshire. He died in 1772, being then M.P. for Rochester.

The late Mr. Calcraft was first returned to Parliament in 1796 for the borough of Wareham, in which he possessed considerable property; and was re-chosen in 1802. He generally voted with the Opposition; but for a time at-

tached himself more particularly to the interests of the Prince of Wales; and in March 1803 was the mover for a Select Committee to inquire into the extent of his Royal Highness's embarrassments, with a view to his resuming the splendour and dignity attached to his exalted station. The motion was supported by 139 votes; but rejected by a majority of 45.

On the formation of the Grenville Administration, Mr. Calcraft was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, Feb. 15, 1806; and during the year that he continued in that office, he was considered to have rendered himself completely acquainted with the details of the British army.

In the same year he was returned to Parliament for Rochester, where he was re-elected in 1807 and 1812. In the debate on the Corn Bill in 1815, Mr. Calcraft moved that importation should be permitted when the price exceeded 72s. per quarter; but the motion was lost, and the importation permitted only when the price should exceed 4*l*. In the same year he endeavoured to procure a reduction of the army and garrisons; but without success.

In 1818 Mr. Calcraft lost his election for Rochester; and from that time until the present year he sat for the borough of Wareham. In June 1828 he accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He retired from office with the other members of the Wellington administration, with whose views he appeared to coincide until the great debate on the Reform Bill on the 22d of last March, when, to the astonishment of all his acquaintance, he voted with the 301, which formed the majority of one by which that measure first passed a second reading. On the credit of this vote, Mr. Calcraft became the Reform candidate for Dorsetshire, in opposition to the venerable Mr. Banks; and such was the spirit then prevalent in that once Tory county, that, after a severe contest, he was successful.

It has been said that his reception after this triumph, from his former friends in the House of Commons, was so pointedly cool as to have materially affected his health and spirits. Certain it is that, for the last three or four months of his life, he was observed to have been remarkably low and dejected, and to such a height had this mental disease advanced on the 11th of September last, that on the afternoon of that day, whilst his youngest daughter (the only member of his family in town), was absent at church, he terminated his existence by cutting his throat. A coroner's inquest

returned as their verdict, "Temporary mental derangement."

Mr. Calcraft married, March 5, 1790, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, the fourth Baronet, of Beakbourne in Kent; and by that lady, who died in 1817, has left two sons and three daughters: 1. John-Hales Calcraft, esq. who married in 1828 the Right Hon. Lady Caroline-Catherine Montagu, daughter of the Duke of Manchester; 2. Granby, a Captain in the army; 3. Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1812 to Sir John Burke, Bart. M.P. for the county of Galway; 4. a daughter; and 5. Arabella, both unmarried.

His remains were interred, Sept. 17, in the chancel vault of St. James's, Piccadilly, where two of his children have been buried; and were attended to the tomb by his two sons and son-in-law.

J. H. NORTH, Esq. M. P.

Sept. 29. At the house of his wife's sister the Countess de Salis, in Carlton Gardens, after a very few days' illness, aged 42, John Henry North, Esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and M. P. for Drogheda.

Mr. North's father was a military officer, who died while his son was still an infant. The education of the orphan was, however, tenderly conducted by his mother's brother, the Rev. Mr. Gouldsbury, a wealthy and exemplary clergyman, who died during the present year at an advanced age. Mr. North was a member of Trinity college, Dublin, and obtained the first distinctions in that University; no one, indeed, for a century, had a collegiate reputation higher than he enjoyed. He was called to the bar at an unusually early period, in 1810, and stood in high estimation as an eloquent pleader.

He was brought into Parliament in 1825 (as a member for Milbourne Port), under the auspices of Mr. Canning, of whose policy he was an ardent supporter. He was first elected for Drogheda at the general election in 1830; and was appointed Judge of the Irish Admiralty Court by the Duke of Wellington, on the removal of Sir Jonah Barrington.

Short and frequently interrupted by professional calls as his parliamentary career has been, he was still enough before the public during the last year, to give proof of what his splendid talents might have effected had he been longer spared.

From whatever cause, the administration of the Duke of Wellington was not favourable to the display of the powers of the subordinate supporters of the administration. Mr. Croker, now the facile

princeps of that administration's party in Parliament, though known as an elegant poet, an accomplished critic, and a most able and diligent secretary, was scarcely heard in the House of Commons; the years 1829 and 1830, therefore, gave Mr. North few opportunities to distinguish himself. The last year, however, brought his talents into play, and gave to every lover of his country, in the evidence of their power, full cause to grieve that they have been so early lost.

His oratory was copious, brilliant, and, best of all, correct; his speeches resembled high-wrought academic effusions, stately, orderly, and chaste; with little of that ardour and impetuosity of passion characteristic of the Irish school. His intellect was singularly sound and clear; vigorous, cautious, and comprehensive. The power of attention was under his absolute control; and whatever was capable of demonstration, was within his grasp.

Great as these talents were, they were yet far less prized by the friends of this lamented gentleman than his private virtues. Amiable in all the relations of life, as relative, master, friend, husband, Mr. North was, it is scarcely necessary to add, a sincere and zealous Christian, for rarely are these virtues found separated from that character. Mr. North married at Dublin, Dec. 2, 1818, Dorothea, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. William Foster, Lord Bishop of Clogher, sister to the Hon. John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and cousin to Lord Viscount Ferrard. This lady survives him, we believe without children.

GEN. THE HON. CHARLES FITZROY.

Oct. 18. In Harley-street, in his 70th year, the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, a General in the army, Colonel of the 25th foot; uncle to Lord Southampton.

He was born Sept. 5, 1762, the second son of Charles the first Lord Southampton, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. At the age of seventeen he entered the army as Cornet in the 11th dragoons. In 1782 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Richard Whyte in Jersey, and Lieutenant in a newly-raised corps; in March, 1783, Captain-Lieutenant in the 96th foot; but at the peace in that year he was placed on half-pay.

He was appointed Captain in 1784, and in 1785, Lieut. and Captain. He served in the Flanders, and in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in company in the 1st Lieut.-

Colonel, in Feb. 1794, and returned to England in the following May. In Jan. 1797 he received the rank of Colonel. In 1799 he commanded the grenadier company of the 1st foot guards, in the expedition to Holland; he was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to the King, and in 1803 Major-General. He served on the staff on the Eastern, and in 1804 was removed to the Western district. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 25th foot in 1805, the rank of Lieut.-General in 1810, and that of General in 1821.

General Fitzroy married, Sept. 21, 1816, the widow of Clavering Savage, esq. but had no family.

GENERAL LOFTUS.

June 15. In Wimpole-street, aged 80, General William Loftus, Colonel of the second Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Governor of the Tower of London.

General Loftus was the son of Henry Loftus, of Rainham in Norfolk, Esq. formerly a member of the Irish Parliament. He was appointed Cornet of the 17th Dragoons in 1770, and in 1775 accompanied that regiment to North America. He was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and during the action volunteered with a part of the dragoons dismounted, as a reinforcement to the troops engaged. On this occasion the Commander-in-chief was pleased to give him the rank of Lieutenant in North America. After the evacuation of Boston, he proceeded with his regiment to Halifax, and was employed as an Assistant Engineer in erecting the fort and works at Windsor in Nova Scotia. In 1776 he was actively engaged at the battle of Bedford; at the capture of the American Gen. Woodlee at Long Island; and at the reduction of New York Islands. At the battle of White Plains he led the Hessian grenadiers across the river Brun into action, and was wounded; as he was again in the lines of Kingsbridge, Jan. 18, 1777. He was in the expedition up the Hudson river, to destroy the enemy's magazines; and actively employed with the army in the Jerseys during the remainder of the campaign.

He was appointed Lieutenant of the 3d Foot Guards in 1777, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1784, and brevet Colonel 1794. In 1796 he was placed as Major-General on the staff of the Eastern District; and in 1797 was removed to the Irish staff, and appointed to the command at Cork. In 1798 he commanded a brigade at the battle of Vinegar Hill. In 1800 he was removed to the staff in England, where he continued

until 1803; in 1802 was appointed Colonel of the 24th light dragoons; and in 1803 advanced to the rank of Lieut.-General. In 1809 he was again placed on the staff; in 1810 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London; in 1813 attained the rank of General; and in 1821 was appointed Colonel of the 9d dragoon guards.

General Loftus sat for many years in Parliament, where he frequently spoke on military matters. He was first elected in 1796 for Yarmouth, through the interest of his father-in-law the Marquess Townshend. In 1802, 1806, and 1807, he was elected for Tamworth; in 1812 again for Yarmouth, and he represented that borough to the dissolution in 1818.

General Loftus was twice married, and had issue by both wives. His first alliance was with Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Maccarel King, of Lisson Hall, co. Dublin, Esq. by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Henry, a Colonel in the army and Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who died s. p. 1823; 2. William-Francis-Bentinck Loftus, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who by Margaret-Harriett, daughter of the Rev. James Langrishe, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, has two sons, William-James and Henry, and two daughters, Mary-Harriett-Anne and Elizabeth. Mary-Harriett-Anne, the General's daughter, was married in 1810 to her cousin Henry-Duke Loftus, Esq. The General married, secondly, May 7, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Townshend, aunt to the present Marquess Townshend, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds. Her Ladyship died March 21, 1811; leaving five sons and four daughters; 4. George-Colby Loftus, of Wooland-house, Dorsetshire; 5. Rev. Arthur Loftus, Rector of Fincham in Norfolk; 6. Charles Loftus, an officer in the army; 7. Ferrars, in the army; 8. Frederick, also a Captain in the army; 9. Charlotte, wife of Lord Charles-Vere-Ferrars Townshend; 10. Elizabeth-Georgina; 11. Anne-Anne-Harriett, died 1825; and 12. Jane-Percival-Compton Loftus.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

Sept. 28. In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 69, Lieut.-General Malcolm Grant, of the East India Company's service.

In 1776, at a very early age, this officer was appointed a Cadet on the Bombay establishment, and left England for India in Jan. 1777. His first commission as Ensign is dated Nov. 20 that year. In 1779 he served with a corps opposed to the Mahrattas during the war in support of Ragonath Rao, and in 1780 obtained the rank of Lieutenant. In that

year and the next, he served at the siege of Bassien, and with the Bengal army under General Goddard. From 1781 to the conclusion of the Mahratta war he was employed in the enemy's districts of Bassien, and at Terrapore, Maughaum, Mandeire, Danoo, Omerghaum, Bellalghur, Underghur, &c. and afterwards under Gen. Macleod in Malabar. In 1788 he repaired on furlough to England.

On his return to India he obtained a company in 1790, and a Majority in 1795; he was employed from 1793 to 1798 in Malabar, at that period in a very disturbed and unsettled state. In 1799, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultan, he commanded the Bombay grenadier battalion, forming part of the force sent from Bombay, under Colonel Little, to co-operate with the Mahrattas. This force being ultimately obliged to retire from the Mahratta territories, Major Grant's corps embarked at Jayghur, and pushed forward by sea, by way of Cannanore and the Poodycherum Ghauts, to join the grand army under Gen. the late Lord Harris; and having reached Sida-pour on the river Cavary in the Coorgah country, returned, on the capture of Seringapatam, to Malabar, with the army under Gen. James Stuart, and was immediately employed in taking possession of Mangalore, and the province of Kanarab, and at the siege of the fortress of Jemaulabad. In 1800 he returned to Malabar, then in rebellion. In the same year he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1804 he succeeded Col. John Montresor in the command of Malabar and Kanarab; the former province being still in open rebellion. In December 1804, Madras troops from Mysore were ordered to relieve the Bombay troops in Malabar and Kanarab. This relief having taken place, Col. Grant, on his passage to Bombay, having received reinforcements of a detachment of artillery, &c. from the Presidency, landed on the coast of Concan, with about three thousand men under his immediate command, and in pursuance to orders from Government, reduced the important fortress of Severndroog and its dependencies, then held, as Gen. Sir Barry Close expressed himself by "the wily and atrocious rebel Hurry Bellal." For this service General Grant had the entire approbation of Government, of Lieut.-Gen. Oliver Nicholls, Commander-in-Chief, of the late General Sir Barry Close, British Minister at the Court of Poonah, and of his Highness the Peishwa. In 1807 General Grant, being in extreme ill-health, and his constitution greatly impaired, returned to England. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commandant of a regiment of

Native Infantry in 1809, Colonel 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825.

COLONEL WILKS.

Sept. 19. Of apoplexy, while on a visit to his son-in-law Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., Colonel Mark Wilks, of the Madras army; of Portland-place, and Kirby in the Isle of Man.

This officer was appointed a cadet in 1782; in 1786 deputy secretary to the Military Board; in 1787 secretary to a diplomatic mission under Sir Barry Close; in 1788 Fort-Adjutant at Fort St. George; in 1789 aid-de-camp to the Governor; from 1790 to 1792 Brigade-Major and aid-de-camp to Gen. James Stuart; and served in the campaigns of that period; in 1793 assistant adjutant-general; and in 1794 military secretary to Gen. James Stuart.

From 1795 to 1799 Major Wilks was on furlough from ill health; and from the latter year to 1803 he served successively as military secretary and private secretary to the Governor and Town-Major of Fort St. George; in 1803 as military secretary to the Commander-in-chief; and from that year to 1808 as political resident at the Court of Mysore. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel April 4, 1808, and in that year was again obliged, by ill-health, to go on furlough. In Nov. 1812, he was appointed Governor of the island of St. Helena, whence he returned in 1816. He was nominated Colonel by brevet in 1814; and was placed on the retired list in 1818.

LIEUT.-COL. OKE.

Aug. 13. At Southampton, after a lingering illness, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. John Oke, late of 61st foot.

He entered the army in 1799 by purchasing an Ensigny in the 35th foot, but was immediately promoted, without purchase, to a Lieutenancy. He served in the same year in Holland, and was in the battle of the 19th of September. In 1800 he served at the blockade of Malta. He purchased a company in 1802, and was appointed from the half-pay of the 35th to the 61st regiment, July 9, 1803. He served in the campaign in Italy, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Craig, in 1805-6, in Sicily and Calabria during 1806 and 1807, from thence went to Gibraltar, and subsequently to Portugal. He was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco; and was wounded in both legs at the battle of Salamanca. He was promoted to a Majority in 1812, and was afterwards engaged in the blockade of Pampeluna, the battles of the Pyrenees,

and other minor actions. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in 1813; was present at the affair of the Nive, the blockade of Bayonne, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. At the last, in consequence of the death of his commanding officer, the command of the 61st devolved upon him; and he was himself very severely wounded by a musket ball, which, entering his right thigh, passed through his groin, and lodging underneath the muscles of his left thigh, could never be extracted. This occasioned his retirement on half-pay. He received a medal for this last battle.

CAPT. R. B. VINCENT.

Aug. 18. At Deal, Richard Budd Vincent, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C. B.

This officer was born at Newbury, where his father was a banker. He entered the navy under the protection of Vice-Adm. Barrington, whom he accompanied in the *Britannia*, a first-rate, to the relief of Gibraltar in 1782. He then served in the *Salisbury* 50, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Campbell at Newfoundland, the *Trimmer* sloop, *Pégase* and *Carnatic* third rates, and *Prince* 98, the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis. In Nov. 1790 he was appointed Lieutenant in the *Wasp* sloop of war, employed in the Channel. He subsequently served in the *Terrible* 74, commanded by Capt. Skeffington Lutwidge, which was one of the squadron employed at Toulon in 1793, and during the siege of Corsica; and then for a short time joined the *Victory*, Lord Hood's flag-ship in the Mediterranean. In 1795 he was present in the *Triumph* 74, at the action off Belleisle; and in 1797, when first Lieutenant of that ship, he was left in command of her on the North Sea station, during the mutiny at the Nore, and by his firm and judicious conduct, considerably repressed the spirit of insubordination that prevailed amongst her crew. A few days before the battle of Copenhagen, he was removed to the *Zealand* 74, at the particular request of his friend Adm. Lutwidge, under whose flag he served in the different ships to which it was removed between that period and the peace of Amiens, when he obtained the rank of Commander by commission dated April 29, 1802.

In the following month Capt. Vincent was appointed to the *Arrow*, a singularly constructed sloop of war mounting twenty-eight 32 pounders, with a complement of 121 men. In this vessel he cruised for some time against the smugglers on the Devonshire coast; but the

Arrow being too easily recognised at a distance by those illicit traders, she was paid off in Feb. 1803. Capt. Vincent was, however, immediately re-appointed to her, and during the remainder of the year was employed in escorting the trade to Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, &c. In 1804 he visited most of the countries and capitals of the south of Europe; including Constantinople, where the Capitan Pacha, during an interchange of civilities and visits, presented him with an elegant sabre. At the close of that year he received orders to take charge of the homeward-bound trade collected at Malta; on which occasion Lord Nelson conveyed to him his Lordship's "full approbation" of his "zealous activity" in the various services performed by the sloop. Capt. Vincent was proceeding on his voyage with the Acheron bomb under his orders, when on the 4th Feb. 1805, the fleet was intercepted by two powerful French frigates; and after a severe action of an hour and twenty minutes, Capt. Vincent was reduced to strike his colours to l'Incorruptible of 42 guns, and 650 men, including troops. The Acheron, after having drawn the other frigate to a considerable distance, was also captured; but such were the good results of the prolonged contest, that only three vessels were captured out of a fleet of 32 sail. Captain Vincent and the crew of the Arrow were detained prisoners at Carthage, for about three months, when they were allowed to embark in a cartel brig sent by Lord Nelson. A Court Martial, assembled at Portsmouth on the 7th of June following, recorded its opinion, "that the loss of his Majesty's sloop Arrow was occasioned by her falling in with a very superior force of the enemy, and being under the necessity of surrendering her, after a brave, determined, and well-fought action of nearly an hour and a half, soon after which she sunk from the injuries she received in the action." Capt. Vincent was in consequence "most honourably acquitted;" and immediately received his post commission; as did Capt. Farquhar, who commanded the Acheron. They were also each presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's with a sword of 100*l.* value; by the Committee of the Merchants trading to the Mediterranean, with a recompence for their losses, of which Capt. Vincent's share was 50*l.*; and some years after by the merchants resident at Malta with a service of plate valued at a hundred guineas.

For some months in 1806 Capt. Vincent commanded the *Irish station*; but the year was obliged

health, which prevented his return to service until 1808. He was then commissioned to act as Captain of the Cambrian frigate, in conveying a fleet to the Mediterranean, and there to exchange to the *Hind* 28. After he had twice visited the Regency of Algiers in a diplomatic character, Captain Vincent was refitting his ship at Malta, when Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor and Port Admiral, induced him to assume the command of the *Trident* 64, then vacant by the death of Capt. Robt. Bell Campbell; and he continued to conduct the various duties of that port, under several successive Admirals, until the termination of hostilities in 1814, and afterwards as senior officer, until the commencement of 1815. He was then removed into the *Aquilon* 32, and proceeded to Naples and Leghorn to join the squadron under Lord Exmouth, by whom he was sent to England with despatches, and was paid off at Deptford in April of the same year. During a residence of nearly eight years at Malta, he preserved the greatest unanimity with the Governor, and invariably obtained their approbation. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath, on the foundation of that class of the order in June 1815.

A portrait of Capt. Vincent, accompanied by a memoir and several letters, will be found in the *Naval Chronicle* for 1807; and there is a long account of his services (from which the present is abridged) in *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 912-929.

CAPT. A. R. KERR, C.B.

Aug. 4. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Alexander Robert Kerr, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C. B.

Captain Kerr was a son of Lieut. Robert Kerr, R. N. who died at Greenwich Hospital in 1805. He entered the navy as Midshipman on board the *Endymion*, Capt. (now Lord) Gambier, in Nov. 1781; and served in various ships, one of which was the *Boreas* frigate, Capt. Horatio Nelson, on the Leeward Islands, North American, Jamaica, and Channel stations, until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790. From April to October 1791 he was senior Lieutenant of the *Narcissus*, Capt. Minchin; and he subsequently joined the *Boston* 32, Capt. George W. A. Courtenay, in the engagement of which ship with *l'Ambuscade* near New York, Aug. 1793, when Capt. Courtenay was slain, Mr. Kerr received a shot wound in the shoulder, and the sight of his right eye by splintering in the action terminated as a drawn battle. The *Boston* after repairing

its extensive injuries at Newfoundland, returned to England in 1795.

Lieut. Kerr afterwards served in the *Repulse* 64; and about April 1796 was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Clyde* 46, commanded by the present Rear Admiral Cunningham, who, on reporting the capture of the *Vestale* frigate in 1799 declared that he had "received that support from Lieut. Kerr which he was prepared to expect by his animated conduct in former critical and more trying occasions."

After six years' active service in that frigate, Mr. Kerr was promoted to the rank of Commander, April 29, 1802. From that period to 1806 he commanded the *Diligence* and *Combatant* sloops, both employed in watching the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne; and in the latter vessel he assisted at the capture of a logger privateer near Cape Grisnez. His post commission was dated Jan. 22, 1806.

Between Aug. 1808 and June 1809, Capt. Kerr was successively appointed, *pro temp.* to the *Tigre*, *Valiant*, and *Revenge*, third rates, employed off Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort. At the memorable affair in Aix Roads, April 12, 1809, the *Revenge* was one of the advanced squadron under the orders of Capt. (afterwards Rear-Adm.) Bligh, who, on the trial of Lord Gambier, gave his opinion that it was "impossible a ship could be better placed than the *Revenge*; and indeed the general conduct of the *Revenge* on that day reflects the highest credit on the zeal and bravery of her Captain." She sustained considerable loss from the batteries on the island.

Capt. Kerr was next appointed to the *Ganymede* 26, and then to the *Unicorn* 32, in which frigate he captured the Gascon French privateer of 16 guns and 113 men; and the *Esperance* (formerly H. M. 22-gun ship *Laurel*) armed *en flute*, with a valuable cargo of East India produce. In April 1811 he assumed the command of the *Acasta* 48, in which he captured the American privateer *Curlew* of 16 guns, and several other vessels of minor importance. On his return to England in July 1815, Capt. Kerr was nominated a C. B. for his long and arduous services.

He married in Jan. 1805, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Maule, M. D. formerly a physician in India, and by that lady had seven children. His eldest son is an officer in the Navy.

REV. SAMUEL SEYER, M. A.

Aug. 25. At Bristol, after a very long illness, the Rev. Samuel Seyer, M. A. Rector of Felton, Gloucestershire, Vice-

President of the Bristol Library Society, &c.

Mr. Seyer was a native of Bristol, and for many years past bore a distinguished character amongst its learned and literary members. His father, the Rev. Samuel Seyer, was Rector of St. Michael, and Master of the Grammar School in that city.

The subject of this notice was entered as a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1774, and graduated B. A. 1778, and M. A. 1781. For many years afterwards he conducted a large school in the Fort on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, and under his guidance the sons of some of the most respectable inhabitants of that city were instructed, as well as those of numerous families in the West of England, from whom, in after periods of his life, he received the most marked respect and testimonies of gratitude. He retired from that establishment in 1810, high in reputation, and with such a competent reward for his labours, as enabled him during the remainder of his life to enjoy that *otium cum dignitate*, which he had so ably and honourably earned. The only church preferment he enjoyed was the small living of Horfield, near Bristol, to which he was presented in 1813 by Bishop Mansel, holding also in the seven last years of his life the adjoining Rectory of Felton. In 1828, when his health began to decline, he resigned the former living; having, partly through Queen Anne's bounty and partly at his own expense, built a comfortable parsonage-house for its incumbents.

In classical and scholastic attainments there were few who stood higher; whose tastes were more refined; or who were more ready to communicate the knowledge they had acquired. His antiquarian talents and research were also no less deep, varied, and pre-eminent, whether as they regarded the laws and constitution of his country generally, or more particularly as they related to the history, institutions, and municipal government of his native city. In 1812, he published in a quarto volume, "The Charters and Letters Patent granted by the Kings and Queens of England to the town and city of Bristol, newly translated and accompanied by the original Latin," in the preface to which he first announced an "intended History of Bristol;" the publication of the latter he commenced in the year 1821, when appeared the first part of volume I. of what he entitled, "Memoirs Historical and Topographical of Bristol and its Neighbourhood, from the earliest period down to the present time." This portion of

his intended history he completed in three more parts, making two thick quarto volumes, illustrated with numerous plates, drawn and engraved by able artists. These volumes principally relate to the general history and antiquities of the city. He has left behind him a large mass of materials nearly ready for publication, containing what perhaps may be more interesting to the superficial reader, the topography and biography of the city, additions to which he was constantly making, and the printing whereof he always anxiously contemplated—but to the delay of which, there is reason to think, he was led by the apprehension of the probable expense; for, though the subscribers to "the Memoirs" were numerous and liberal, the unavoidable cost of bringing out publications of this kind, left him barely repaid, and he was consequently reluctant again to incur the risk and anxiety he had before experienced. Mr. Seyer was the author also of a popular Latin Grammar, which has gone through several editions. He translated likewise into English verse the Latin Poem of Vida on Chess; and in 1808 he published "*Latinum Redivivum*;" or a treatise on the modern use of the Latin language, and the prevalence of the French; to which is added a specimen of the Latin language, accommodated to modern use." This curious treatise is as replete with the learning and research, as it is glowing with the *amor patriæ* of its author. One object of the tract was to expose the mischiefs which had befallen Europe by the dissemination of the revolutionary principles of France, which, in his opinion, were greatly increased by the universal prevalence of its language; in lieu of which, more particularly in diplomatic correspondence, he was anxious to substitute the Latin. Mr. Seyer also published, by request of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, an Assize Sermon, preached before Sir Robert Gifford, then Recorder. His other literary productions are, *A Treatise on the Syntax of the Latin Verb*, 8vo, 1798; *Principles of Christianity*, 12mo, often re-printed; and "*Clerical Non-residence*." He was one of the original members of the Bristol Library Society, and for thirty years was annually and unanimously elected its Vice-President. As a member of a well-known club of literary gentlemen, who for many years during the winter months assembled by the sound of the mail-horn at the Bush Tavern, he will not readily be forgotten, for the originality and extensiveness of his information, and the clearness and acuteness which he exhib-

ited upon every subject which came under discussion. In his character there was a high-toned independence of mind, an upright demeanour, and a sincere attachment to his profession. In conclusion, in the common concerns of life, he was the able adviser, the instructive and entertaining companion, and the steady and sincere friend.

MATTHIAS HATHAWAY, Esq.¹

Aug. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Matthias Hathaway, Esq.

Mr. Hathaway for many years occupied the important post of Steward in Christ's Hospital, with great advantage to the whole of that noble establishment. The duties of his office are not only to direct the internal economy of the institution, but to act as master over the boys during the time that they are not engaged with their studies in school. This placed under his superintendence six or seven hundred scholars, varying in age from seven to eighteen; and never did any man acquit himself in this difficult situation with more exquisite judgment and address. There was a mild dignity of manner about him, and a steady exercise of discipline, which checked insubordination; and often has he been known by his mere presence among them, to quiet the disturbed spirits of his youthful subjects, when they were ready to break out into commotion. Those who have seen him presiding in the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, or making his domiciliary visits to the different chambers, will recollect the mingled feelings of respect and affection which he commanded while he administered justice among delinquents with an equal hand, and heard complaints and adjusted differences with the patience and discernment of one who was qualified to fill a much higher station of authority with equal distinction. Mr. Hathaway was a rare example of what temper and integrity can achieve by the very reputation of possessing those qualities; and when he retired from his official situation, he carried with him the regrets of every person, young and old, connected with an institution which is mainly indebted to him for some of its best regulations.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 7. At Abbotsbury, aged 51, the Rev. William Alleyne Barker, M.A. Vicar of that parish, Prebendary of Brecon, and a magistrate for Dorsetshire; and late Chaplain to the Duke of Atholl.

Oct. 28. At Thetford, aged 67, the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, Rector of East and West Wretham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fel-

low of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as 4th Wrangler 1794, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805; and was presented to Wretham in 1803, by Wyrley Birch, esq.

Oct. 16. At the house of W. B. Brodie, esq. Salisbury, the Rev. *Richard Huntley*, Rector of Boxwell, Glouc. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1790, and was instituted to Boxwell in 1817, on his own presentation.

Oct. 26. At Coddington Vicarage, Heref. the Rev. *Thomas Pearce Hockin*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. T. P. Hockin, formerly Vicar of Okehampton, and Rector of Ledford, and a magistrate for Devonshire. The son was of Exeter College, Oxford, M.A. 1801, and was collated to Coddington in 1810, by Dr. Luxmoore, when Bishop of Hereford.

Oct. 28. Aged 69, the Rev. *Samuel Winship*, Rector of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough.

Nov. 1. The Rev. *James William Burford*, D.D. Rector of Laver Magdalen, Essex, Vicar of Tottington, Norfolk, and late Master of Chigwell school. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1803, B. and D.D. 1803, was instituted to Laver Magdalen in 1794 on his own petition, and presented to Tottington in 1800 by the Governors of Chigwell school.

Nov. 8. At York, aged 76, the Rev. *William Jones*, M.A. Rector of Holmpton, and Vicar of Welwick, to both which livings he was presented in 1826 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Nov. 8. At Henbury, Glouc. (where he had resided for 62 years), aged 85, the Rev. *William Truman*, Rector of Christon, Somersetshire, to which he was instituted in 1806.

Nov. 20. The Rev. *Thomas Sandford*, Curate of Publow, co Somerset.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 4. In Duke-street, St. James's, *William Crosbie Mair*, M. D. of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Oct. 12. In Beaumont str. aged 83, *Nathaniel Coffin*, esq. elder brother of Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. 34 years Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Basseterre, St. Kitt's.

Oct. 22. Aged 53, *A. Bowden*, esq. late of the Navy Office.

Oct. 23. At William Willis's, esq. Montagu-sq. aged 52, *P. Crowe*, esq.

Oct. 24. In his 12th year, *Bazett*, only son of *Bazett Doveton*, esq. of Bombay.

Oct. 25. In Mabledon-place, the widow of *J. Church*, esq. of Bedford-place.

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Oct. 26. At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. W. B. Champneys, London-st. Fitzroy-square, *Mary*, widow of Sir Daniel Williams, whose death is recorded in p. 187.

At Clapham, by the overturning of a stage-coach, aged 60, *Edward Palmer*, esq. of that place and Throgmorton-street.

Oct. 27. At Chelsea, *T. F. Tegart*, esq. of the Legacy Duty Office, youngest son of late Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall-mall.

Oct. 28. Aged 78, *Robert Preston*, esq. First Secondary of the Pipe-office in the Exchequer.

H. Holmes, esq. of Whitefriars and Highgate.

Frederick Cox, esq. of Russell-square.

Oct. 30. *Mary-Elizabeth-Hill*, only child of late Wm. Woodrow, esq. of Moreton-house, Hants.

Oct. 31. Aged 68, *Mr. J. Gordon*, barrister, of the Middle Temple.

In Bedford-square, *Eleanor*, widow of *H. Dealtry*, esq.

Lately. In Dorset-place, aged 75, *Rich. Collins*, esq.

At Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Lieut.-Col. *William Rankin*, of the Bengal service.

Frederica, only surviving child of the Hon. P. Byng.

In Bolton-row, *Richard Reece*, M. D. author of the Medical Guide, &c.

Aged 37, *John Morshead*, esq. brother to Sir Frederick Morshead, Bart.

In Regent-sq. aged 70, *T. Harrison*, esq.

Nov. 1. *Teresa*, youngest dau. of *C. J. Laisne*, esq. Eaton-square.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 61, *Mary*, wife of Capt. *J. Fordyce Maples*, R.N. C.B. of Kilburn Priory.

In Montagu-sq. aged 85, *W. Willis*, esq. late of Lombard-st. banker.

Nov. 2. At the house of her father Mr. *Thomas Waugh*, of Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 18, *Mary-Neill*, eldest grandchild of the late Rev. A. Waugh, D.D.

Nov. 5. At Upper George-st. Portman-sq. *Lilias*, widow of Capt. *W. G. Rutherford*, R.N., C.B.

At Hackney, in her 20th year, *Ann*, youngest dau. of Mr. *Tomes*, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor.

At Islington, aged 32, Mr. *William Greenfield*, M.R.A.S. Superintendent of the Editorial Department of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His labours as an author are before the public; but he intended to present the world a Grammar in thirty languages.

Nov. 6. At Lambeth, *Margaret*, dau. of the late *W. Agnew*, esq.

Nov. 7. In Clifford-st. Lieut.-Col. *Rich. Rochfort*, of Brettwell-house, Oxon. late Consul-general of East Friesland. He was appointed Cornet 29th dragoons 1797, 10th dragoons 1798, Lieut. 8th dragoons 1799, 53rd foot 1803, Capt. Newfoundland Fen-

cibles the same year, on the Staff of the Depot in the Isle of Wight 1813, brevet Major 1814.

Nov. 8. At Norwood, Emma, wife of the Rev. E. Harden.

W. Hodgson, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

Nov. 10. Aged 20, Miss Oxberry, dau. of the late comedian. Her father (at the time of whose death she was only 14) had the greatest expectations of her future excellence in his profession. She formed a member of the Manchester company; but her strength proved unequal to its duties.

At Newington-green, aged 60, W. B. Bawtree, esq.

In Bloomsbury-sq. Ashby Smith, M.D.

Nov. 13. At Upper Wimpole-st. the wid. of C. James, esq.

Beds.—Sept. Near St. Leonard's Hill, aged 63, by being thrown from his horse, the Marquis d'Harcourt, a principal legatee of the late Earl Harcourt. He would have inherited the house and estates at St. Leonard's Hill, and the interest of 80,000*l.* for life, after the death of the dowager Countess. According to the provisions of the Earl's will, that sum, after the death of the Marquis and Marchioness, is to be invested in land, and entailed with the St. Leonard's estates on the sons of the Marquis d'Harcourt in his heirs male, provided that the party who shall succeed to the lands purchased with the 80,000*l.* shall not be absent from England more than six months at one time, unless he is in the civil or military service of Great Britain, or travelling for his education. The Marquis's funeral was attended by the carriages of the Countess Harcourt, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Maryborough, Lord Ashbrook, Sir Rob. Wigram, and most of the neighbouring gentlemen.

Berks.—Nov. 8. At Reading, aged 80, Mrs. Adams, late of Cumberwell.

Berwick.—Sept. 16. At Blenheim, near Dunse, Berwickshire, aged 112, Mr. Wm. Carlyle. He was born at Duodee, about the middle of 1719. During the rebellion in 1745 he served in the army of Sir John Cope, against the Pretender, and was present at the battle of Preston. At this time he was a private in Lee's regiment, in the troop of Capt. Binimet. Carlyle was then 26 years of age, and he was probably the very last of the heroes of forty-five.

Bucks.—At Haddenham, aged 45, Mr. John Chapman, formerly Captain in the Buckinghamshire militia.

Cambridge.—Oct. 24. At Cambridge, aged 80, William Coe, esq. Alderman, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Nov. 3. At Kneeworth-house, Catherine, wife of John Bendyshe, esq. five hours after having given birth to her ninth child.

Nov. 5. At Abington Hall, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Foster-Pigott, M.P. for Abington, from 1788 to 1830.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 27. Aged 37, Elizabeth, third dau. of late Rev. N. Scholefield, of Winsford.

At Birkenhead, in his 30th year, Richard, eldest son of James Boydell, esq. of Ramet, co. Denbigh.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Falmouth, aged 19, Joseph Aspall, an excellent performer on the harp, and brother to George Aspall.

DEVONSH.—Oct. 22. At Marlborough House, Honiton's Clist, aged 91, Philip Salter, esq.

Oct. 29. Aged 52, John Quantock, esq. of Langston, and of Norton, Somerset. for many years Captain in the Queen's Boys, one of the Magistrates, and lately High Sheriff of Somersetshire.

Oct. 31. At Tavistock, aged 69, Miss Bedford, dau. of late Rev. W. Bedford, Rector of St. Mary Tavy.

Lately. At the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Buckingham, esq. near Barnstaple, the widow of Walter Thorne, esq. of Harford.

Nov. 6. At Dawlish, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. F. Bayley, Prebendary of Canterbury.

Nov. 7. At Woolfardisworthy, Sophia, wife of Rev. John Hole, Rector, and 2d dau. of late Nathaniel Brassey, esq. of Roxford, Herts.

Nov. 11. At Exeter, aged 74, Major Dowell, of E. I. Company's Artillery.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Lyme, advanced in years, Thomas Andros, Esq. long resident in that town, but a native of Guernsey.

Nov. 8. At Osmington, aged 22, Lieut. Edward Jull, R.N.

DURHAM.—Oct. 31. At Sunderland, aged 31, Mr. Thomas Horner, of Hampstead, Middlesex, surgeon.

Essex.—Oct. 28. At Rivenhall-place, the seat of Mrs. Hamilton, aged 75, Mrs. Hannah Harriott.

Lately. At Woodford, Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thornton.

Nov. 20. At West Ham, aged 74, Sarah, widow of James Anderson, LL.D., of Monie, Aberdeenshire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 30. At Cheltenham, from being knocked down by a horse, Major Newenham.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 87, Thomas Multon, esq.

At Gloucester, Lavinia, wife of Thomas-Bromfield Ferrers, esq.

At Cheltenham, Major R. S. Douglas, Royal Artillery, son of late Major-General Douglas.

Nov. 4. At Bristol, aged 41, Richard-Josiah Peat, esq. late Capt. 92d reg. Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of the late S. Peat, esq. of Calcutta.

Aged 81, Mary, relict of Thomas Gadd, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 84, John

Savery, esq. formerly of Butcombe Court, Somerset, and for many years banker in Bristol.

HANTS.—Sept. 8. At Southampton, Miss Hughes.

Oct. 22. Charles-William Arontt, esq. B. A. eldest son of Charles Arontt, esq. of Kivermalls House, Milford, and of Exeter College, Oxford.

HEREFORD.—Oct. 22. At Gaines, aged 66, John Freeman, esq.

Lately. At Creden-hill, in her 60th year, Anne, widow of John Hardwick, esq. of the Wear.

HEARTS.—Oct. 4. Aged 83, Edward Couch, esq. of Baldock.

Nov. 1. At St. Alban's, G. Henslow, Lieut. R.N. 2nd son of J. P. Henslow, esq.

HUNTS.—Oct. 21. J. Newton, of Alconbury House, esq.

KENT.—Oct. 22. At Margate, aged 69, James Thompson, esq. of Notting Hill.

Oct. 24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, Andrew Dickinson, esq. Assistant Clerk of the Journals in the House of Commons.

Oct. 29. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, widow of C. Gill, esq. 7th Royal Veterans.

Nov. 1. At Milton next Gravesend, W. Slaughter, esq. formerly of Leicester-sq.

Nov. 5. At Margate, aged 28, John Savage, M.D. of Bernard st. Russell-sq.

Nov. 7. At Greenwich, J. Williams, esq. of that place, and Boons Brasted.

Nov. 14. Aged 67, T. Pittman, esq. of Pittman-terrace, Milton next Gravesend.

At Lee, Sibylla-Phoebe, widow of Jacob Neufville, esq. of Jamaica, and of Lynton.

LANCASTER.—Oct. 24. At Beaumont Cote, aged 65, Susan, widow of Thomas Butler, esq. mother of Thomas-Butler Cole, esq. of Kirkland-hall, and sister to the Recorder of Liverpool.

Oct. 25. Aged 63, Mr. Samuel Pawson, artist, of Liverpool.

Oct. 30. At Liverpool, aged 60, Mr. John Jones, librarian to the Athenæum, and formerly an eminent bookbinder in that town. He was a man of strong and active mind, which he directed with unceasing ardour to the duties of his situation.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 20. Mildrid, wife of J. Hayman, esq. of Hillingdon.

NORFOLK.—Oct. 31. At Great Yarmouth, aged 71, Sarah, widow of T. Ridge, esq.

OXON.—Oct. 19. At Thame, Mary, wid. of J. Hollier, esq.

Oct. 31. Aged 25, James Arthur Saunderson, esq. eldest son of Samuel Saunderson, esq. of Charlbury.

Aged 24, J. M. Butt, B. A. of Magdalen Hall, eldest son of the Rev. J. M. Butt, Vicar of East Garston, Berks.

SALOP.—Aug. 3. At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mr. Robert Jones, music-master, and brother to the late Edward Jones, esq. Bard

to the late King (see our vol. xciv. ii. 185). He was born at Henblas, co. Merioneth, and educated under Mr. James Burney, organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; on whose death, in 1789, Mr. Jones succeeded to that situation, and for more than 30 years attended with unremitting attention to his professional duties, and so highly was he respected in the families he attended as music-master, that their friendly attention to him continued to his death. He was buried at Llanddervel, the church of his native parish.

Lately. At Stottesdon, aged 22, Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. M. Wood, Vicar.

Sarah, wife of the Rev. C. Brown, Rector of Withington and Great Upton.

At the Grange, near Ellesmere, the Rt. Hon. Harriet Lady Tara. She was the 2d dau. of Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick-house; was married Sept. 8, 1801, to the Right Hon. John Preston, Lord Tara; and was left his widow, without children, in 1821, when the Peerage (which had been conferred in 1800) became extinct.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 19. At Brockley, aged 82, Mr. William Cox, sen. the founder of that beautiful watering-place, Weston-super-Mare.

Oct. 20. At Grove-house, near Taunton, aged 71, Anne, widow of Rev. Joseph Eyre, Rector of St. Giles's, Reading.

Oct. 30. Mary, wife of W. Bryant, esq. eldest dau. of late Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Taunton.

Aged 18, George, only son of Mr. Bale, banker, of Taunton.

Nov. 7. At Badminster, aged 97, John Greenaway, esq.

Nov. 8. At Bath, in her 23d year, Sarah-Alice, only surviving dau. of the late Hugh-Abraith Johnston, esq. of Omagh, Tyrone.

Nov. 9. At Bathwick, aged 82, W. R. Donnallan, esq. of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon.

Nov. 12. At Bath, aged 68, the widow of John Deane, esq. of Parrock's Lodge, Somerset.

Lately. At Bath, aged 66, Anne, wife of the Rev. H. G. Vernon, Rector of Great Bromley, Essex.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 20, G. S. E. Durant, esq. eldest son of G. Durant, esq. of Tong Castle.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 12. At her sister, Mrs. Mortlock's, Woodbridge, Susanna, widow of Rev. Wm. Drury Skeeles, late Rector of Polbrook, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 19. At Woolverston Park, aged 63, Charles Berners, esq., a magistrate for the county.

Oct. 22. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Rev. F. C. Negus, Rector of Broome and Oakley.

Nov. 11. In her 42nd year, Mary, wife of Dr. Wilson, of Yoxford.

SURREY.—Oct. 20. Aged 58,

He published a sermon preached on board that ship, Nov. 3, 1805, and a Poem on the Battle. He afterwards held the appointments of Rector of the Public grammar-school at the Cape of Good Hope, and Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa; here he stepped so far out of his province as to interfere very warmly on occasion of a duel which took place between two officers about the beginning of 1810, and when the affair was brought before a court-martial, wrote the defence of the accused parties. His conduct was highly disapproved by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. G. Grey, who ordered his removal to an outpost called Simon's Town. The Doctor resigned his office of Chaplain, but gave vent to his anger in "Cap-Abilities, or South African characteristics, a Satire," for which a suit was commenced against him, and he was sentenced to be banished from the colony, and to pay costs. He afterwards published the "Proceedings, Correspondence," &c. 8vo. 1811. In 1812 he circulated "Stanzas of affectionate regard to the memory of Capt. Dawson of the Piedmontaise," 4to. In 1818 he again got into a difficulty at home. At the Old Bailey sessions he was convicted of forging a frank, by which he defrauded the revenue of 10*d.* and was sentenced to seven years transportation (see our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 462). It was surmised that the charge would not have been brought, had he not quarrelled with his correspondent, the Rector whose church he was serving. He pleaded guilty; and it may be presumed that he was not unwilling to resume his migratory and colonial habits. It is said that he established a very successful school in the flourishing Australasian town of Sydney.

EAST INDIES.—April 8. At Trichinopoly, a few hours after giving birth to a son, Frances, wife of Capt. Brown, 41st Reg. dau. of Edward Ashley, esq. of Molescroft.

June 1. At Ontacamund, Samuel Smith, esq. Judge at Calicut, son of Samuel Smith, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Aug. 21. On-board the Claudine, on his passage homewards from Madras, J. W. Russell, esq. of the Madras Civil service.

Lately. On his passage from India, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. William Wilson, 31st Bengal N. I. nephew of late Geo. Wilson, esq. of Walthamstow.

After a residence of sixteen years in India, at Sylhet, Bengal, aged 33, William James Turquand, esq. Chief Magistrate and Collector of that place, the only son of late Capt. W. J. Turquand, of H. M. S. Hound, which was lost with all her crew, in the North Sea, in 1800.

At Bombay, F. W. Jones, esq. of the Civil Service, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B.

WEST INDIES.—April .. At Berbice,

Henry, eldest son of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Balsham House, Cambridgeshire.

At Berbice, P. J. P. Sherburne, esq. 1st of the Royals, only son of Joseph S. esq. of Bengal Civil Service.

In Jamaica, in his 80th year, Peter Smith, esq. of Thornton, and of Ayrshire.

ABROAD.—June 24. At Mentz, aged 64, Count Ferdinand de Hompesch, Lieut.-General in the British service. He was appointed Colonel in 1796, Major-General 1802, and Lieut.-General 1808. He was formerly attached to a regiment of mounted riflemen.

July 5. At Quebec, aged 29, Mr. Adam Kidd, a native of the county of Derry, author of the "Huron Chief," and several other fugitive poems.

Aug. 15. Murdered by the populace at Warsaw, Frederick Faushawe, esq. Chamberlain to his late Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine.

Lately. Off the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage to England, Capt. E. G. Colpoys, eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir E. G. Colpoys, K.C.B. and late Commander of H.M.S. Cruiser.

At Cairo, aged 27, W. G. Meredith, esq. only son of the late Geo. Meredith, esq. of Nottingham-place, London, and Berrington-court, Worcestershire.

In Ceylon, Lieut. Edw. Tindal, R.A.

At Cape Trio, aged 22, Mr. Samuel Hood Linzee, of H. M. ship Warspite, eldest son of late Vice-Adm. L.

At Merigomishe, Halifax, N. A. in his 80th year, George Roy, esq. one of the first settlers in Halifax, and for many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He was a native of Bauffshire.

At an advanced age, Archibald Dodd, Chief Judge of Cape Breton, and brother to the late Mr. Dodd, surgeon, of Bath.

At Paris, Pamela, widow of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She was the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke of Orleans, and, after the death of Lord Edward, married M. Piscaire, who survives her. She has left by Lord Edward a son, Edward Fox Fitzgerald, esq. who married in 1827 Jane, youngest daughter of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.; and two daughters, Pamela, married in 1820 to Lieut.-Col. Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and Lucy-Louisa, in 1825, to Capt. George-Francis Lyon, R.N.

At St. Petersburg, of cholera, Madame Szymanowska, an amiable lady and accomplished pianoforte player. The old subscribers to the Philharmonic Society must well remember her as a tall and elegant woman, who played a concerto at one of the concerts.

Oct. 14. At Florence, the celebrated astronomer Louis Pons, who was the Keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and who

was known in the scientific world by his numerous discoveries with regard to the comets and their orbits.

Nov. 1. At Wapaghkonnett, Blackhoof, aged 114, one of the chiefs of the Shawanese tribe of Indians. He was well known throughout the western country as a formidable enemy in war, although the latter part of his warfaring life was devoted to the American cause.

Nov. 7. At Antwerp, of apoplexy, aged 56, Abraham Ellermann, esq. K.G.H. his Britannic Majesty's Consul-general for Hanover, and Consul for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and agent for Lloyd's.

Nov. 13. At Boulogne, Charlotte, widow of Henry Hare Townsend, esq.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

A Correspondent remarks, that in the memoir of Lord Norbury, our biographer has adopted some of the highly coloured, and rather satirical, accounts with which the Dublin papers teemed at the time of his decease; among others, the descent of the family from "a Sergeant," whereas the ancestor, a Norfolk gentleman, bore the commission of Captain in the Parliament army; and his descendants in Ireland, where he established himself, have been highly respectable among the gentry of their country. The elder brother of Lord Norbury,

Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, sat in Parliament for many years as Knight of the Shire for Tipperary; but his estate is now enjoyed by his son-in-law, Sir Henry Osborne, Bart. who married his eldest daughter, and coheirress, Harriet Toler. He states that all the Peerages are in error as to the youngest daughter, Eliza (not Elizabeth), who married Thomas Taylor Rowley, esq. of Moperath, co. Meath, and died Nov. 6, 1827. The Peerages state her to have married "William Morley, esq."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 19 to Nov. 22, 1831.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1462	Males	- 1106	}	2153
Females	- 1390	Females	- 1047		
Whereof have died under two years old				636	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Between	2 and 5	235	50 and 60	204
	5 and 10	108	60 and 70	157
	10 and 20	86	70 and 80	124
	20 and 30	156	80 and 90	64
	30 and 40	166	90 and 100	13
	40 and 50	204	105	1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 10	38 3	22 10	37 3	40 8	44 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 21.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham(seconds).....	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex.....	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex.....	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 18s.
Farnham (fine).....	9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.	Essex.....	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 21.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 21:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts.....	2,900 Calves 132
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,100 Pigs 170

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21, 28s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 72s. 0d.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, Nov. 21, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div. ann.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div. p. an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.75	0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean	£. —	£. 2 4	
Ashton and Oldham	89	0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	205	0	9 p.ct.
Barnsley	217	0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	250	0	6 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	243	0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	90	0	6 0	East London	109½		5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105	0	5 0	Grand Junction	48	0	2 10
Coventry	750	0	50 0	Kent	40	0	2 0
Cromford	—		17 0	Manchester & Salford	42	0	1 0
Croydon	1½		—	South London	80	0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120	0	6 0	West Middlesex	69	0	3 0
Dudley	—		2½	INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	69½		3 15	Albion	73	0	3 10
Forth and Clyde	625	0	27 0	Alliance	7½		4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290	0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½		0 10
Grand Junction	229	0	13 0	British Commercial	4½		5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	35	0	—	County Fire	37	0	2 10
Grand Union	20	0	1 0	Eagle	5	0	0 5
Grand Western	82½	dis.	—	Globe	137	0	7 0
Grantham	195	0	10 0	Guardian	22½		1 0
Huddersfield	17½		1 0	Hope Life	5½		6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	24½		1 5	Imperial Fire	100	0	5 5
Lancaster	18½		1 0	Ditto Life	8	0	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool	410	0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 4 0		1s.6d.
Leicester	206½		16½	Provident Life	18½		1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	75	0	4 0	Rock Life	2 18 0		0 3
Loughborough	2550	0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	185	0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	600	0	40 0	MINES.			
Monmouthshire	209	0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	13	0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10	0	—	Bolanos	115	0	—
Neath	—		18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	43	0	3 12
Oxford	520	0	32 0	British Iron	8	0	—
Peak Forest	56	0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	—		—
Regent's	17	0	0 13 6	Hibernian	8½		—
Rochdale	64	0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^r	—		—
Severn and Wye	17½		16 0	Real Del Monte	12	0	—
Shrewsbury	250	0	11 0	United Mexican	3	0	—
Staff. and Wor.	545	0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge	220	0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	48	0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon	30	0	1 5	Ditto, New	9	0	0 12
Stroudwater	490	0	23 0	City	—		10 0
Swansea	180	0	13 0	Ditto, New	120	0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29	0	1 10	Phoenix	½	pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	24	0	1 10	British	4	dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620	0	37 10	Bath	31½		8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	—		12 0	Birmingham	98½		5 0
Warwick and Napton	—		11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	52	pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks	4½		0 4	Brighton	9½		—
Worc. and Birming.	90	0	4 0	Bristol	39	0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet	2	dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	73	0	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18	0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	60	0	3 0 do.	Liverpool	380	0	10 0
West India (Stock)	108	0	6 0 do.	Maidstone	—		6 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	—		4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—		4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	70	0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—		1 5
Bristol	120	0	5 3 2	Sheffield	60	0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.				Warwick	50	0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	—		1 0	MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark	2½		—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	14	dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24	0	1 15	Auction Mart	17	0	15 0
Vauxhall	18	0	1 0	Annuity, British	16	0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½		—	Bank, Irish Provincial	25½		5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	21	0	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	93½		4
— Ann. of 7l.	19	0	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class	84	0	3

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY. STRAND.

From October 26 to November 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	56	59	55	29, 60	showery	11	53	57	54	30, 20	do. & showery
27	54	56	51	, 70	do.	12	54	57	52	, 30	do.
28	54	60	50	30, 10	fair	13	49	51	37	29, 94	fair
29	51	59	47	, 96	cloudy	14	38	45	42	, 86	do. & rain
30	51	55	50	, 20	do. & fair	15	38	42	35	, 30	cloudy
31	54	60	55	, 17	do. do.	16	37	43	34	, 30	fair & dew
N. 1	56	57	58	29, 98	do. do.	17	34	36	31	, 52	foggy
2	53	54	48	, 74	do. rain & lis	18	31	37	35	, 68	fair
3	47	47	37	, 43	do. do.	19	43	47	37	, 40	cloudy
4	44	49	39	, 80	fair	20	37	42	46	, 84	do. & rain
5	49	54	42	, 43	cloudy	21	53	58	55	, 70	cloudy
6	47	59	58	, 30	rain & windy	22	55	59	57	, 80	do. & rain
7	48	50	46	, 44	fair & do.	23	55	59	53	, 90	do.
8	48	59	49	, 70	do. lightning	24	52	57	52	30, 00	fair
9	40	49	39	30, 14	do.	25	53	56	51	29, 87	cloudy
10	37	42	41	, 80	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From October 26, to November 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	2 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	2 1/2 per Ct. 1818.	2 1/2 per Ct. Reduced.	New 2 1/2 per Ct.	4 per Cent 1824.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
26	193	81	83	90	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	3 1 dis.	—	6 6 7/8
27	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	1 2 dis.	—	6 6 7/8
28	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	2 3 dis.	—	6 6 7/8
29	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	197	—	—	6 6 7/8
30	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	197	1 2 dis.	—	6 6 7/8
31	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	1 2 dis.	—	6 6 7/8
1	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
2	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
3	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
4	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
5	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
6	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
7	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
8	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
9	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
10	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
11	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
12	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
13	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
14	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
15	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
16	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
17	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
18	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
19	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
20	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
21	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
22	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
23	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
24	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
25	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8
26	192	81	83	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	6 6 7/8

South Sea Stock, Nov. 7, 21 1/2, 2, 30, 42, 50 1/2, 54, 55 1/2.

New South Sea Annuities, Nov. 23, 21 1/2, 24, 25 1/2.

J. J. B. 23

— Carhill

— Carhill

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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field, York, 4—Brighton.
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Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chester,
Coven., Derby, Dublin, Ipswich,
Kendal, Maidstone, Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsmouth, Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.,
Berwick, Blackburn, Bridgwater,
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glou., Halifax,
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ter, Leam n., Lewes, Linc.,
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Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salisbury,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whitch., Winchester, Windsor,
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Embellished with Views of a MONUMENT at PLYMPTON ST. MARY, DEVON;
the CHURCH of MANNINGFORD BRUCE, WILTS; a PLAN of STONEHENGE;
and a MAP of the new COLONY of LIBERIA, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE, Vicar of Fotherby and Hogthorpe, having learned from the public prints that Mr. Sadler and Mr. Hume have presented to the House of Commons petitions from Kendal, complaining of an attempt to levy Tithes in kind, begs to state that he has a MS. in small quarto respecting Trinity College, Cambridge, which belonged to his great-grandfather, the Rev. R. Uvedale, LL.D. one of the Fellows, and which comprises copies of Charters, Statutes, and King's Letters, and Accounts of Masters, Benefactors, Estates, &c. From a passage in this book, it is evident that the holders of land in the parish of Kendal were, 300 years ago, not liable to such demands as have been lately set up by Trinity College.

M. J. "begs to correct a statement (p. 476), in the notice of Dr. Halloran, that the Britannia was 'the flag-ship of Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar.' The Britannia bore the flag of the late Admiral the Earl of Northesk, the second in command in that memorable engagement. Further particulars of Dr. Halloran are given in Warner's Recollections of a Literary Life, little to the credit of his character.

"Of a far different stamp (observes the same Correspondent) was that of the late Captain Richard Budd Vincent, of whose professional career honourable mention is made in the Gent. Mag. for the same month. He was in truth as good as he was brave, and will long be deplored by those who had the happiness of enjoying his friendship, and *her* to whom he had been the best of husbands. Captain Vincent married, in 1805, Philippe, youngest daughter of Richard Norbury, esq. a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, by whom he has left no issue."

Mr. JACOB, author "of the Annals of the British Norman Isles," inquires for particulars concerning the family of Perchard, who are descended from one of the worthies of Guernsey. In the country parish of *St. Pierre du Bois*, there is a marble monument in the Church, placed there by its former inhabitants, but without a date, "To the honour of James Perchard, esq. a privy counsellor during the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I." It appears on the same tablet (the whole inscription being in French) that his grandfather, the Rev. John Perchard, was Rector of the same parish for 47 years, and died at the age of 72 in 1658. Also, that his "father John Perchard was a Captain in the Island Militia; he died on 22d January, 1697, aged 78 years." Upon this monument it is stated that the said James Perchard had given a thousand pounds sterling (*ayant fait un don*) to the funds of the poor of the parish;" but when it was

given, whether in his life-time, or by his will, is not stated. Now in the Town Hospital, among the list of benefactions and legacies for the year 1750, they have a James Perchard, a gentleman of the most Hon. Privy Council, "one thousand pounds." Is this a second 1000*l.* or is it the above-mentioned "*don*" or gift to the country parish? No mention is made of the death, or will, or burial of the said Privy Counsellor. There is also a monument in the Town Church of *St. Pierre Port*, for Peter Perchard, esq. and his late wife Martha (daughter of late Henry Le Mesurier, esq.) both of whom with four of their daughters lie buried in the same grave, in the parish of *St. Mary Abchurch*, London. It is stated on this Guernsey monument, "that he was a native of this island; that he was elected Sheriff of that great city in 1793, and invested with the high and honourable office of Lord Mayor on the 9th of Nov. 1804. When he had executed this last great trust, reposed in him in so upright a manner as to demand the thanks of all his fellow citizens, Heaven was pleased that his mortal course should end. He survived his Mayoralty but ten weeks, and died on the 21st of Jan. 1806, in the 77th year of his age." Quere, was this Peter descended from the above James the Privy Counsellor? When Martha the above died in 1787, she left two daughters alive. Are there any descendants from these? What are the arms the Perchards bore? Any particulars respecting the above will be thankfully received and noticed in the second part of the Annals.

The Editor of the "Family Topographer" will feel obliged by any of our Correspondents furnishing a list of the Druidical remains in the county of Hants;—distinguishing whether circles of stones, rock-basins, logan-stones, &c.

Mr. WM. HORTON LLOYD begs to notice with thanks the observations of A. J. K. (p. 317), and Mr. R. F. HORWOOD (p. 290), on the word *Seneschal*. To the latter (says he) I cannot attach sufficient meaning. The former is certainly worthy of attention: but, as A. J. K. has expressed it, Dr. Brady might be supposed to confound the Teutonic and Saxon languages. Brady's words are—"From the Teutonick *Sehen*" (which by the errata is to be corrected to *Seon*) "or Saxon *Theon*, to see, and *scale*," &c. This accuracy is desirable, because when there is a choice of deriving a word from roots of one language, or from those of more than one, it is always more probable that the same language or dialect should have supplied all the syllables.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Mr. URBAN.

Dec. 20.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multitude of conflicting opinions that have been advanced by the medical gentlemen who have favoured the public with their views concerning the disease termed CHOLERA,* we are still left in the dark respecting the far most important feature of the question—the best means of preventing its dissemination. That doctors should differ as to the medical treatment to be recommended in this disease, cannot excite surprise, when we take into account the anomalous character it assumes under different circumstances, and in different individuals. But whatever latitude may be allowed to professional ingenuity, or that anxiety to support pre-conceived opinions respecting the identity of this disease with the pestilence that for several years has been spreading itself over Asia and the north of Europe, it must be acknowledged that far greater attention has been paid to the professional classification of the disease, than to such preventive measures as may arrest its progress.

It would be quite unnecessary, Mr. Urban, did the limits of your miscellaneous columns admit—to recapitulate the contradictory arguments that have been advanced by the adverse parties concerning the epidemic, or endemic, the contagious or non-contagious character of the disease. The only fact which has been established beyond the reach of controversy is, that the disease (whatever may be its origin) has hitherto bid defiance to medical skill and municipal precautions in many of the continental cities and towns; and that a disease similar in all its characteristics to the conti-

mental or spasmodic cholera, is now prevailing to a very serious extent in two of our large towns, and a populous circuit around them.

I would not willingly arraign the judgment nor the assiduity of the gentlemen who have devoted their attention with so much zeal to the poor inhabitants of Sunderland, yet it is impossible to reconcile the facts which have been established by the evidence of the gentlemen connected with the Sunderland Board of Health (some of whom have had the best opportunities of witnessing the diseases of India) with the opinions advanced by several of the medical practitioners of the town, as to the nature of the disease now prevailing,—without arriving at the conclusion that some reserve, if not disinclination, to admit facts, prevails both among the medical and non-medical inhabitants, lest the promulgation of the truth might injure the mercantile interests of the town. After the case of the woman who died in the poor-house on the 3d instant, where the patient, an elderly female, was seized with spasms, the surface of the body of an icy coldness and livid colour approaching to black, with the eyes sunk into their sockets, so as to present a ghastly appearance even before death,—it must be termed perversity of no ordinary kind to contend any longer that there is “no serious disease,” “nothing beyond ordinary Cholera,” in the pestilence now prevailing in Sunderland. The still more recent death of Mr. Scott, a Dissenting Minister, on the 6th inst. affords a proof of the infectious nature of the disease, and that it is not exclusively confined to the poorer classes who are deficient in cleanliness and in the necessities of life.

The communications of the corr-

* See p. 449 of our last number.

spondent to the Times newspaper, indeed, distinctly state that the medical practitioners of the town have not by any means supported with their exertions the temporary hospital that has been established under the sanction of the general Board of Health for the especial treatment of this formidable disease. Whether such disinclination may have arisen from professional jealousies at the appointment of strangers to the town, or to any wish of concealing from the public the extent of the disorder among the population of the town,—it is equally to be deplored.

The fair way of forming an estimate as to the probability of the disease now prevailing at Sunderland being transferred to London, will be to suppose a case, with the embargo removed from the shipping of the port, as the mercantile interests so loudly contend for.

Let us suppose one or more of the crew of a Sunderland trading vessel to have been visiting his relatives or friends among the infected districts of the town, being himself previously in bad health. Such a man might be able to discharge his duties as a seaman for a few days' voyage, yet within a week or two after his reaching London (or any other port) he may be seized with all the usual symptoms of the disease. Now through neglect or improper treatment, or being exposed to a depraved atmosphere, or ill ventilated dwelling adjacent to the river, we have a right to suppose this patient might be the means of generating *de novo* a disease nearly or precisely similar to that of Sunderland; the contagious character of which would of course depend on the locality of the spot, the want of attention to cleanliness and ventilation in the sick chamber, and to the predisposition to disease of the immediate attendants of the patient, as in the worst cases of typhus fever. Making allowance for the irregularities of sailors, it is therefore extremely probable that the disease would speedily be imported or propagated in the port of London in the manner before mentioned, provided no restrictions were imposed on the navigation.

There are no just grounds for ascribing the production of Cholera to any sudden exposure to specific virus, like that of small pox, scarlatina, &c. On the contrary, the whole of the evidence that has been adduced of the

progress of the disease, shows that it is chiefly, if not entirely generated by local causes, such as the poisonous miasma of swampy districts, filthy dwellings, and insufficient or poor diet. Yet when the disease is once generated in any unwholesome district, it has been proved that it may be propagated by individuals who have been for a time exposed to such vitiated atmosphere, while the appearances would indicate that the disease might have existed in a nascent or incipient stage for many days, or probably weeks, before such individual sickens with the more decided and alarming symptoms.

If this view of the case be correct, the symptoms of collapse and spasms ought to be considered a very advanced stage of the disorder, instead of being regarded (as they have been too generally considered) the first attack of the disease.

There are two weighty reasons why it is desirable to consider the disease as of local rather than of foreign origin. In the first place, if the disease has been generated on the banks of the Wear in the manner before stated (an assumption borne out by all the leading facts stated by the medical gentlemen as to the locality of the principal seats of the disease in the town, and the filthy and intemperate habits of the lower class of the inhabitants,) it points out the propriety of removing all the sick, or even the suspected of disease, from their present habitations to other places beyond the range of the malaria. On the other hand, if the disorder be of a local instead of foreign origin, there is less danger of its extension to other towns, where the locality of such town renders it a salubrious district. With a view, therefore, to the prevention of the disease, it is much to be regretted that such total uncertainty exists regarding the source of this pestilence in the port of Sunderland.

But it is incumbent on each party at issue on this important point, to show the *data* upon which they found their conclusions. Unless the anti-contagionists are prepared to show that the facts upon which they rest their inferences, embrace *all* the conditions of the argument, they prove nothing; or in this case worse than nothing, from the tendency it must have to make individuals or public

bodies relax from those wholesome precautions of cleanliness and ventilation, which might not only prevent the spread of this fatal disease, but obviate, in a very material degree, the predisposition of the poor inhabitants of crowded cities to fevers in general. Without Mr. Searle, and the other gentlemen who argue against the possibility of contagion, are prepared to prove that they have been subjected to all the predisposing causes of constitutional debility, poor diet, and unwholesome air from ill-ventilated apartments, *previous* to their being exposed to personal contact, or to the aerial *miasmata* issuing from a patient labouring under Cholera, or *were inattentive to themselves afterwards*—they prove nothing.

It is well known that mental depression alone will render persons exceedingly susceptible of febrile disease, while other persons, without feeling any such apprehension, may enter a hospital or sick chamber with impunity. But we have a right to assume, unless the contrary were proved, that those gentlemen who have voluntarily exposed themselves to the hazard of infection, have been both fortified by good resolution and good living previous to their visitation of the sick. Any arguments, therefore, that might be deduced from such premises with regard to contagion or non-contagion, must be wholly unworthy of that degree of confidence which could authorise Government or any municipal authority, in relaxing from every due precaution with the view of preventing the dissemination of the disease. But it is scarcely worth consideration, when a pestilential disease is actually spreading through the population of a town containing 40,000 inhabitants, to speculate concerning its importation or non-importation, when the locality of that town renders it notorious for the propagation of both intermittent and typhus fevers. It is well known that the most obstinate

intermittents are generated by the marsh effluvia from those districts which are alternately covered and uncovered by the tides. This is common at the estuary of every great river in Europe to more or less extent. But if we take into account the vast quantity of carbonaceous matter on the shores of the Wear, together with the carburet and sulphuret of lead in the soil of the adjacent districts, we can readily conceive the alluvium washed down by the Wear and its tributary streams, to form quite sufficient *nidus* for the generation of poisonous miasma of a peculiar kind. That some local malaria or aerial poison constitutes the actual source of the complicated fever now raging at Sunderland, we cannot of course adduce any actual proof, though it is at least quite as probable as that of the importation of the disorder from the Continent.*

Within a short period after the reception of convicts into the Penitentiary prison at Pimlico, a peculiar kind of fever (combining the characters of intermittent with typhoid symptoms, and usually accompanied by diarrhoea,) prevailed throughout the prison, to such extent as to bid defiance to all kinds of medical treatment, until the prisoners were removed to other more salubrious places, when they speedily became convalescent. A similar plan was found necessary in the dreadful fever that prevailed a few years back at Gibraltar.

But it would greatly exceed my limits were I to cite the numberless instances (known to many of your readers, Mr. Urban,) of the periodical production of intermittent fever in marshy or low levels, and where the habits of people greatly augment the progress of the disease.

On a question on which so much difference of opinion exists, both as to the nature of the disease and the medical treatment to be adopted, I shall hesitate in offering any remarks, except so far as to notice the judicious

* It is a remarkable fact in corroboration of the view here taken, that the continental Cholera has produced infinitely greater mortality on the banks of large rivers, as the Visula, Danube, &c. than in more elevated districts. In many cases the progress of the disease has distinctly followed the course of large rivers, thereby rendering it doubtful how far the pestilence was communicated from place to place by personal contact or infected merchandise; or how far it might have been generated *de novo* along the banks of a river liable to inundation. That the latter is the more probable source of its propagation seems also borne out by the fact, that the provinces on the banks of the lower Danube, Moldavia, Wallachia, &c. are annually visited both by the plague and the Cholera Morbus.

views that have been taken of the subject by two gentlemen whose communications appeared in "The Lancet," of the 10th instant. The first, Mr. Stein of Manchester, shews that the most decided benefits have resulted from administering oxygen gas to persons afflicted with this dreadful malady, and therefore recommends the inhalation of oxygen, or the nitrous oxide gas, as the most valuable medicines in the worst species of the disease, from their immediate action in removing the carbon from the blood, and restoring the circulation, and the temperature of the body to its natural standard.

The other opinion possesses more novelty, while it seems equally well entitled to the attention of professional men who have charge of Cholera patients. Dr. Shaughnessy, in his masterly paper, recommends, in addition to inhaling oxygen, that solutions of such neutral salts as contain oxygen and chlorine, (nitrate and chloride of soda) should be injected into the system, with the view of decarbonating the blood by the most prompt means, in the very extreme cases of Cholera. As a proof of the perfect practicability of the plan, Dr. S. tried some experiments on a dog with the most complete success, showing that the introduction of oxygen in the liquid form is no less efficient in restoring vital energy than when administered under the gaseous form; while it is capable of being applied in the most advanced stages, when the respiratory powers are too feeble to hold out any hope of recovery from this dreadful disease.

As the object of my present communication, Mr. Urban, was that of merely contributing my humble mite towards the prevention (as far as human means can prevent) of this dreadful malady from extending itself beyond its present locality, by embodying the leading facts which have been established by persons more competent to the inquiry, I hope I have proved sufficient to justify Government in the restrictive measures they have adopted as to vessels leaving the infected districts. It is no doubt a source of mortification to the shipping interests of Sunderland and Newcastle, to have any restriction, whatever imposed on *their trade*; but it is the duty of every Government not to allow the inhabitants of a vast metropolis to be placed

in imminent peril, out of regard to the local interests of one or two provincial towns.

CIVIL.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Dec. 12.*

ARTS and Sciences, philosophy and civilization, are well known, generally speaking, to have had their origin in the East. The frequent journeys of the inhabitants of Europe during the latter end of the twelfth and in the thirteenth centuries, into those distant climes, in the Crusades, gave birth to several species of knowledge then scarcely known. Ignorance is the enemy of improvement. While men have no desire to emancipate themselves from her slavery, they despise and oppose all that tends to enlighten the mind.

The celebrated *Gerbert*, however, about this period, or somewhat prior, founded a mathematical school at Rheims, in which he himself taught the elements of that science. He received his knowledge of mathematics from the Arabians. After his death he was treated as a sorcerer: he was said to have made a compact with the Devil, from whose clutches he had much difficulty to extricate himself. The exalted station of life to which he arose, the extent of his knowledge in astronomy, the instruments which he invented for the improvement of that science, were quite sufficient, in these dark ages, to make him be thought a necromancer.

Notwithstanding the ignorance which then prevailed, England produced a *Roger Bacon*, commonly denominated *Friar Bacon*; a man superior to his age; a man acquainted with mechanics, optics, astronomy, and chemistry; who is said to have been the inventor of burning glasses, of the telescope, and gunpowder. He, too, was accused of magic, because his genius enabled him to soar above the ignorance of his time.

About the same time, flourished *Albertus Magnus*, a man of inquisitive mind, and deeply skilled in the more abstruse sciences, at that period termed "occult:" he was deemed, on this account, a magician, and with difficulty escaped the most barbarous tortures. Such accusations are a strong proof how greatly superior those astonishing men were to the age in which they lived. Magic originally consisted in the study of wisdom. Afterwards

the Magi applied their minds to astrology, divination, and sorcery; consequently, in time, men or women who excelled their rude neighbours in civilization and knowledge, were branded with the name of Magician, an odious character, used to signify a diabolical kind of science, depending on the assistance of the infernal host, and the souls of the departed.

Few instances of these necromantic exhibitions occur in our own country, previous to the discovery of the art of printing. After that time our annals are full of them.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, *John Fust* or *Faust*, a goldsmith of Mentz, carried a number of Bibles to Paris, which he had caused to be printed, and disposed of them as manuscripts. The uniformity of the copies raised general wonder, being considered as a task beyond human invention. The red ink, with which they were embellished, was said to be his blood, and hence he was accused of being in league with the Devil. From this circumstance arose the story of the *Devil and Dr. Faustus*, which continues even to the present day.

A little prior to this period flourished *Joan of Arc*, better known as the Maid of Orleans, who attributed the impulses which she felt to the influence of Heaven; but upon her downfall, those who before had regarded her as a saint, considered her as a sorceress, forsaken by the demon who had granted her a fallacious and temporary assistance.

Still later, in the reign of Henry VIII. lived *Mother Shipton*, whose fame spread through the whole kingdom; and multitudes of all ranks resorted to her for the removal of their doubts, and the knowledge of future contingencies.

This premised, give me leave, Mr. Urban, to venture a conjecture on the figures engraved at page 401 of your last Number, on what I conceive to have been an ivory commemorative medal. The story of *Friar Bacon's* celebrated brazen head is well known. It is said by tradition, that this head was framed by the philosopher for the most beneficent purposes. Had its utterance been properly attended to, the most happy results were to have been the consequence; nothing less than the fortification of this kingdom by an irrefragable surrounding barrier

of brass. The mystic figure, according to its original designation, in due time solemnly spoke; and distinctly, at three several intervals of time, uttered, in the most impressive tones, "Time is," (which was the opportunity appointed for making the request) "Time was," and "Time is past." These preternatural voices being heedlessly neglected by a servant in waiting, at the last terrible words the enchanted symbol fell to the ground, the intended beneficial project failed, and the head was instantly shivered into a thousand fragments. The middle figure in the drawing, and which indeed seems composed of inanimate materials, I conceive represents this mysterious head. The person immediately in front is *Friar Bacon*. The personage on his right, I conjecture, may be *Albertus Magnus*, rather than *Dr. Faustus*, as your correspondent supposes; he being more a contemporary, as appears from the adjoined memorials, with the English philosopher. The three necromantic worthies seem deeply engaged in the construction and design of the brazen head. Whom the female figure on the left denotes, I am at a loss to conjecture. Anachronism forbids us to suppose it to represent *Mother Shipton*, or even the Maid of Orleans. Some of your correspondents, more deeply versed in "legendary lore," may, perhaps, deign further to elucidate in your pages this popular and youth-interesting incident of the "olden time."

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Talaton, near Honiton, Nov. 8.*

PERMIT me to offer some additional particulars in reply to the queries respecting the family of Huyshe, contained in the letter from Mr. Edward Protheroe, M. P., p. 305, to whose acuteness and indefatigable industry they are indebted for the recovery of several particulars of their history.

Two of its members may interest others besides the genealogist and the herald. Alexander, who stands second in Bishop Walton's acknowledgments for assistance in his Polyglott (see Todd's *Memoirs of Walton*, i. p. 269); and Richard, founder of the hospital at Taunton.

I have ascertained the death of Alexander, by means of the Mr. Palmer of Fairfield, fre

his descendant, the late Sir John Acland, permitted me to take copies. He was son of John Huyshe of Wells, and grandson of William Huyshe, who was living at Doniford in 1542, by Johanna daughter of John Sydenham, his second wife. By the old family pedigree, and the entries in the Heralds' Office, it appears that this William and James Huyshe of London (the father of Rowland), were sons of John Huyshe of Doniford, whom Mr. Palmer states to have been living in the 6th of Hen. VIII. and Grace daughter of Richard Walrond of Bovy.

With respect to Richard, I have to request the assistance of your Correspondents, to perform a task which has been very fairly laid upon me, as representative of Rowland Huyshe of Sand, whom he appoints one of his executors, by my co-trustees. They require his pedigree, as necessary to decide the claims of kindred for five scholarships which he founded for either University. The whole that I have been able to ascertain, is that the above-named John Huyshe of Doniford had a brother called Thomas, "from whom," the old family pedigree says, "do descend the Huyshe of Tetton in parish of Kingston, and those other Huyshe about Taunton; and so Richard Huyshe, esq. who lyeth buried in Tawton." His monument in Magdalen Church says that he was born in Taunton, and died 23 Feb. 1615. He was of New Inn in 1589; and his will, dated a few weeks (30 Jan. 1615, and proved in Prerog. Court, Canterbury, 12 June, 1616,) before his death, describes him of the precinct of the Blackfriars, London, where the property lies that he gave for the maintenance of his hospital and his scholarships, and where a court now bears his name. The registers of the two parishes in Taunton, and those of Kingston, have been searched in vain to make out the descent of Richard from Thomas and his wife Joan. Any information that may tend to elucidate it will be gratefully received.

The arms over the hospital quarter Huyshe with Avenell alias Richards.

Some of the descendants of this Thomas Huyshe, I believe, were those Huishes resident at Nottingham. In 1762 Mark Huish of that town writes that his grandfather was Robert Huish, who lived and died at Taunton, and

who was descended from Richard Huyshe, merchant in London, who lies buried at Taunton, and endowed the hospital in that town. According to family tradition, one of the family was implicated in Monmouth's rebellion, and fled the county to escape from Jeffreys's cruelty, and settled at Nottingham.

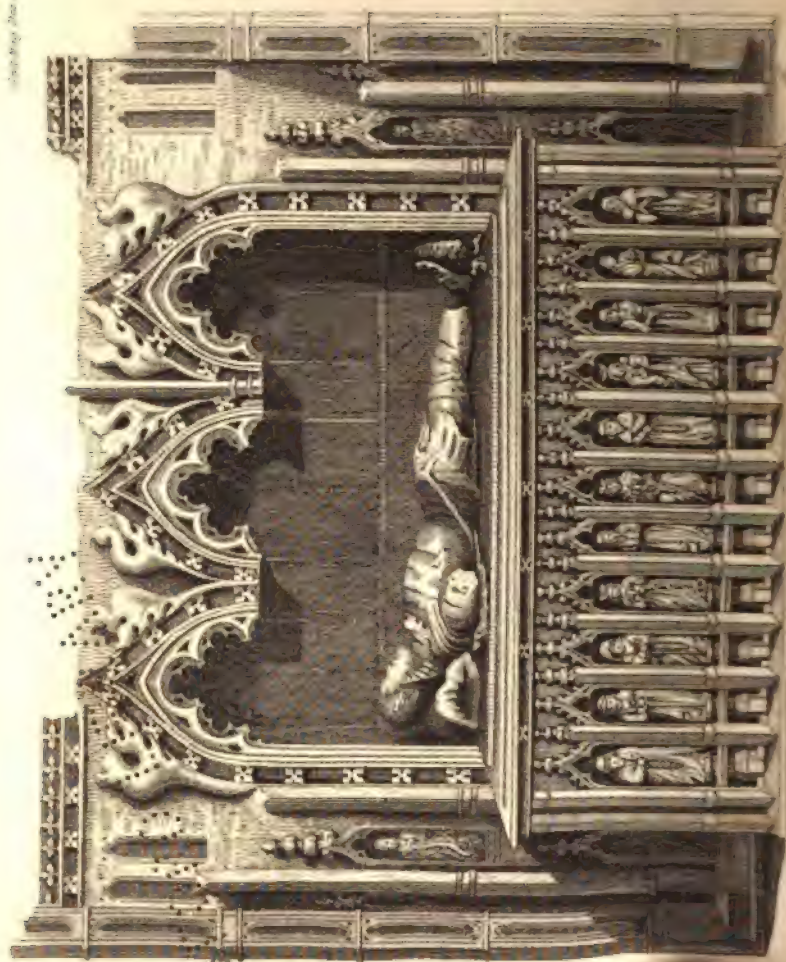
Yours, &c. FRANCIS HUYSHE.

Mr. WILLIAM HORTON LLOYD suggests that the seventh quartering in the shield (p. 305) is the coat of Burnell of Cocktree,—Argent, a chevron Ermines between three barnacles Sable. In the list of families extinct or removed, in Lysons's *Devonshire*, p. clxii. it is mentioned that the heiress of Burnell married Wike, and a co-heiress of Wike of Bindon married Barry of Winscot (p. clxxxv).

Mr. URBAN, *Colsterworth, Dec. 12.*

IN your Number for Nov. p. 416, there is a long and laboured article to show that the translation and generally understood meaning of the Acts of the Apostles, xvii. 11, is not the correct one. But surely, without going into any Greek criticism upon the passage, it is perfectly plain by a reference to the fourth verse, that the writer is describing the different effects produced by the preaching of St. Paul in two different places and synagogues; and he compares more particularly its effects upon the Jews. At Thessalonica *some* of the Jews believed; at Beræa *many* of the Jews believed, because they were more noble or ingenious than those of Thessalonica. The effect of his preaching upon the Greeks in the two places, is represented to be much the same, if verse 4, and verses 11, 12, refer to the same place, 'Thessalonica.' Then the writer of the Acts first relates, that after three days preaching, *some* of the Jews believed, and then that *many* of the Jews believed; and after having told us of a great multitude of devout Greeks and honourable women having believed, he repeats the information in the 12th verse, only reversing the proportion. First it would be 'a multitude of Greeks, and not a few women;' then 'many honourable women, and of men not a few.' The natural antecedent to the relative 'these' in the 11th verse, is 'the Jews,' in the 10th verse, and unquestionably the English version is correct.

H. T.



MONUMENT OF RICHARD STRODE, ESQ.
OF FINTON ST MARY, DEVON.

W.C. 41

Engraving from the Illustrated London Directory

Mr. URBAN, *Plympton St. Mary,*
Dec. 6.

IN your Magazine for June 1829, (vol. xcix. i. 512) was published an account of the Church and Monuments at Plympton Saint Mary, Devonshire. My attention has been for some time directed to the history of that Church; and, from my constant residence in the parish, I have an opportunity of obtaining information upon some points which the author of that letter has not noticed. Therefore, without the least disparagement of his researches, which are to be highly commended, I beg to offer some additional remarks upon the same subject.

The Church of Plympton St. Mary, which stands in the cemetery of the adjacent priory, is a fine specimen of perpendicular English architecture, between the periods of 1350 and 1450. It is generally uniform, though there are some vestiges about it of a much earlier date. The buttresses at the eastern end of the chancel are early English of about 1220, and a piscina in the south-east wall of the exterior north aisle, called the Strodes' aisle, is of about 1300. The church consists of a nave and chancel, two aisles on each side, and a tower at the western extremity of the nave. The nave opens into a north and south aisle, of the same length, through seven pointed arches on each side, supported by piers composed of four shafts, two fifths engaged, having a fillet and hollow, half as large as the shafts between them. Each of these aisles opens into an exterior aisle through three pointed arches, supported by piers similar to those already described. All the arches have reversed ogee mouldings. The nave formerly opened into the tower through a lofty pointed arch, which is filled up with a thin partition. The dimensions of the edifice being much larger than the generality of country churches, I give them as follow. The whole length of the interior is 147 feet; the whole width 90 feet.

	Length.	Width.
The nave . . .	105 . .	19 6
North aisle . . .	105 . .	18 6
South aisle . . .	105 . .	18 6
Chancel . . .	23 . .	18 6
Tower . . .	19 . .	16 0
Exterior north aisle	54 9 .	16 4
Exterior south aisle	60 . .	17 4

MAG. December, 1831.

2

The roofs being all parallel, and the length being considerably greater than the width, the term aisle appears to be more appropriate than that of a "transept;" therefore, by way of distinction, I have said exterior aisles. The author of the letter alluded to, observes that "the Strodes' aisle, evidently an addition, was erected by one of the Strodes of Newnham."

The Strode family is decidedly the oldest extant in this parish;—their early and highly respectable descent may be seen in Prince's "Worthies of Devon," as well as in ancient family records; but it seems that the aisle in question was not built by them.* I have been favoured with a sight of the will of Richard Strode, esq. of Newnham, dated 1462, in which he desires to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Plympton, in Gilda St. Katerine; by which it may be inferred that this aisle was erected by some Company or Gild of Trade, and, judging from parts of the architecture, at a much earlier period than that in which he lived: besides, he ordered a window of Roborough stone to be made, "de novo," in the north-east corner of this "Gilda St. Katerine," which window he dedicated to St. Sidwell: he also desired a new tomb to be made there, in an arch in the wall, under the window. The lower part of this tomb has been concealed under ground, in consequence of the pavement of this aisle having been raised to a level with the floor of the Church. I have lately had the earth removed from it, and a step has been made down to the base. In doing this, thirteen full-length figures, in canopied niches, have been brought to light. That in the centre is a representation of the Trinity; the Father, with the cross before him, and the Dove above it, are nearly perfect.

* It is probable that this aisle was appropriated to the Strode family at the time of the Reformation, when the Gilds ceased to bear the name of saints,—or it may have been so called, in consequence of their having been buried in it for many years; and although the family have long discontinued to occupy a seat there, one still remains, bearing the armorial escutcheons of Strode on its oaken panels, which belongs to Old Newnham, though by a private arrangement it has been exchanged, *pro tempore*, to accommodate the tenant.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men and women, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and the establishment of a new political system.

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The buttresses on the southern side of the Church are of three stages with plain set-offs, and have octagonal embattled turrets, empanelled, with trefoil heads, surmounted with crocketed pinnacles. The base mouldings consist of two tablets, an ogee and hollow, and plain slope.

The south porch is 12 feet square, and is under a neat tower, having two rooms, one over the other, above the porch. On the exterior are three niches, the upper one containing an emblem of the Trinity, like that already described; the figures in those beneath represent the Annunciation, the angel Gabriel occupying that on the left, and the Virgin the other. Over the entrance, on a granite stone, is the crest of the Strode family; the tree, and a part of the wreath and helmet, may still be distinguished, although it is much worn. The groining of the ceiling of this porch is of Roborough stone; it is peculiar, as it forms a double square; the design and workmanship are very good, the ribs spring from demi-angels holding plain shields.

I would mention one more point, perhaps too vaguely noticed by your Correspondent. He says, "the font is octangular, with the usual Gothic ornaments." It is a very neat octagonal font of solid granite, four feet high, standing upon a wide octagonal step one foot deep: each face of the upper part is one foot square, ornamented with quatrefoils and plain shields in the middle. The shaft is slender, octagonal, panelled, with trefoil heads.

In the south-east wall of the chancel are three stalls or sedilia; that on the west is a foot lower than the other two; they have narrow pointed arches cinquefoiled, slender octagonal shafts with plain bands for capitals; the whole surmounted with a plain horizontal dripstone. In the corner to the east of these is a *piscina*, with ogee canopy, cinquefoiled, and a dripstone terminating with a neat finial of four leaves reversed.

As your Correspondent has entered detail in other respects, with these particulars ago, an ancient carved, affixed to chancel, on steps led

up to it, and it stood upon a stone pedestal. At that time the Church was new seated, and it was thought necessary to alter the position of the pulpit, which was taken down, *broken to pieces*, and put under the sleepers of the flooring of the new pews! A plain painted deal one now stands in the nave, somewhat nearer the chancel. So much for leaving the repairs of Churches to the management of churchwardens, whose irreparable mischief among some of the most interesting features of our sacred edifices, we have daily reason to deplore! I have much satisfaction in stating, that owing to the judicious exertions of the respected Archdeacon of Totnes (Mr. Fronde), a considerable improvement is manifest in most of the churches of this district; and it is to be hoped that a different tone of feeling has been given to some of those who may be intrusted with future repairs. Yet it is to be feared, that in the annual changes of these officers, very few of them are capable of the undertaking; therefore might it not be advisable to appoint some person of experience and judgment to superintend a certain number of churches in a district, for the purpose of better carrying into effect the orders of the Rural Dean (where one is nominated), or to direct the repairs and alterations to be done in a proper manner?

Yours, &c. WILLIAM I. COPPARD.

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES.

"I SHALL rest to-morrow," said I, with a feeling of complacency, as the Diligence rolled into the inn-yard, on a Saturday evening; and what a sweet interlude is the Sabbath to a weary traveller after the fatigues of the previous week! Gentle reader, if you have never crossed the straits of Dover, do not suppose that the occupation of the tourist is nothing but one round of diversified pleasure and excitement; on the contrary, like everything else, travelling has its own peculiar cares and crosses, and among the rest that of fatigue comes in for its share; for myself, I may say I never scarcely knew what fatigue, that is, real, thorough fatigue, was, till I was fairly engaged in my Continental rambles. Regarding, then, the Sabbath merely as a season of re-

pose from bodily exertion, there is something soothing and refreshing in its hallowed hours. In the morning, the peal of early bells (and what a full, solemn, softened sound some of these Continental bells emit), the absence in some degree of the usual bustle of business, and the more respectable dress of the people, announce to the stranger the recurrence of the sacred time which the Creator has appointed for his intelligent creature to rest from his labour, and appropriate to the contemplation of the most important, impressive, and exalting subjects, Death, Deity, and Eternity. Though perhaps unable fully to share in the devotional exercises of the worshippers, still we think a stranger, if he do so with becoming feeling, may not find it either uninteresting or unprofitable to attend the public ordinances of religion, in the country of his temporary abode. He may derive instruction from the devout deportment, the earnest manner, and humble voice of imploring prayer, though perhaps he can neither join in the sentiment, nor approve of the object of the suppliant's adoration; yet his heart may be melted into pity, and warmed with gratitude, that a kind, overruling Providence has cast his lot in a land enlightened by a purer creed.

Next morning I went to the cathedral, and after service spent a short time in the cloisters, and among the tombs. Rude sculptured figures of warriors and mighty men of the olden time, long and brief inscriptions on the monuments, according to the real or supposed merits of the dead, and the fancy of survivors; the usual garniture of the Cities of the Silent; were all here to be met with. I was indulging in my reflecting mood, when my attention was attracted by a light footstep, passing gently along the monumental pavement. It was that of a female of respectable appearance, and dressed in deep mourning. She wore no bonnet, her head was simply covered with a cap of black lace, neatly and gracefully put on. She passed out into the churchyard, where the less noble dead repose in their last still slumber; for man, earthworm as he is, if he live above his fellow-mortal, *must also moulder among aristocratic dust, uncontaminated by the baser ashes of the commoner.* The church-

yard, like those in Switzerland, presented the usual brilliant display of gilded crosses, and complement of flowery festoons, on which as the noontide soon poured a flood of light, the gay glitter which shone around, while it contrasted strangely with the mournful purpose to which the ground was appropriated, seemed to imply that even in the cold grave, all the hopes of humanity, and the tender ties of friendship and love, do not for ever perish. I observed the mourner approach a grave, round which some flowers and evergreens had been recently planted; she knelt by it, gazed intently for some time on the green turf, and then a few tears dropped upon it: grief apparently was now in its second stage, its violence had spent itself, and though the wound was yet open, still it was healing kindly; the memory of the dead was embalming in the sorrowing but tranquil heart, for she betrayed no inward agony, and showed no wildness of gesture; the stream was deep, and its flow was smooth. She dressed up the flowers and shrubs a little, then walked soberly away, and as she passed the corner of the cathedral, she took another farewell look of the resting-place of her friend. It was, I thought, a beautiful instance of placid resignation. In the afternoon I attended Divine Service in a French Protestant church, where the simple ceremonial, with the unaffected earnest manner of the preacher, formed a striking contrast to the laboured effect of the Romish ritual. He chose his text from that exquisite passage of Holy Writ, usually styled the beatitudes, in the 5th chapter of St. Matthew. The words were, *Heureux ceux qui pleurent, car ils seront consolés.* He illustrated his subject with perspicuity and elegance, and I observed more than one eye wet with the *dew of heaven*, for no tear is like the tear that flows from repentant feeling for the past, or anticipation of amendment for the future; or even though it be, and alas! but too often it may be nothing more, the effect of mere transient emotion, still it is, as the poet has beautifully expressed it, the tear

“of soul-felt penitence,
Of guiltless joy, that guilt can never know.”

At the dismissal of the congregation, there took place the usual interchange of recognition, the smile of

welcome, and words of kind inquiry passed from friend to friend; heart met heart in the mutual embrace. These are beautiful remains of the soul's original moral glory,—they are the odour of the wild flowers that garnish the still noble ruin. It is at such a scene as this that the lonely traveller is more sensible of his solitude. No one welcomes him; he meets the cold suspicious glance of his own sex, and the tender look of *curious woman*. He stands apart from the happy assemblage, and shares not their sympathies. Yet the scene may remind him of another temple in another land, where he was wont to worship, in company with those near and dear to him, where the hand of friendship was extended to him, and he shared the kindnesses of early and old acquaintanceship. Solitary though he may be, his situation is not without its peculiar advantages; if he partake not of the attentions, he is free from the incumbrances of home, its society does not distract him, and he has no excuse for flying from his own thoughts; if ever he reflect at all, now he is most particularly well situated for reflection; for, separated from all around, he can retire to the solitude of his chamber, indulge in retrospective and salutary thought, and ponder on his last journey through "the dark valley of the shadow of death."

On the following morning I went to see a private collection of sculpture. The building which contained it resembled a Grecian temple, and was situated with much propriety in the middle of a shrubbery. Among the pieces was a *chef-d'œuvre* placed in the centre of the room, though I confess both the subject of it, and the artist's name, have long since escaped my memory; but I recollect that the collection was tasteful, both in subject and arrangement, and that my curiosity was excited by observing a bust at the end of the apartment, over which a black veil of crape was thrown. On inquiry I learnt it was that of the late proprietor of the whole, recently deceased. Associated with this solemn event, the white marble image of the dead shining through its dark-coloured cover, produced an impressive effect. It spoke deeply to the heart of the vanity of earth's attachments. "Man walketh in a vain show." The bust was evidently that

of a man of mind, so far as one can judge from external appearance; the brow was high and commanding, and the expression of the countenance replete with thought; but where were all his thoughts now,—his refined connoisseurship, his intellectual polish and acumen? He had left all, and for ever; and this little temple of taste, while it told that its owner had possessed wealth and elegance, the society of the rich, the polite, and the learned, the things that make life desirable, told also that he *was dead*. "Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"—"In that day his thoughts perish."

"Nostra vanescit tenues in auras
Vita." *

Clifton.

J. S. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 25.

IF you think the inclosed, which is a transcript of a Letter from a relation of mine, who is a Captain in the army, worth a place in your widely-read Publication, it is much at your service.

A CONSTANT READER.

Malta, 28 Sept. 1831.

MY DEAR UNCLE,—I arrived here five months ago. The hot weather is now almost gone for this year, and I believe this season has been the most oppressive of any known for many years. I told you of my excursion into the crater of Mount Vesuvius. I have now the satisfaction to inform you that during my stay in Sicily last April for 16 days, I also gained the highest point of Mount Etna. In the city of Catania, the weather was so hot as to make it imprudent to go out in the day-time. One afternoon I set out for the village of Nicolosi, and after travelling over a sea of lava, arrived there at sun-set, and having slept a couple of hours, was called at a quarter past nine at night, it being then pitch dark, to proceed for the summit, a guide with a lantern showing the way; and after passing over vast tracts of lava, we reached what is called the Woody region about half-past 12. Not a human being lives here, indeed not a house of any kind is to be seen nearer to the mountain than Nicolosi; but there is a small ruinous hut built of stone (through which the bleak winds whi

* Buchanan's Psalms

I believe, raised by goatherds for shelter during the day; and here I was glad to sit down for half an hour, and take something to eat and drink. The object in travelling by night is to be on the summit by sun-rise. The ascent is 18 English miles; in some parts very steep and very laborious, as one has to walk for about four miles over frozen snow, which takes two hours and a half to accomplish. Having passed the snow, the ground becomes soft and yielding, into which the foot sinks over the ankles; and the cold is so severe that persons, even in Midsummer, have been known to lose the use of some of their limbs. However, at a quarter before five in the morning, I got to the top, and in about fifteen minutes the sun rose, and my object was gained. It was a clear bright morning, and consequently I had as splendid a view as the Emperor Adrian and Plato (who, we are told, visited this crater at sun-rise,) could have enjoyed. I got back to Nicolosi about 11.

While writing of volcanos, I must inform you of an extraordinary one, which I recently went from hence to visit, and which had risen up from the bed of the sea about three months previously. The sea was known, prior to this event, to be 140 fathoms deep, and the island itself was about 200 feet above the level of the sea when I visited it about six weeks since, making together 1040 feet from the bottom of the ocean. It is situated between Africa and Sicily, and must have sprung up in the course of a few hours, as ships are constantly passing, and it was instantly noticed. It was not very active when I landed on it, but a few days before, it was seen to throw up fire, lava, and dense smoke, to the height of 1000 feet, which fell down in streams somewhat like the overflowing water of a fountain's vase. It is thought it must soon disappear, as it has almost ceased to work or throw up matter, and the waves beating on it, easily wash away the soft pulverized stuff of which it appears to be wholly composed. It may be driven out of sight, but when under the surface of the water, it cannot be much more reduced, and will remain a dangerous obstacle in the way of ships.

We are in expectation of the cholera reaching our lonely isles, and great

fear is entertained, that if it does, the poor starving and wretched beings who compose the great majority of the population, must fall victims to it. The strictest precautions are, however, observed to ward it off; and the Government have it in contemplation to prohibit vessels that have recently left places visited by the dangerous malady, from at all entering the ports.

There is some rumour afloat of my regiment returning to England. I shall not be sorry to quit this *little* dungeon, as I may fairly term it, if the *large* islands be, what I have heard they are, at best but gaols.

—◆—
MR. URBAN,

THE following Letter was sent to a lady on occasion of a public hoax, performed on the credulity or incredulity of the lounging population at Brighton,—before Brighton had grown up to its present monstrous enormity. As it contains an entirely new history of the inventor of the long-renowned Bottle-conjuror, it is possible you may find it amusing. X. X.

DEAR MADAM,—Were you surprised that the man who announced that he should *walk on the sea* from the East to the West Cliff at Brighton, and fixed the hour, never made his appearance? And as he said no more on the subject, you conclude that his cynical gratification terminated in walking among the myriads which he had collected on the shores. The affair of the Bottle-conjuror is again revived, and you wish me to inform you of the history of a memorable person, whoever he was, and who appears to be as little known as the illustrious Junius. Foreigners have often pointed their sarcasms at us, for what they choose to imagine as an evidence of our popular credulity. Half a century has not sufficed to pass into oblivion the folly of a single evening.

This *hoax*, as we now call it, or *bite* as it was at the time, has been usually considered to have been one of the follies of certain noble humourists of the day; but to have practised the joke, they must have confederated with others of humbler rank. To remove from themselves the grossness of the public offence, it was alleged that the whole had simply originated in a considerable wager, without any design to swindle the audience, who

it was imagined would not be numerous. But as the money taken at the door had been securely carried off, it was evident that some of the confederates had acted for a purpose more obvious than to gain a wager for a hare-brained Duke or Earl, in which they could little if at all participate.

The real person with whom this trial of ludicrous curiosity originated, has never been ascertained, though strong suspicions rest on the witty Chesterfield, and a wild humourist, the Duke of Montagu, who married his mad Duchess under the character and in the costume of the Emperor of China.

A few years after, when "the overflowing" and it may be added "the brilliant audience," (for the boxes and the stage were crowded with nobility as well as the house) could join in the laugh against themselves, the affair, then like a wasp which had lost its sting, could be safely played with, and a man was no longer in peril by making a public confession that he was the Bottle-Conjuror.

Such an one appeared in a Captain *Dudley Bradstreet*, and should he not have been the actual Bottle-Conjuror, at least it would be difficult to find another who could urge equal claims.

Captain Bradstreet was an Irish adventurer, not destitute of fortune and family, who in 1755 published his *Autobiography* in Dublin, a period not later than six years after the renowned feat. His subscribers include many names of his distinguished countrymen; and there is an air of authenticity, for the names of his employers are often introduced.

In the free narrative of his reckless inventions, some incidents have a breadth rather suspicious, and some a warmth rather indelicate. He was a joyous spirit of the Liffy. In 1745, being then a crony of the Duke of Montagu, at a moment's notice, he was urged to sally forth on a great and hazardous office,—it was no less than that of a spy in the enemy's camp. The Captain passed over to the Pretender's army at Derby, offered his treacherous services, and by his sinister counsels and fictitious representations, was the real occasion of the Pretender's unexpected and sudden retreat. His statement will seem doubtful, if we trust other accounts, that the Pretender was the only one

in his council who persisted to advance. Spies in the situation of our Captain often flatter themselves with a presumed success, which in reality happened by other means than their contrivances; and then follow complaints of unrequited services, and finally of neglect, as does our present adventurer.

What seems less unlikely is, his assertion at page 244, that he was the identical projector of the Bottle-Conjuror. For the accuracy of his narrative of that almost recent event, he appeals to some who were his assistants, and moreover to his own notoriety, being universally reputed as that man in Ireland. To this egregious honour he seems to me to have substantiated his claim, by furnishing more than one specimen of his inventive adroitness at raising popular delusions;—schemes which, though more ingenious than the bolder incident, yet "the Bite" being less preposterous, seem to have passed away with other fugitive occurrences.

While the enraged audience were dismantling the theatre, and the mob rushing in, were making a bonfire of the ruins, Bradstreet and his two confederates at supper were sharing the three hundred guineas, the produce of that evening's entertainment.

Elated by the unhappy success of this scheme, the audacious ingenuity of this singular projector raised up another, in which the same confederates would act no unwilling parts.

It was to be supposed that the public credulity was quite extinct after the recent non-appearance; but Bradstreet knew how to touch the infirmity of man; the passions are never extinct. He levelled his invention at the good citizens of London, and at once roused their two darling passions—politics and epicurism.

Now, "all well-wishers to old England were invited by the newspapers to dinner at the Ship in Chancery-lane, and at Old Lebeck in the Strand." The bills of fare for inspection, and the dinner tickets for sale, were left at the taverns. A crown a-head was the amazing low price, including "as much wine as should be called for," at this city-feast.

People at first were chary,—no purchasers of tickets! Frequent advertisements induced some curious souls to steal to the taverns; they witness-

ed magnificent preparations, and con-
 nected the delicious columns of the carte.
 They learned that the King's cabinet-
 maker was employed for the decora-
 tions of the apartments; the Prince of
 Wales's wine-merchant was the pur-
 veyor of the wines; and the famous
 cook of Count Munich presided, and
 actually furnished the bills of fare.

The inquirers into the object of the
 meeting received their usual answer,
 "that at that dinner they would learn
 who is to rule the roast."

The confederates divided themselves
 about town, and insinuated themselves
 into public meetings in the country;
 coffee-houses debated, and families
 quarrelled. All cautious reckoners
 proved that the five shillings' banquet
 was ruinous to its providers. But
 then the rumour ran that "there was
 a great deal more meant by it than the
 public knew." Another report spread
 that "honest men had been too long
 kept from shuffling the cards, because
 they would turn out the knaves from
 the kings." It was now generally
 understood that "all the business of
 the nation was to be settled at the
 dinner, which the Lord of Oxford well
 knew."

The awful Wednesday now ap-
 proached. Persons inquired of their
 friends whether they meant to get a
 dinner-ticket? No one confessed!
 Their curiosity was now famished,—
 the bait was to their taste,—they had
 faith in Count Munich's cook, and the
 dinner-tickets were more and more in
 request, though it was observed that
 persons mostly called in the dusk of
 the evening, wary and secretly.

Late in the night preceding the din-
 ner, the confederates discharged the
 servants they had hired, and paid
 them liberally from the produce of
 1736 crowns. Moreover they got two
 quart bottles, and into the mouths of
 each they stuck two pantomimic fi-
 gures, men in miniature, which show-
 ed to the eyes of all how it was possi-
 ble that some men might be crammed
 into quarts. These two personages
 were fastened on the doors of each ta-
 vern, and in large capitals in chalk, a
 label from their lips informed the
 holders of the dinner-tickets, "You
 are all bottled, by G—!"

On the morning—but who shall
 describe the merriment of the town,
 and the consternation of those who
 had whetted their appetites during the

whole week, watching the busy pre-
 parations up to the last day?—the
 doors and windows closed, nothing
 remained but the tiny criminals nod-
 ding from the two quart bottles.

"I forgive the Bottle-Conjurer," said
 one, "though this be the second time
 that he has bit me,—twitted as I have
 been for having gone to the Haymar-
 ket, I have now the satisfaction of
 deciding on the superior judgment of
 the other wiseacres, who, appealing
 to their dinner-tickets, assumed that
 there could be no imposition in a good
 dinner at a crown."

When the bubble was blown up,
 persons would quarrel about the
 shades of their sagacity,—the *ifs* and
 the *buts* of their qualified opinions.
 "A ticket-dinner" for some time con-
 tinued a term in vogue for a Bite; and
 we are further told, that many in Lon-
 don, on these and one or two minor
 delusions or disappointments, went
 from one extreme to another, which
 was to believe nothing they heard, but
 suspect deception in every thing.

It might be a question to resolve,
 whether such a system, turning en-
 tirely on popular delusion, could be
 practised on the public of the present
 day? I would neither affirm nor deny
 the possibility. Some more recent
 instances might be cited, which exhi-
 bit the same prurient love of the
 wonderful. In 1749 the higher classes
 of society showed themselves as prone
 as the middle order in flocking to the
 first egregious hoax; and not long
 after, the second proved not less suc-
 cessful, though practised on a graver
 and more calculating race, the citizens
 of London.

Yet let us honestly vindicate an in-
 firmity bordering on a virtue. Cu-
 riosity after extraordinary or myste-
 rious circumstances, is a passion im-
 planted in man; it is the germ of all
 knowledge. In the present case the
 people were laughed at. Yet, in fact,
 the people were more curious than
 credulous. Could any one suppose
 that a man should leap into a quart
 bottle; or that a magnificent feast for
 a crown should be given to the public?
 No one believed these things possible;
 but they felt an itching want to know
 how the parties were to extricate
 themselves from their dilemma. The
 impostor, however ingenious, did not
 find it so difficult to impose on the
 town as it might seem. Irish spirits

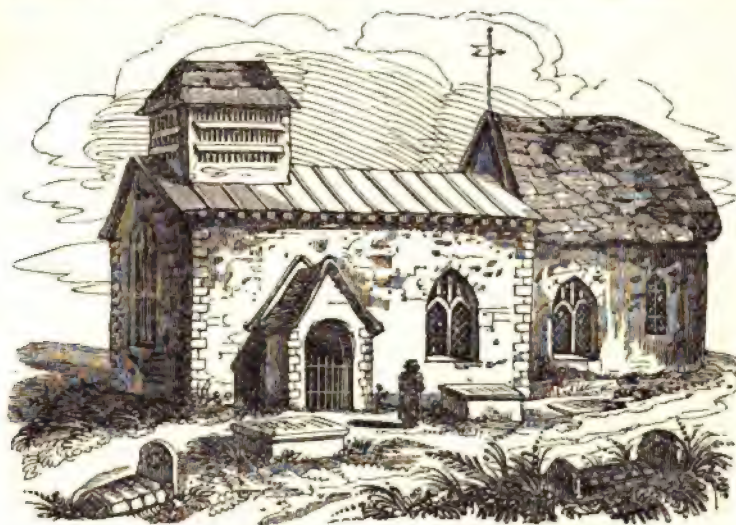
and dashing hardihood accomplished the feat twice!—"None but himself could be his parallel!" X. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

THE CHURCH OF MANNINGFORD BRUCE in Wiltshire is one of the few specimens existing in this country of churches erected shortly after the Conquest. It is nevertheless the prevailing model of the small country churches in Normandy, and originally took its peculiar form from the Roman Basilica.* Thus it continued, with very little variation of plan, for about five hundred years from the time when

Christianity was first introduced into France to any extent by the baptism of Clovis. A contemporary writer, Gregory of Tours, has furnished us with a very accurate description of the then prevailing plan, which will apply to all churches of the class of which I am speaking, and among them to that of Manningford Bruce. De Caumont after him has thus described them: "They were oblong, with a circular east end; and sometimes in the form of a cross; but this was only in the more sumptuous edifices.—The windows were round-headed; in short every part was an imitation more or less of the Roman architecture."



Now this will give an excellent idea of the Church before us. The body is in the form of an oblong. To the east of this is the chancel, narrower than the body, with a circular termination or apsis.† There are traces of a doorway in the north wall, but it

seems to have been transferred to the south, and a modern porch has been added to it. It was originally lighted by four windows only, narrow and round-headed, but widening in the inside, so as to double their exterior dimensions, which are not quite two feet: two were in the body and two in the chancel. A pointed window, with the mullion and tracery, has been inserted in the place of the original one in the south wall of the body, and another in the south wall of the chancel. A pointed window has also been inserted in the west end of the Church. They must be nearly 250 years later than the others.

I could discover no Norman ornaments of any kind, and the rectangu-

* Around the forum at Rome, and at the principal stations in the provinces, were built spacious halls, called *Basilicae*, where the courts of justice might sit, and other public business might be transacted. The tribunal, which indeed was the chief part of the building, being the place in which the praetor sat, was of stone, and semicircular. (Vitruv. 5, 1.) They were afterwards converted into Christian churches. (Ath. iv. 26.)

† *Ἀψὶς* vel *Ἀψὶς*, connexio, finis, lig-
neus rotæ circulus. Lexicon.

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lar piers, which support the circular arch between the body and the chancel, are surmounted by the simplest of mouldings. The timbers of the roof were open to the Church, till within the last thirty years; but they are now concealed by a flat unornamented ceiling, which materially increases the comfort of the Church, without greatly interfering with its general character; yet still the antiquary must lament, as in the transepts of Winchester, that he is shut out from a view of the timbers and beams, which have stood for so many ages. The wall is of rubble, with corners of square stone; over the west end is a modern belfry of wood.

The dimensions, taken externally, are as follow. The nave; length, 40 feet 4 inches; breadth, 25 ft. 3 in.; height, 18 ft. 6 in. The chancel; length, 25 ft. 5 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 7 in.; height, 15 ft. The total length is 65 feet 9 inches.

I have been so far particular in my description of this Church, as it may be esteemed rather a rarity in England, and because all of this class so closely resemble each other, that one may suffice for the whole. Checkenden Church in Oxfordshire, and Pastlip in Gloucestershire, are of this period, or rather later, as may be reasonably inferred from the Norman ornaments carved on the doorways.

In Manningford Church, at the end of the chancel, there is a curious monument to the memory of Mrs. Lane, who materially assisted in the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.*

H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

I KNOW not how far I am justified by fact, in saying that in France a commission is appointed under the sanction of the Government, for the preservation of the national antiquities of that country; but I recollect reading something to that effect in the periodical press: I have, however, better authority in saying, that in the state of Hesse Darmstadt, the Ducal Board of Works was ordered by a proclamation of the Grand Duke in 1818, to take under its protection the

national antiquities of the State.* In our own country such treasures are either allowed to moulder under the hand of time, or fall a sacrifice to the ignorance of any mercenary proprietor. Within a few years what a catalogue of dilapidated or destroyed buildings of antiquity, has accumulated in your pages! In some instances, perhaps, the sacrifice might be palliated; in others, it was needless and unnecessary; and only in the instances of Henry VII.'s Chapel and Eltham Palace, has the hand of the Government been raised to arrest the devastations of Time.

The present letter is intended to bring into notice the precarious situation of all that remains of that once celebrated residence *Crosby Hall*, near Bishopsgate-street, which is now advertised to let upon a building or repairing lease.

This once elegant building, the only considerable relic of the ancient domestic splendour of the Metropolis, has long been an object of interest, not only to those who regard it as one of the antiquities of London, but even to the casual spectator, who might be drawn by business or curiosity to visit it. Though the interior was seen under the disadvantages attendant on its conversion to a packer's warehouse, and encumbered with floors set up for the convenience of the occupant, there were few, I add, even of the latter class of spectators who were not impressed with admiration at the beauty of its elaborately decorated ceiling.—To the tasteful architect, to the antiquarian spectator, to any one capable of viewing its many beauties with a critical eye, it is a perfect treat. The ceiling of oak which covered this noble room, differed from the class to which Westminster, the Temple, Lambeth, and Gray's-inn belong, in regard of the main timbers of the roof being concealed by an inner ceiling, whereas in those buildings the rafters and principals were left naked, and being richly and tastefully decorated, showed what is seldom met with in modern architecture, an union of the useful with the ornamental. I can shortly describe it as a coved ceiling, the sec-

* If this has not been published, its communication would be esteemed a favour.—
Edit.

* Essay on the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture, by Dr. George Moller, first architect to the Grand Duke of Hesse, &c.

tion showing the Pointed arch, struck from four centres, now known by the name of the Tudor arch. The soffit is made into panels with moulded styles, having bosses at the intersections, and again divided by ribs or bands, running both longitudinally and crossways into compartments or divisions; each division comprising four panels. At the intersections of these ribs are pendants of beautiful construction, every pendant forming the nucleus of four pointed arches, with pierced spandrils. These flying arches are merely decorative, but they gave the whole design somewhat the appearance of an open worked timber roof, and at the same time varied the tasteless monotony which the ceiling would have possessed, if unaccompanied by this or any sort of ornament; and I am inclined to think, from the excellent construction of such a ceiling as the present for the conveyance of sound, that the architect contemplated the effect it would have, when on splendid banquets the minstrels' gallery poured forth its full tide of melody. It would form an excellent model for a church ceiling, if the architects of the new churches would condescend to take lessons from antiquity.

In Mr. Allen's Survey of London, vol. iii. p. 155, you will find a short notice of the present state of the Hall and its appendages. It is there said, that "the late Duke of Norfolk occasionally visited Crosby Hall, and was so much pleased with the roof, that he employed an artist to make several drawings of the whole, and built his celebrated banquetting-room at Arundel Castle precisely on the model, of mahogany." This is, however, at variance with the description in Mr. Dallaway's History of Arundel. It is there said, that "the Duke had accurate sections made of the celebrated roofs in the halls of Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Place, London, for the purpose of composing from them a plan for this of Arundel, and (with certain deviations) that which was adopted resembles the last mentioned. It is entirely of timber frame, of *Spanish chesnut*. The corners at each termination are canted off, and thus describe a semi-octagon, a form certainly not usual in any ancient example. The dimensions are 70 feet by 34, and 36 feet 6 inches to the cen-

tre of the roof." (*Dallaway's Rape of Arundel*, p. 163.) I am inclined to give credit to the latter authority, and cannot help regretting the manifest want of taste which is shown in the alteration of the design.

Mr. Allen goes on to say, that "in the spring of 1816, the council-chamber was plundered of its beautiful masonry by the proprietor, Strickland Freeman, esq. who removed it to his seat at Henley-upon-Thames, and there erected with the misused materials a *dairy*!" and this brings me back to what I set out with in the commencement of my letter, viz. the probable destruction of the Hall. If the proprietor at the present time is the same as the despoiler of the council-chamber, I fear there is little chance of its preservation; for, of all the enemies of real antiquity, those are the greatest who are the patrons of modern antiques. I trust, however, that this is not the fact; and I hope further that some of your numerous Correspondents will suggest some plan which may save and preserve it. To destroy such a building would be an act of true Gothic barbarity; its preservation would be an honour to the age. We have a chartered Society of Antiquaries, a numerous and wealthy body; can it do nothing for the preservation of an historical monument of such value as the present? Let us hope, Mr. Urban, that the feeling which has been excited in many instances in favour of some of the most interesting of our national antiquities, will not lie dormant, when the existence of a relic of old times, so endeared by historical associations as well as intrinsic merit, is in peril of termination.

Yours, &c.

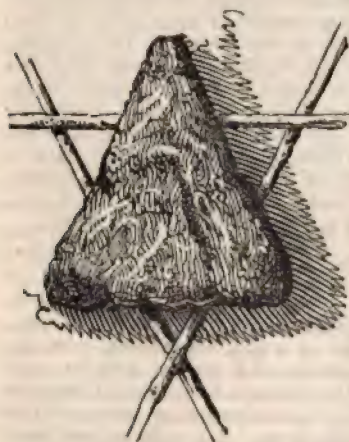
E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Malmesbury, Oct. 5.*

THE town of Malmesbury is situated on a hill, surrounded, with the exception of a narrow neck of land, by two streams which form a junction at a short distance on the south side of the town. It is said to have been strongly fortified, and "almost inaccessible, guarded by a steep descent and double channell round about."* During the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, it was the seat of war; and in the civil wars

* Corbett's Military Government of Gloucester, p. 91.

between Charles and his Parliament, was frequently taken and retaken by the opposing parties.* On the east side of the town there are still considerable remains of the ancient walls; and in *memoria hominum* (to use an expression of Leland's), the northern gate of the town was still standing on the road leading to Cirencester and Oxford; it was, however, destroyed in the year 1778, by those enemies of all good taste, certain commissioners of turnpike roads, whose example has been recently followed by the tenants of the Rev. George Rushout Bowles, the lord of the manor, in the further destruction of parts of the walls. On all sides of the hill on which the town stands, is daily discovered a stratum of red earth intermixed with stones, bearing marks of the action of fire. In many places this stratum of red earth is buried under other strata, and in it from time to time have been discovered fragments of badly burned bricks. In a recent excavation of the site of the ancient wall, were discovered considerable quantities of these bricks; they were in general very much decayed; but of one more perfect than the others I send you a drawing.



The bricks were triangular, and perforated, perhaps for the purpose of fastening, by means of pieces of wood, one brick to the other, in order to avoid the use of a cement; the sides

of the triangle are about 6 inches, the base $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the thickness $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brick is very imperfectly burned, and would no doubt, if exposed to the action of the atmosphere, soon become decomposed. That these bricks are of great antiquity, cannot be doubted. The one of which I send you a drawing, was discovered at many feet from the surface, and under a bed of clay, apparently as hard as in a state of nature. The place where it was found bears the traditional name of "the King's Wall."
B. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, Churchtown,
co. Cork, Nov. 25.

HAVING been delayed at Buttevant on my way here, I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting its ancient Abbey. Smith informs us, that it was an Abbey of Friars Minors founded by David de Barry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the reign of Edward I. who was buried there in a tomb in the choir opposite the high altar. This tomb was in existence, when Smith wrote his History of the County of Cork, 1749; but the fall of the tower in the centre has buried it, and almost every thing else in the nave, under the ruins.

The most ancient of the inscriptions remaining, all of which are in raised letters, is low down in the wall of the nave on the left as you enter from the street. It is quite perfect, but my time only allowed me to decypher of its two lines,

Qic jac't Joh'es O'Duleng....arpent...
.....progenit.....

Near the east end is an altar tomb standing against the wall, with this inscription, running in two lines, on three sides of it:

"Redmond's Barry cū matre et conjuge
struxit
Hunc tumulum Patri quem Dea Parca
tulit.—

Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin
et Kathelin Barry uxor ej', me fieri feceru't
1612."

In the Virgin's Chapel, a south transept, are a variety of memorials of past times and persons. In a niche is part of the rude representation of the Crucifixion. The arms of one of the knights of Kerry (Fitzgerald the Black Knight), on a shield Ermine a cross

* Corbett, *supra*, and May's History of the Long Parliament, lib. 3, cap. 4, p. 72.

saltire; crest, a knight on horseback with an upraised sword. Below the shield a bird chained.

On a small mural monument:

"Hic jacet Evgenis O'Duling, et Kathelina Dod hoc fecit 1615."

On an altar tomb:

"Hic jacet Johannes Gare, Bary de Kilmibel, et uxor ej's, et phil' [filius] Johannis Bary et Elis Lombard hoc fecerunt a'o 1603."

On a similar tomb:

"Nicholas Jaco, Lombard', et Eliza Barry ej's uxor, me fieri fecerunt i'o Marcij 1619."

Near the Abbey is a lofty square tower, which, after centuries of uselessness, is now incorporating into a Roman Catholic Chapel, that promises to be a very durable building. Possibly it may form the belfry.

In the street is a castle, modernised into a dwelling, called Lombard's Castle.

About four miles from Churchtown, are the remains of Liscarrol Castle, the most extensive fortress of its day that I have seen. It is a parallelogram or oblong square, 120 feet long by 240 wide, and 30 feet high, said to have been built in the reign of King John, which I do not believe. At each corner is a circular tower, between two of which is a square one; and opposite to this, the main fortress, and only entrance. The state apartments here were handsomely finished with cut stone, particularly the Lady's Bower, which has a kind of cornice running round it; there are short thick columns supporting the fireplace, which projects from the wall; adjoining is a small bed-room. Liscarrol Castle is said to have once belonged to the Barrys, and then passed to the Perceval family, from whom it was taken by the Irish rebels in 1642; and in their turn they were driven out of it by Sir Hardress Waller, in 1650.

Six miles from Liscarrol is Loghort Castle, the residence of Lord Arden, when he visits his Irish estates. It is a square keep about 90 feet in height. The ground-floor is now the kitchen. The first floor was the armoury, and contained arms for 100 soldiers, which were removed and lost in the year 1798. This is now the dining parlour. Above this is the drawing-room. We then rise to the state bedroom: besides which there are six others.

From the battlements an extensive prospect is commanded. This castle was garrisoned by Sir Philip Perceval in the rebellion of 1641, but was taken through treachery by the Irish, and retaken also by Sir Hardress Waller in May 1650.

Near Churchtown, on an eminence called the Rock of Egmont (and part of the estate of Perceval Lord Arden, the younger branch of the Egmont family), stands a curious stone-roofed building called the Old Barn. Enquiring of a neighbouring farmer, on my return, as to its name and when it was built, he said it was very old, and had been a barn and cider-press. I asked him, did he remember its being so used? No. Did he know any body who did? No; but he had heard an old woman say, that she had heard the children of one Mick Barry, who did live at Churchtown, state, that they had heard their father say he remembered it being a barn and cider-press; and this *traditionary* information is all I could learn. The form of the building is that of an -L, the entrance being at -. It stands nearly east and west. The entrance is north, under a broad flat archway, to which there is a corresponding archway on the south. From the holes in the wall, it would appear that it was intended to have been lofted, as the term is here; but I should not suppose there ever had been a floor put up. There is a doorway out to the west. A wall up to the intended joists separates it from the angle to the south, into which there is a doorway; and from this apartment there is another doorway north-east, that leads out, and a window south. This is said to have been the cider-press. Returning to the main entrance, there is another door to the east, but the wall here is perfect up to the roof; and at each end, west and east (as on the south), on the level of the seemingly intended second story, there are square windows; and in the north side of the stone roof, three sharp-arched windows. Passing out by the east is another apartment, the walls of which are nearly down. Narrow doors are to be traced on the north and east, and also windows adjoining. Under this part of the building are two vaults, entered on the south side; one has a doorway with windows on each side, the other only a doorway. These vaults, which are

said to have been the cider cellars, are arched with brick, and most of the doorway arches, are also on brick. The entire roof is stone, the same common material as the walls, uncut,

and with no other support than its cement of mortar; it forms nearly a sharp arch, and is in perfect preservation. It has never been plastered inside or out. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 26.
SOME of the queries of Mr. Stephen Isaacson (p. 194) may probably be answered by the following pedigree

of the family, entered at the visitation of London, 1634, and to be found at the British Museum, (Harl. 1476, p. 73,) with a few additions:

Isabel, 1st wife, dau. of William Seales, of Kilwick, co. York. William Isaacson, of Sheffield, co. York. Ellen, 2d wife, dau. of Thos. Whaplode, of Banbury, co. Oxon.

Robert Isaacson, fined for Sheriff; died 19th Jan. 1620. Susan, dau. of Thos. Bryan, of London. Paul Isaacson, of London, 2d son. Catherine, dau. of Marm. Peacock, of Spensilthorne.

Henry Isaacson, of London, gent. eldest son, 1633, Treasurer of Bridewell and Bedlam, 1645. Elizabeth, d. and h. of John Fau (quere?) of London. William Isaacson, 2d son, D.D. Rector of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and of Woodford in Essex. Abigail, dau. of William Perkins, of Cambridge. Richard. Prudence, m. Wm. Walker, Clerk. Catherine, m. 1. George Robeson, of London, gt.; 2. Percival Hill, Rector of St. Catherine, Coleman-street.

Richard. William. Susan.

Richard, aged about 23, 1633. Henry, aged about 23, 1633. John. Randolph. Jacob. Jeremy. Francis. Anthony. Susan. Anne. Mary. Rebecca. Martha. Margaret. Lucy. Elizabeth, m. George Foy, of Whitby, co. York.

The arms are Or, on a pile between two escallops Azure a lion rampant.

It is not probable that Thoresby had any other works of Isaacson (the Henry Isaacson of the preceding pedigree), beside those mentioned by your Correspondent. Thoresby was, at the time alluded to, a very young

collector, and had not begun to cast about for rare books or original information respecting the persons whose lives he found a pleasure in epitomizing. Some of his biographical collections are among Birch's manuscripts at the British Museum.

THE EDITOR OF HIS DIARY.

Mr. URBAN, Grimsby, Nov. 14.

I HAVE in my possession several Coins which have been found at different periods in Grimsby, during the last few years, a description of which may not be foreign to the design of your venerable Journal. They are of silver and copper, the latter principally foreign, and were probably introduced into this town by the Flemish and Lombard merchants. They are evidently of different ages and value, as the letters of the circumscription vary in their form and state of perfection on the several pieces, and they differ materially in weight and magnitude.

The most ancient are three Roman copper coins.

1. On the obverse a crowned head, circumscribed, IMP. CL. ELIANUS, P. F. AUG.; and on the reverse, the goddess of Victory, with the legend, VICTORIA AUG.

2. Obverse, a crowned head, and GALLIENUS AUG. Reverse, the goddess of Victory, with VICT. O.

3. Obverse, a head, and MA... ENTIVS P.... Reverse, a mounted warrior, striking an unarmed footman with his spear; a circular shield and broken spear under the horse's belly. GLORIA ROMANORUM. Exergue, R.S.L.C.

A copper medal, with a bold impression; on one side is Venus As-tarte, and Cupid; the former with a star and the word VENUS over her head, and a harp in her left hand; and

the latter with a bow in one hand, and a dart in the other. On the reverse is a large square subdivided into forty-nine smaller ones, charged with hieroglyphics.

Five Silver Coins.

1. A Saxon piece, which may be deemed somewhat valuable, as it was manufactured at York, and escaped the attention of the indefatigable Drake, who collected a series of near fifty ancient coins, which had been issued from the mints in that city; and amongst the rest, no less than three varieties struck off by different monetarii in the same reign with that under our consideration. It bears a rude head facing towards the dexter side, and a sceptre terminating in three balls, with this legend, EDELRED REX ANGLO. The reverse is divided into quarters by plain double lines, and is circumscribed with the name of the mint-master, &c. thus, FROSDYMONEOF, which may be read FROSDY..... (the termination is defaced) monetarius de Eborwic (York.) It is evidently a coin of the unhappy Ethelred, the son of Edgar and Elfrida, who by his weakness of intellect, united with a constitutional apathy and cowardice, subjected his country to a repetition of those barbarous inroads by which the Danes recovered all the advantages of which they had been deprived by the successful exertions of his gallant forefathers.

2. Obverse, head regally crowned, and hand bearing a sceptre. ✚ HENRICU. Reverse, a lozenge fleury, and two sceptres in fret.....PIN : ON : LVN.

3, 4, 5. The same, except that the name of the moneyer varies. These were probably silver pennies of Hen. I.

The remaining coins are copper, principally Flemish and Lombardic; and as they are abundant in quantity, I shall only subjoin a few of the most striking varieties.

1. Obverse, a globe and cross within an irregular figure, partly circular and partly angular, with this circumscription, HANS KRAVWINCKEL IN NURUB. Reverse, three crowns, and as many fleur de lis in a circle, placed alternately, DAS WORT GOTE BLEIBTEWICK.

2. Same designs. Obverse, HANS SCHLIES IN NURENBERG. Reverse, CLUCKKVBTVON OTALEIN.

3. Obverse, same design. Reverse, a lion passant gardant crowned; with

something in his right paw resembling a hour-glass. The legend, which is in the Lombardic character, is defaced.

4. Obverse, Semée of fleur-de-lis; over all a cross. Reverse, semée of fleur-de-lis. The inscriptions are illegible.

5. Obverse, a crown. Reverse, a cross of triple lines, fleury at points. No legend.

6. Obverse, a shield with three fleur-de-lis, AVE MARIA REGINA CELORV'. ✚ Reverse, same as 5.

7. Obverse, a cross pommée florée, with four fleur-de-lis in the quarters. Reverse, device defaced. Legend, AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA.

Three copper tokens issued in the reign of Charles II.

1. BRIAN COVERDAILE IN BARROW UPON HUMBER, HIS HALFPENNY.

2. WILLIAM TOD, GRIMSBY, 1668.

3. THOMAS CUTLER JUNIOR IN SARUM, HIS HALFPENNY, 1666.

The copper coins which were issued from the mints at Nuremberg and some other places, were dug up at Grimsby in such numbers, that before the present substantial copper coinage was substituted for the thin halfpence and farthings formerly in circulation, they passed current according to their size and value. They are still occasionally found in many parts of the town, where new soil is turned up, which indicates that they must have been in general use at some period of our history prior to the reign of James II. They have been taken up from the foundations of buildings as old as the civil wars of Charles I. Those in my possession were many of them found in the churchyard, when opening ground which had not been disturbed for centuries.

In searching into the remote transactions of the town of Grimsby, we find that it was a port where the Hanseatic merchants, and those of Flanders and Lombardy, transacted considerable business. In the year 1336, the Mayor and Bailiffs of Grimsby received a Royal mandate from King Edward III. the purport of which was to encourage these merchants to land their cargoes in the port; and John Crabbe of that place was appointed a commissioner for the purpose of making the necessary accommodations. A piece of land was set out in the wastes for their use as a mart, where they

veniently vend their goods; and the sales were directed to take place under the superintendence of the Mayor and Burgesses, subject to certain regulations specified in a charter of merchandize which had been granted to them in the reign of King Henry III. They were authorised to impose a toll of four-pence for every cask of wine exposed for sale within the port, and to receive the King's dues along with their own toll; and were exhorted to take especial care that the King was not defrauded of his customs. This traffic produced a good revenue to the town purse; whence we may reasonably conclude that it was somewhat extensive. The coins above-mentioned were doubtless introduced by these merchants, who continued to trade to the port until the decayed state of the haven rendered the introduction of large ships impracticable.

GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Grimsby, Dec. 9.*

IN redemption of a promise made in a former letter, to offer for permanent record in your Journal, an occasional article containing an account of certain ancient customs used at Grimsby; I now beg to call your attention to two exploded practices, which our precise forefathers thought it both useful and necessary to observe for the benefit alike of the morals and property which were consigned to their superintendence. The first of these is territorial, and was technically termed "beating the boundaries."

The annual perambulation of the boundaries was a ceremony of great antiquity and importance in the Borough of Grimsby, and in an old document amongst the Corporation records, it is stated to be a custom of *ancient* usage. The day was ushered in with appropriate solemnity. The Mayor and his brethren, in their robes of state, attended by the commonalty of the town, assembled at the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and heard Divine Service in the chapel of that house, performed by the chaplain thereof. After which they "beat the boundaries" by perambulation; that is, they proceeded round the extremities of the parish in every direction; pausing at certain points to mark them by peculiar ceremonies. At some they offered up prayers; at others they *threw money* for the people to scam-

ble for; and at a few they scourged sundry little boys, to imprint upon their minds a memory of particular places by means of painful associations. The perambulation concluded, the Mayor formally claimed the whole space as belonging to the lordship of Grimsby; and by this practice, annually performed, litigation was prevented, and the rights of every adjoining parish, as far as they related to that of Grimsby, were accurately defined. In these perambulations the jury levied fines for nuisances.

"Grimesbie Magna, 11 Car. I. The perambulation of Richard Fotherbie Major taken the 21st day of Ap. anno sup'dic't. It is pained that the frontigers on both sides the fresh water haven from the Salt Inga bridge to the Milne, shall scower the haven, and make a sufficient drain, every man against his own ground. That the occupiers of Goule Garthes shall sufficiently ditch and scower the ditches under the hedge before Whitsuntide, sub poen. 10s. *

These duties performed, the Mayor and his brethren adjourned to the preceptory, to partake of the procurator's good cheer; for it was one of the articles of his tenure to provide ample refreshment for his visitors on this occasion. The particulars of the progress were then recorded in the Boundary book, and the party dispersed.

The second custom which I shall briefly notice, as practised by our forefathers in Grimsby, is in the use of that instrument, so terrible in the eyes of scolding wives, the *Cucking Stool*. It was erected near the Stone bridge, at a place which is still called Ducking-Stool Haven, and was used here from the earliest times.† Madox has recorded an instance in the former part of King John's reign, where the community of the burgh were fined ten marks for consigning a poor woman unjustly to the Ducking Stool. In 1646 the machine was probably out of repair, for the Chamberlains *presented* it to the Court on the 15th day of October in that year, and it was ordered to be renewed without delay; and thirty years afterwards it came into full operation. A woman

* Corp. Rec. 11 Car. I.

† A representation of the Ducking-stool, and the mode of its application, was extracted from the History of Ipswich, in our present volume, pt. i. p. 42.

named Jane Dutch, about that time was repeatedly subjected to the ordeal, without deriving the least benefit from the application. It is recorded of her that the frigidity of the wave, even in the depth of winter, was insufficient to cool the fervour of her tongue. Between every dip she favoured the spectators with abundant specimens of her exhaustless eloquence; and when the watery castigation was at an end, though dripping wet, she saluted her persecutors with such an overpowering volley of high-sounding tropes and rhetorical flourishes, as convinced them that her *weapon of offence* was unconquerable. Indeed, her disorderly

conduct was carried to such a length, without respect to persons, that the churchwardens were heavily fined for neglecting to present her in the Ecclesiastical Court.

The last lady who occupied the exalted situation of chairwoman in the Trebucket was Poll Wheldale, about the year 1780. She is represented as being possessed of great volubility of speech, and somewhat addicted to scandal withal. This latter quality acquired for her the distinguished title of Miss Meanwell. The Cucking Stool was ultimately removed in the year 1796.

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

Mr. URBAN, London, Dec. 8.

ON the subject of Latin Pronunciation, your Correspondent MATHETES, p. 419, with considerable self-complacency assumes a position which Englishmen, unacquainted with continental languages, are frequently in the habit of maintaining. He says that "the modern French (mis-)pronunciation none can defend; that pronunciation which cuts Titus Livius down to Tite Live, can but ill express the stately march of the Roman tongue." Thus, because the French pronunciation of Latin differs materially from that of the English, it must, according to MATHETES' assumption, be necessarily wrong; although it is universally admitted that the English system is opposed to that of every nation in Europe, even where the Latin language may be said to be almost vernacular. Now the mere pronunciation of Titus Livius, as adopted by the Romans, can be comparatively of little interest at this time; but when we reflect that the subject embraces the grand principles of Latin pronunciation, by the palpable violation of which Englishmen are debarred all oral intercourse with learned foreigners through the medium of that universal language, it certainly deserves our serious consideration, and will continue to be an object of interest so long as that majestic tongue constitutes the basis of a liberal education.

MATHETES appears, from his ob-

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servations, to be unaware that the spelling of Tite Live (*Teete Leeve*) accords as nearly as possible with the pronunciation of Titus Livius among the ancient Romans as well as the modern French, although he may possibly feel surprised at so novel a position being advanced by an Englishman. We have the authority of Cicero and Quintilian, that the former did not pronounce the letter *s* before a consonant; though they were in the habit of pronouncing it before a vowel, precisely as the French say, *vous avez* (*vooz-ave*), and *avez-vous* (*ave-voos*). Thus we find that Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, &c. suppressed the letter *s* in their poetry; as *Magnu' leo*, *Torvu' draco*, *Vide'ne*, *Sati'ne*, *Multi'modis*. Ennius appears to have continually suppressed the final *s*:

Ut faceret facinus levis, aut malu', doctu',
fidelis,
Suavis homo, facundu', suo contentu', beatus.

Cicero states that even final syllables ending in *s* were sometimes cut off, before a vowel, as *vas' argenteis*, for *vasis argenteis*. Now it is reasonable to suppose that if the pronunciation of *is* were omitted in *vasis*, it would also be in *argenteis*, which would render both the words pure French, *vase argenté*. The following verse of Cicero's shows that even in his time the *s* was frequently unsounded in poetry, as it was in general conversation:

Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratu' nitore.

The ancient Greeks present us with similar examples :

Ὡρῇ ἐσπερίῃ χρώζει πολίφωνο' κορώνῃ.
—*Aratus.*

Quintilian observes that the Latins pronounced "post meridiem" as if spelt "po'meridiem," precisely as the French do.

The final *s* thus being omitted in the usual pronunciation of the Romans, it follows that if the syllable *us* in Titus or Livius were pronounced at all, which in the rapidity of conversation is very questionable, it must have been extremely short; perhaps similar to our *y* in *Livy*, or the French sound of *e* in *Tite Live*, which, though comparatively mute in colloquial intercourse, is always pronounced in poetry and historic reading with a sound not unlike the short *u* or *y* of the English and Latin languages; as,
Gustave, jeune roi, digne de ton grand nom.
—*Voltaire.*

But when the following word begins with a vowel, the French, like the Latins, always elide the final short *e*; as,

O verité sublime ! ô celeste Uranie.—*Id.*

Thus we shall find that the spelling of *Tite Live* by the French (the pronunciation of whose Latin *MATHETES* asserts "none can defend!") is in accordance with the pronunciation of the Roman *æra*, as well as that of the modern French; that is, if we are to consider Cicero and Quintilian as authorities.

As to the French pronunciation of the vowel *i* in Titus Livius, there can be no question of its propriety, being that of all Europe* excepting the English, who have no uniform method, as appears from the two distinct pronunciations of the vowel in Titus Livy; though in the latter name, while correctly enouncing the *i*, the English are guilty of an error in quantity by shortening instead of lengthening the vowel; which the following verse of Horace will show :

Ad nostrum tempus, *Livi* scriptoris ab *ævo*.
To pronounce the *i* open or broad in *Livi* would be vulgar even to an English ear; and in sounding it close, we are compelled to lengthen both syllables, precisely as a Frenchman would;

* Your intelligent correspondent, Mr. Barnes, has very clearly elucidated the subject of Latin pronunciation in p. 320.

or otherwise we entirely destroy the rhythmus of the verse. If *Livi* were followed by a word commencing with a vowel, as

Livi et Ciceronis ab ævo,—

the final *i* of *Livi* must necessarily be elided; thus at once giving the French pronunciation of *Live* (*Leeve*), which *MATHETES* says "none can defend!" Precisely the same elision and curtailed pronunciation would take place in the dative and accusative cases, as is well known to every prosodian.

As to the accusative termination of Titus Livium, not even *MATHETES* can defend the labial mode of pronouncing it, because all the Latin poets prove that it cannot be correct; and if we are to depend on the authority of Cicero and Quintilian, the final *m*, if sounded at all, must have been pronounced like the French palatic or nasal enunciation, which faintly sounds *m* and *n* in a similar manner.

"*Litera m, si scribitur* (says Quintilian) *tamen parum exprimitur; adeo ut pæne cujusdam novæ literæ sonum reddat;*" — and Priscian says, "*m obscurum in extremitate sonat, ut templum.*" Thus the French have innumerable words from the Latin with the final *m* omitted, as *temple*, *vente*, *vin*, *fin*, *nation* (from *nationem*), *religion*, &c. Cicero also remarks, that the final sounds of *m* and *n* were so nearly alike as to create ambiguity. As some proof of this, I shall quote the annexed couplets, which, if dactylically read, are intended to rhyme. They are extracted from a hymn written by Pope Damasus before the decline of the Latin tongue, and may be considered an excellent authority in favour of the French pronunciation :

Ethnica turba, rogum fugiens,
Hujus et ipsa meretur opem;
Quos fidei titulos decorat,
His venerem magis ipsa premat.

To an Englishman the reading of the above presents a difficulty; but to a Frenchman there is none; and thus it is that the former is frequently incapable of correctly reading Latin versification, on account of the numerous ecthipses and elisions which occur therein, while the latter is perfectly at home. Let us take for example the following French exclamation :—

Monstre informe, injuste,—exemple enorme
et inique!

Now to convert this into a Latin

spondaic hexameter, we have only to add the terminations *um*, and the verse is complete :

*Mōnstr'um infōrme, injūst'um,—ēxēmpl'um
ēnōrme ēt iniqu'um.**

We are, however, compelled to read the line according to the French elisions, if we attempt to preserve the rhythm, or follow the common rules of prosody, which, by the way, most English scholars set at defiance in practice. Not even MATHETES could here prefer the English cacophonous labiality of sound, to the eliding and palatic smoothness of the French reading.

In conclusion, allow me to ask MATHETES (as he thinks that the French *Tite Live* "can but ill express the stately march of the Roman tongue") whether the English system of cutting down *Ὀυῆπος* and *Horatius*, to *Hōmer* and *Hōrace*, can be expressive of that "stately march" which his imagination has pictured. The French write *Homère* and *Horace*, merely curtailing the final syllables *us* or *um*, which I have proved the Romans did not usually pronounce, but still retaining the original quantity by iambicizing the words, as *Hōmère* for *Hōmērus*, *Hōrace* for *Hōrātius*; while the English cut them down to paltry trochees, and thus destroy nearly every trace of the original classic accent. Surely this "can but ill express the stately march of the Roman tongue!" with the melody of which, *Erasmus*, *Scaliger*, *Buchanan*, *Milton*, and *Voltaire*, were so enraptured; and which the English profess to admire without sufficiently understanding.

Yours, &c. P. A. NUTTALL.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5.

I HAVE not seen M. Champollion's "*Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des anciens Egyptiens*;" but should like to know whether the learned have ever tried to decypher the Egyptian symbols by supposing them to represent only the modifications of the organs of speech, instead of words; or,

* According to all analogical probability, *iniquum* was contracted in pronunciation to *iniquē*, in the same manner as *Titum* was pronounced *Titē*, according to the French mode of spelling, and in poetry of pronouncing,—the vowel *i* of course being sounded close, as in our own derivative word *iniquitous*.

in short, that they are letters, as much as those of the Hebrew alphabet.

It is known that the names of the Hebrew letters are the names of things, to which the letters themselves are said to have some kind of likeness. As *BETH*, a *house*; *GIMEL*, a *camel*; and so on. And it is certain that one could invent, in an hour, a new alphabet for the English language; which a man used to reading might learn in as little time, and with as little difficulty. Thus, a representation of *the moon*, of *an ax*, and of *a nail*, would make the word *MAN*; since they would mark the several modifications of the organs of speech used at beginning to utter their names; and would therefore be equal to *m*, *a*, and *n*. And to give another example or two, *a hat*, *an ax*, *a nail*, and *a dart*, would write the word *hand*. *A saw*, *a cat*, and *an eye*, would make *sky*; and *an ax* and *a bell* would do for *ab*, as well as *aleph* and *beth*.

Now if this system would apply to the Egyptian symbols, either sacred or common, it would be impossible to decypher them but through the Coptic or Egyptian language. That is, by seeking the Coptic names of the objects represented; then giving to the symbols the force of the first modification of the organs used at beginning to utter those names; and lastly, finding whether the symbols being put together, would form Coptic words; which, if the Coptic is really the ancient Egyptian language, they should do.

Of course I do not mean to put up my opinion in opposition to that of the learned, though the hypothesis that Egyptian symbols stand for things or words, has many difficulties.

1st. For in that case the Egyptians would have wanted as many characters as the Chinese, which they do not seem to have had; and,

2d. Because it is not easy to conceive how they could express verbs, and particularly their moods and tenses; the cases of nouns, particles, and proper names, in that system; and if they did not express them, the system must have been almost unintelligibly wanting.

3d. Because, if the symbols had represented objects, the modifications and situations of which told the story written by them, they would been as well understood by *Gn*

Egyptians, and there would not have been any need of the Greek versions in the biglot inscriptions; in which, by the way, a proper name is sometimes given with two or three symbols; a fact that seems to favour the hypothesis which I am inclined to adopt.

W. BARNES.

A new Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon, by WILLIAM FRENCH, D.D. and GEORGE SKINNER, M.A. 8vo. (Concluded from p 421.)

WE resume our notices of this valuable work, of which we detailed the plan, and gave some specimens of the execution in our last number. To do it adequate justice, it would be desirable to give some portion in continuity; but our limits oblige us to confine our critiques to particular passages.

On chap. vi. ver. 16, "These six things Jehovah hateth; yea, seven are his abomination;" the annotators well remark on the mode of enumeration here employed as not unfrequent in the Gnomic portions of the Old Testament; e. g. Job v. 19, Eccl. xi. 2. At ver. 30 and 31, the "but when" of our common version is well altered to "yea when;" and in the note it is justly observed, that the guilt of the adulterer, and also the punishment which he will receive, are further to be inferred from the treatment experienced by the thief, whose crime may be attended with circumstances of palliation; whereas that of the adulterer admits of none." We would add, that this is one of those not unfrequent cases, both in the Old and New Testament, where the *application*, or inference, is left to be supplied; q. d. "How much more deserving of contempt and indignation is the adulterer!" In the present instance it is pointed at in the strong emphasis intended to be laid on *thief*, which should in an English version be expressed in *Italics*.

On chap. ix. 1, it is remarked, that "in this and the five following verses, Solomon represents Wisdom as having erected her palace, and prepared a splendid banquet, to which she invites all such as had unhappily been drawn into the ways of error and wickedness." The annotators also compare the parables of our Lord, Matt. xxii. 1, and Luke xiv. 16—18.

At ch. x. 16, we observe an improvement in the version, as follows: "The earnings of the righteous man minister unto life; the revenues of the wicked man unto sin." To which is appended the following neat annotation:

"The wealth of the righteous man, because of the proper use which he makes of it, tends to his happiness; the wicked man, on the contrary, makes his riches only subservient to selfish gratification, and therefore to him they are no blessing, but a source of dangerous temptation."

At ch. xi. 15, the brief but pithy gnome, בְּיָמָיו חֲקֵמִים בְּיָמָיו, is well rendered, "he who hateth those who strike hands shall be secure;" except that we see no sufficient reason for retaining a harsh hebraism, for which the framers of our common version have substituted an equivalent expression, throwing the other into the margin. Idioms are not to be rendered literally, unless there be a corresponding idiom in the language into which it is translated. It may be interesting to notice, that among the sayings of the Seven Wise men of Greece we have ἐγγύην φεύγειν. It should seem that Thales had heard of this adage of Solomon, which is also found at Sirach, xxix. 18.

At ch. xi. 18, we have the following much improved version: "The wicked man toileth for fallacious earnings; but he who soweth righteousness, will have a sure reward." On the term *soweth*, the Translators appositely compare Hosea x. 13. This is not, however, a mere orientalism. So Antiphanes ap. Athenæum, p. 3, E. Ἐπείρειν τε καρπὸν χάριτος, ἡδίστης Θεῶν.

At ch. xi. 25, on the beautiful saying "he who watereth (i. e. liberal to others) shall himself also be watered," it is remarked, that this is an image taken from the effect of copious showers upon the parched earth. It may be added, that this is not a mere orientalism, since the same metaphor is found in Aristophanes, Acharn. 659. Κατάρδων, where the Schol. explains, Καταβρέχων ὑμᾶς τοῖς ἐταῖροις, ὡς φυτά.

At ch. xii. 9, we observe the sense, which is strangely mistaken in perhaps every other version, here for the first time accurately expressed, as follows: "He who demeaneth himself, and becometh a servant, is better

than he who affecteth grandeur, yet lacketh food." Editors' note,—de-meaneth himself, i. e. forgoes all outward display of greatness.

At ch. xii. 10, "The mercies of the wicked are cruel," is well explained thus: "Even the compassion which he pretends to feel for others, does not really deserve the name; because it has its origin in some wicked design meditated against them."

At ch. xv. 7, for "doth not so," of the common version, we have here the sense far better represented by, "is not right." Note—"and therefore no good instruction proceeds from it." On ch. xv. 8, "The sacrifice of the wicked is the abomination of Jehovah," it is remarked, that upon those who had been led to set a high value on the outward observances of the Mosaic law, the spiritual character of this proverb was calculated to produce a great effect. At ch. xv. 14, the somewhat obscure expression, "feedeth upon folly," is well cleared up in the note, as follows—"as having no relish for wisdom." The sense in the obscure words, "The way of the sluggard is a hedge of thorns," is ably explained, "as if he were walking through briars; meaning that every thing requiring effort becomes painful and uneasy to him who indulges in slothful habits." At xv. 33, "before honour is humility," is well explained, "lowliness of mind is the best preparation for honour and distinction. See Matt. xxiii. 12."

At ch. xvi. 4, we have a greatly improved version, as follows: "Jehovah hath made every thing for His own purposes, yea, even the wicked man for the day of calamity." Note,—"*hath made*—to be an instrument in His hands, as an artificer fabricates a tool to assist him in his work." We would observe, that though this may seem to favour the Calvinistic views, it, in reality, when properly understood, gives them no countenance at all. See the note of Rosenmüller in loco.

Ch. xviii. 22, is well rendered, "he who obtaineth a wife obtaineth a blessing." And the scruple which so many learned annotators had made to the truth of the gnome, without the limitation of the epithet *good*, to be supplied from the Sept. is in the note satisfactorily removed by simply citing Gen. ii. 18, "And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be

alone; I will make him an *help meet* for him."

At ch. xx. 30, the sense is for the first time, we believe, made intelligible by the following version: "The marks of wounds tend to cleanse the wicked man, yea, the stripes which reach the inmost parts."

At ch. xxi. 5, a difficult passage is skilfully rendered: "The devices of the active tend only to plenteousness; but those of every one who hasteth, only to want." Note—"the devices of the active, i. e. the plans which are deliberately conceived, and executed with zeal and alacrity." The passage may be literally rendered, "The thoughts and plans of the rightly bustling are such only for plenteousness; but every headlong hurrying man (the *ὁ ἐμπλήκτως ὄξυνος* of Thucydides, iii. 82), is such only for penury." See ch. xiv. 23. There is a very similar construction at ch. xii. 24; "but he who withholdeth more than is right, [withholdeth it] only for poverty." The sense is very well expressed in the Sept. (edit. Ald.) as follows: λογισμοὶ συντέμνοντος πλὴν εἰς περισσεύειν (scil. συντέμνει)· καὶ πᾶς μὴ ἐπισπουδάσων πλὴν εἰς ὑστέρημα (scil. ἐπισπουδάσει,) where we would cancel the *μὴ*, which seems to have arisen from misconception of the sense by the scribes or early critics, who, supposing a *μὴ* wanting, would naturally insert it. This opinion is confirmed by the Alexandrian MS. καὶ πᾶς ὁ σπεύδων ἐν ἐλάσσονι, which will represent the sense of the concluding words. The sentiment, therefore, and the construction, are exactly like those at ch. xix. 2, "and he that hasteth with his feet is wrong."

In ch. xxvi. 4—8, we remark the following much improved version:

"4. Answer not a fool according to his folly, Lest thou also become like unto him.—5. Answer a fool according to his folly, Lest he become wise in his own sight.—6. He who sendeth a messenger by the hand of a fool, Cutteth off the feet, and drinketh damage."

We notice the following improved version of ch. xxvii. vv. 15, 16, and 19:

"15. A continued dropping upon a very rainy day, And a quarrelsome wife, are alike. He who would restrain her, As well could he restrain the wind, And conceal the fragrant oil which is upon his right hand.—19. As in water, face answereth; doth the heart of the man to the

We had noted many other passages, but we must refrain; for really we might occupy the whole of our present number, in pointing out half the instances of improved translation, and judicious and elegant annotation, to be found in this work. But, after all, the *uniform* attention shown throughout the whole to *every minute point* in which accuracy of version or truth of explanation or illustration is concerned, is what must, we conceive, stamp this work, like the former one on the Psalms, as one of the most masterly productions of the kind which have for many years appeared in this country.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE,

Spoken by the King's Scholars, at Westminster School, on the performance of Terence's Andria, Dec. 1831:—

PROLOGUS.

Bis sol recurrens iter explevit annum,
Ex quo theatrum vobis vestrum visere,
Puerique licuit iterum quid profecerint
Benignis observare. Quod quibus breve
Tempus notatum magnis! Pacis scilicet
Gentes agebant otia quietæ, fides
Stabat futuri, et æquabilitatis fœdus
Tædebat. Sceptra qui demissa patribus
Rex obtinebat, atra jam tulit dies,
Felicem, ut nunc est regibus, cui fundere
Non abnegatum est in terrâ vitam suâ;
E Gallia nec vidit antiquum genus
Extrudi regum, rursus et vagari
Senem bis exultantem. Quo pulso, quibus
Iris fremebant, et recusabant simul
Arrectæ fræna gentes; tessera datam
Libertatem audiebant Gades ultimæ,
Sphythis libertas artum penetrabat gelu.
Eheu! vel hostis flebilis Polonia,
Si fletet hostis; aliis curæ querere
Injurias, et nomen scelere obtendere
Speciosum. Te ciebat imperium nimis
Fessam superbis armis, te meus conscia
Causæ impellebat, nomen ut Leonidæ,
Themistocleum et æmularis decus.
Sed distrahor—Libertas hic sit liberis
Licentia Anglis? Rapiant, auferant, crement
Catervatim lucente latrones die?
Fremant in regem, legem, nobilissimos,
In Deum, et altare cives perditissimi?
Quousque tandem? At Veritas et cum fide
Priscus pudor revertat. Vidimus modo
Regia corona tempora alligari,
"Vivat," et uno ore "vivat" exclamavimus;
Nec cordibus amor nullus, et sanctissima
Religio in æde. Maneat et adoleat modo
Bene satum semen, hic et sub penetralibus
Nutritum faustis. Sic vere "Patria" erimus
"Populique;" dulces sic juventutis viris
Visere placebit aedes, sic gaudentibus
Veteres amicos, notis his parietibus,
Amplectier, favere sic et plaudere.

EPILOGUS.

(Enter Duvus, and then Dromo from the other side.)

Dr. Dave heus!—D. Quisnam me vocat? Oh,
Dromo.—Dr. Vah! miseret me.
Dave, tui, sculpis jam pedibusque vales?
Crede mihi invitus feci.—D. Missa hæc fac, nil me
Tangunt.—Patronus jam, Dromo, constituitur.
Dr. Tunc Patronus?—D. Ita est; prefectus
nempe theatru

Quos volo, promoveo.—Dr. Gouffius alter eris,
Ducrovasve audis potius?—D. Mihi cura theatricæ
Majoris.—Dr. Tali nos duce dignus ego.

D. Quadrupedem saltem noste constringere, mal-
tum hoc

Profuerit.—Dr. Curæ num tibi quadrupedes?
D. Ex his tota cohors mea constat, quippe cothurni

Septimi ad nihilum est penè redactus honos.
Actores, seu degeneres, seu falsa scruti,

Naturam prorsus deseruere ducent. *[tor!]*
Exempla e sylvis sumo.—Dr. An fera prodeat ac-

D. Cur non? Nonne Orpheus leniit arte feras?
Impromptu, et puris in naturalibus, istæ

Simpliciter partes atque decenter agunt.
Non fucio aut vestita opus est.—Dr. Docilesas

modorum?
D. Oh! utinam obsequium tale ferant bipedes.

Bestia enim præsto est semper, prodire negabit
Forte homo, prodibit bestia præpropere.

Dr. Num viva?—D. Ad vivum nempe omnia
aguntur.—Dr. Ad unguem

Castiga.—D. Ausculta—Prodit Othello Leo!
Dr. Monstrum! hirsutus Othello?—D. Astutus

est finitus ortus,
Nobilior nullus pulpita Maurus obit,

Audi quæ criticus dixit. "Nil rege ferarum
"Grandius omnino aut doctius esse potest;

"A capite actor atrox caudam exagitat ad imam
"Omnes exterret flebiliterve movet.

"Rupit enim horribilium—tum vox demissa repente
"Mirificum contra dat pathos atque bathos;

"Scena frequentatur turbis." Mihi magnus Apollo
Hic criticus—solus nostra theatra sapit, *[est]*

Fabula Shakspearî subfinit languet et istud
Pulvis tragice nil gravitatis habet.

Ergo leoninis de integro hunc verisus actum
Dramaticus tutor fingere jussus erit.

Tum Desdemonam *δωδεκάμοις* dente trucidet
Coram oculis noster.—Dr. "Dente trucidet," ais!

D. Immo—at pascentem qui vult spectare leonem
Præmoneo, pretium solvat ut ille duplex.

Dr. Et merito. *(Enter Pamphilus.)*

P. Oh te quærebam, quod, Dave, facessis
Audi—egredior Roccius ipse novus!

Ece tibi Romeo primâ vice pulpita lustrans
Hic est.—D. Ah! fatuum ridiculumque caput!

Non opus auxilio tali est—Hyperionem quanto
Est Satyrus, tanto tute Leoue minor;

Tu Glycერი formam fingis tibi, at heroïnæ
Horrendum nostræ dat Boa viva decus

Hoc quoque obest votis, Elephas, de more, puellinæ
Quæ comes incedit, cauta duenna viæ

Te parvi faciet—rostris suspendet adunco
Suspicio—I nunc non hæc tibi arena putet!

P. Tentabo si vis soccum.—D. Spes lactat inanem
Creber in has partes Cercopithecus adest,

Quod verè urbanum et sermone facetius omni
Ringitur et gannit simia agiturque nihil.

Hamlethum quæ commoveat, venit umbra Giraffæ
Defunctæ, terræ res media atque poli!

Fons, incrementum, status ultimus aldermanni
Testudo, tardis passibus egreditur

Insuper. *(Enter Simo.)*

Oh noster chartam accipe.—Si. Tunc theatrum
Musarum incertas, hoc scelerate modo?

Ædesne erubuit nostras habitare Thalia?
Fautricemne habuit nostra Minerva suam?

D. Quid, verba hic fundis, sapientia? Age inspicere
Magna

Charta est musarum.—Si. Si tria verba. Dromo!

(Enter Dromo.)

Quadrupedem.—D. Ah minime placet hoc.—Si.

Actoribus ergo
Summis, quos memini, nullus habendus honos?

D. Quos memoras, tandem schedula A quæ dicta
recepit—

Dr. Quid schedula A?—D. Nescis? hoc sciat
ipse Crito.

P. Ne jam in scenarum regionibus astra requiras
Acritus hic sensum fulminis bruta moveat.

D. Scilicet hoc pacto didicerunt jungere dextras
Semiferique homines semi-hominesque feræ.

Si. Ah! Valeas! rerum studiosa theatra novarum
Cætera sint, monstra, prodigiaque fremant!

Nobis, quæ solitus fuit arte, Terentius idem
Fingit adhuc mores nec sinit esse feros.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.

NEITHER you nor any of your readers need be told that there are few towns on the Continent more interesting to an Englishman than Rouen. This consideration induced me to pass a few weeks there, and in the neighbourhood, during the last Autumn. Although I cannot pretend to add much to the interesting account of that ancient city, contained in the works of those accomplished tourists, Dr. Dibdin and Mr. Dawson Turner, yet there may be a few matters touched upon not altogether unworthy of your pages.

Beyond the Boulevards, on an ascent, on the north-west side of the city, is situated the Church of St. Gervaise. The exterior, except the east end, bears no signs of antiquity, nor is there any thing in the architecture to recommend it. Its principal curiosity is the crypt, to which there is a descent of 28 steps from the interior of the Church. This is an arched room, 35 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 15 feet high. An arch divides it into two unequal parts, of which that to the east is about one third of the whole. At the east end is an altar, with a bas-relief over it, rudely representing the Last Supper, with a figure of a saint or angel on each side. The light is derived from a small window over the altar. On each side of the entrance, which is at the west end, is a low circular arch in the wall, under which are said to have been interred, or rather immured, the remains of two of the earliest Archbishops, St. Mellon and St. Avitien, but there is no figure or inscription by which they may be identified. The entire room is surrounded by a low stone bench. It is presumed that this is one of the most ancient places of Christian worship in France. The arched roof, of very large stones, rudely put together, the altar and the bas-relief, give it a very romanized appearance, and it was probably erected very soon after the Romans had evacuated the country. Its origin is dated as far back as the year 386, when St. Victria received from St. Amboise a case of relics, containing amongst others the bones of St. Gervaise, which were deposited here, and a church was built over them, which was consecrated to him. Whether this is the identical building erected

by St. Victria is very uncertain, but I think it bears very strong external evidence of being of that remote antiquity.

In the present depressed state of the French Church, and the general indifference which seems to pervade all ranks as to every thing connected with Religion, it is gratifying to know that the re-erection of the spire of the Cathedral is now in progress. The former very unseemly spire being destroyed by lightning in September 1822, it was determined to replace it with one of cast iron, the expense of which was to be defrayed by a grant from Government, from the local tax of the city, and by private subscription. When these will ultimately effect the desired object is uncertain, but the work is now going on with every prospect of its accomplishment. The spire is to be 225 feet from the summit of the present tower, to consist of eleven stages, each stage diminishing towards the top, the last of which is to be surmounted by a pointed termination of 40 feet. The iron foundation is already laid on the stone tower, and the first stage is put together in a court on the north side of the Church. This stage is composed of open Gothic arches, bolted together, and surmounted by a low crocketed crown; it is octangular, 40 feet in diameter, and 20 feet high. A circular staircase of open work is to reach to the top of the last stage. It would seem that there could not be a greater invitation to the destruction of the Church by lightning than an iron steeple, especially where thunderstorms are frequent and violent, of which the fatal effects have been often experienced; but I was assured that conductors would be so placed as to remove all probability of danger.

There is in the neighbourhood of the Church of St. Maclou, an ancient cemetery, well worth a visit from the admirers of picturesque architecture, which is not noticed by any tourist, and which I only discovered by accident. It consists of a cloister, enclosing a quadrangle of about 250 feet. The lower part is divided from the square by a colonnade of stone pillars, the capitals of which are ornamented with figures and emblems of mortality; over this cloister the building is of wood-work and plating many parts of which are very ex-

carved. The building appears of the age of Francis the First, and belonged formerly to a religious establishment for females. It is now inhabited by
SUSSEXENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

IN my former communication, I ventured to adduce some remarks on the New Metropolitan Coal Act, which comes into operation on the 1st of January, 1832. I now beg leave to offer a few additional observations on the subject, with the view of showing the injustice as well as general impolicy of taxing one of the first necessities of life, accompanied by suggestions for the greatest economy of fuel, at a period when it is probable the price of Coals may be raised in the London market to a very serious extent, through the continued restrictions imposed on the Coal trade of Newcastle and Sunderland, by orders of Council.

It is not necessary, Mr. Urban, to enter into any disquisition to show the impolicy of continuing at the present day various municipal and local imposts which originated in charters, or grants from the despotic English monarchs to their favourites, or in other cases for the exclusive benefit of sundry corporate bodies. Wherever the funds derived from such royal grants have been applied to objects of benevolence, or charitable purposes, no valid objection can be raised against their continuance; but it is unfortunately the fact, that the greater portion of such funds are too frequently not applied to charitable purposes, but are wasted either in the distribution of corporate patronage, for electioneering purposes, or the more gross and sensual indulgences of the table. These remarks are not applied exclusively to the Corporation of the City of London; they are equally

applicable to many other cities and corporate towns in the kingdom, which derive a great portion of their revenues from tolls levied on the chief necessities of life.

At the period when many of these privileges were granted to certain towns, there was doubtless some necessity for maintaining a municipal power, or civil force, adequate to the protection of such towns from the inroads of the barbarian peasantry of the rural districts. Consequently, a certain expenses must have been incurred for the defence of these towns, those who availed themselves of a protection, had a right to bear a portion of its burthens, by paying a local tax upon food, fuel, or other necessities of life.

But no man will contend that at the present day there can be any serious apprehension entertained of the eruptions of "barbarians" from the rural districts; or that the handful of municipal veterans called javelin-men, and chief constables, who parade on state days before the civic magistrates, could afford any adequate protection from an attack of the less civilized peasantry.*

Perhaps no fact in political economy has been more fully demonstrated, than the impolicy of levying heavy imposts on articles of merchandise. This is still more apparent with regard to internal traffic, such as tolls on roads, bridges, markets, and fairs, than with reference to maritime or international commerce.†

It cannot, therefore, be defended upon any just principle, that at a period when the Government have been devising every possible reduction in the burthens of the people, by the repeal of various taxes, which bear principally on the middle and working classes,—that at such a moment a Corporate body like the City of London should procure an Act of Parlia-

* Though I am not desirous of offering any political opinion as to the origin of the late events in the city of Bristol, I cannot resist the opportunity it affords me of corroborating my present remarks. Bristol is supposed to have the administration of more corporate funds than any other city in England, except the metropolis; yet from the want of management in some quarter, the city was for forty-eight hours left a prey to a ferocious mob:—not, however, to a mob from the rural population of the suburbs, but a set of ruffians principally residing within its walls!

† If it were not my desire to limit the present communication within moderate bounds, I might adduce abundant evidence in the history of many corporate towns, showing that the imposition of local taxes is ruinous to the mercantile interests of a town; and on the contrary, that some of the most populous and prosperous towns are those which are most exempt from municipal machinery and local

ment by which its privileges and revenues are to be increased by additional burthens on the community, as they will be under the provisions of the New Coal Act.

What arguments can be adduced in support of such privileges it is difficult to divine, when it is notorious that an additional impost on Coals not only operates as a direct tax on the poor, but also as an indirect tax upon every article where the consumption of coal enters into the expense of manufacture, as in the price of bread, beer, soap, candles, and almost every other necessary of life.

But in addition to the increased price of fuel and provisions, the dues payable to the City operate as a very serious burthen on certain trades, such as glass manufacturers, founders, &c. Indeed, in many instances, the price of coals in the London market becomes a positive prohibition to manufacturers.

While the inhabitants of London are obliged to pay upwards of cent. per cent. more for fuel than those of the midland and northern counties, in consequence of the expenses of freight, together with the combinations among great coal-owners to limit the supply from the pits, lest an over supply should lower the market price, there can be no just reason why that price should be still further raised to the London consumer many shillings per chaldron beyond the price at which the same coal would be sold in any of the more distant ports south of the Thames.*

In the event of the pestilence which now afflicts the inhabitants of Sunderland and Newcastle, extending itself to the port of London, among other calamities it can scarcely fail to enhance the price of coals to a very serious extent. The quarantine regulations and

additional expenses on coal, about which the shipping interests of the infected ports make such loud complaints (and which they would, notwithstanding the undeniable contagion of the disease, wish to have immediately removed from their shipping) must eventually fall on the consumer, by the increased price of the commodity. If the disease shews itself on the banks of the river Thames, not only coals but corn and all other necessities of life must rise immoderately, as we have lately witnessed in the enormous rise of price in certain drugs, even upon the first intimation of the Cholera reaching this country. Under such a view of this case, it will be incumbent on every prudent person to pursue the most rigid economy with regard to the consumption of coal, both for his own sake, and for the sake of the thousands of poor who will feel the privation of this great necessary of life.

In my former communication I stated some of the advantages which attend the purchase of large (or round) coals, not only with regard to a greater security against fraud in mixing water with coals to increase their weight, but from the greater portion of inflammable matter, and consequently greater value, in one ton of large coals, than if the same weight were broken down into small coal.

In ordinary domestic consumption there is a very large portion of fuel wasted from injudicious management, by servants or others throwing on too great quantities of coal at one time. By this system the inflammable gas is carried off in the form of dense smoke, which is so much loss of the more valuable or gaseous part of the coal, while it becomes a vile nuisance to do-

* The great coal proprietors of Northumberland and Durham (both in and out of Parliament) have denied the existence of such combination, in order to keep up the price of coal at the pit's mouth. But although a combination may not be *proved* to exist, yet that an understanding prevails with regard to the quantity worked at the respective pits, is undeniable, the labourers in the pits scarcely ever being permitted to work full time, or they would soon produce an over supply, with its natural concomitant, a reduction of price in the market. It has been estimated that, if the restrictions now existing against the supply of coal inland were removed, so as to break down that monopoly which the coal-owners of the Tyne and Wear possess in the port of London, the Metropolis would be supplied with coals at 20 or 25 per cent. below the present average price of coal. The argument used in defence of this monopoly—that it affords a nursery for seamen, however plausible in time of war, can not be available in time of profound peace. Consequently the great coal-owners of the north have no just or equitable right to levy a heavy tax on the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, of at least 20 per cent. beyond a handsome return for the investment of capital.

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mestic apartments, and in all cases makes a deposit of soot in our chimnies. This matter is so well understood by engineers and persons entrusted with the management of steam-engines, that the superintendents are directed to throw on only a very small portion of fuel at a time, or in such quantity only as shall immediately enable the vapour from it to be converted into flame, instead of allowing it to pass up the chimney-flue as dense black smoke.* The portion of heat lost to any apartment from this source, in the lighter or more inflammable species of coal, may be estimated at not less than one fourth of its value: for, taking the whole quantity of gas obtained from each chaldron of good bituminous coal at eleven or twelve thousand cubic feet, about a fair average, we may estimate the gaseous products of the coal as the major half of its value. Indeed the comparative weight of coal and coke from the gas works will give very nearly the same results.

Now with the view of economising this inflammable gas for domestic purposes, several plans present themselves to our notice, besides that of supplying fresh coals to a fire in small quantities. Every good housewife knows that a fire made with part cinders and part coal is a more durable fire, and affords much greater heat, than one made from fresh coals only; the reason of which is obvious: the cinders, which have lost their gaseous products, serve to retain the escape of the bitumen, or oily smoke, of new coal, till it becomes ignited, and thus gives out considerable heat to the apartment instead of escaping up the chimney.

But the same object may be attained by using ashes mixed with fresh coals; though the system may not meet the approbation of extravagant servants who have a direct interest in the amount of their master's coal account, from the pernicious system of tradesmen allowing a per-centage on many articles of consumption, to the upper servants in large establishments. It would not perhaps be too much to es-

timate the consumption of coal in noblemen and gentlemen's families from this cause alone at less than twenty to thirty per cent. beyond what it ought to be with any moderate economy. To many servants the recommendation of economy *while in good service*, would be about as effective as to preach about probity to a receiver of stolen goods. But when the day arrives that those persons have to pay for their own consumption of fuel, the case widely differs: and it is possible, Mr. Urban, that some such persons may perchance see the present number of your Magazine, and be reminded of their former errors in this way.

The admixture of ashes with small coal will undoubtedly effect a considerable saving of fuel, perhaps equal to twenty per cent. But as it would, if quite dry, have a tendency to run through the grate too freely, that objection might in a great measure be obviated by slightly wetting the mass either before or after laying it on the fire; and thus enabling the small coal to cement or cake together.

Another mode of economising fuel, not unworthy of attention at a period when we are threatened with a visitation of the most serious kind, is that of mixing small or inferior coal with a given quantity of clay; or, if convenient, with a portion of any dry vegetable matter in the mass, such as the sweepings of stable-yards, barns, or out-houses, and then forming the mass into balls, which should be left to dry. Although such kind of compost would not be adapted for fuel where for domestic purposes an active fire is requisite; yet in a majority of cases, where a slow fire is only required, or where it is desirable to prevent a fire made of coals only from burning out with too much rapidity, a very great saving of coals might be effected by covering the coal fire with a layer of such compost of small coal, clay, &c. so as to prevent the inflammable gas of the coal from passing up the chimney without being ignited.

The abundance of fuel in this country, together with the injudicious construction of stoves, renders the consumption of coal at least double what it need be with the same degree of domestic comfort under economical management. There is little probability of extravagant servants being induced by any arguments to economise fuel,

* It would be foreign to the objects of my present paper to enter into any description of the methods employed in steam-engine and other furnaces for consuming the smoke.

more especially those who have the substantial reasons before-mentioned. I am not without the hope, Mr. Urban, that some of the before-mentioned suggestions may be found worthy of consideration by a very large portion of the industrious classes of society, who from the want of adequate employment and the pressure of the times are enduring infinitely more privations of the necessities of life than the sturdy pauper who boldly throws himself upon the parochial funds. At the present season of the year fuel becomes as much a necessary of life as food. If, therefore, by the dispensations of Providence, the Metropolis should become subjected to the scourge that now afflicts the northern part of the kingdom, every suggestion that may serve to alleviate the miseries of the humbler classes, by inculcating habits of economy, must be acceptable to the public through the valuable medium of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

HAVING visited Stonehenge in a little excursion I lately made, I beg to offer a few observations on that extraordinary edifice.

Most persons who have visited these remains, I believe, remark that they do not impress any idea of grandeur, or produce any imposing effect, when viewed at a distance. This certainly was not the case with me. When I looked down from the brow of the hill on the Amesbury road, these yet magnificent ruins, denoting a circular temple, the distinct parts of which were composed of single massive rocks, impressed on my mind a stupendous work of vast but rude conception.

Having myself conceived a notion, that it was a temple, the form of which had reference to celestial objects, and that the sun was probably the object more particularly contemplated by the people who planned and erected it, I was no way dissatisfied with reading the ideas of others on this subject, and not discouraged in this idea on my closer view and inspection of the remains.

I made a close and careful examination, and took measurements of many parts, which I believe are tolerably accurate. The result is to give a different figure to the two interior orders or arrangements of stones; the

figures of which are called by Stukeley and others ovals, and by Inigo Jones, hexagonals. By my measurements these two orders of the stones stand concentric, or nearly so, with the outer circles; consequently they form a portion of a circle, as far as they extend. They have consisted, first, of an outer set of five pairs of stupendous rocks, with a third placed on, or crowning the top of each pair. Two pairs and two single ones remain standing. The standards of each pair are set very close together; but a considerable space or interval occurs between each pair; and in the front or opening north-east, a very large space or interval occurs (45 feet), which has no doubt led some people to conclude a sixth* pair was formerly existing; but this was evidently never the case, for the space is filled up or marked with a straight line by the continuation of the inner small order of stones, which give a figure to the two interior orders of a large portion of a circle (or nearly that figure). Taking the diameter of the circle at 52 feet, on the radius † of which the extreme inner angles of the great standards are placed, the intersection at two points on the radius, giving the space of 45 feet between them, will cut off about one-fourth of the circle, and consequently leave three-fourths for the space included within the stones: thus giving a very good form of a theatre, with a front or proscenium, where the straight line is marked by the smaller set or order of stones, to view or look into the interior part. The straight line of the part forming the front, determines the figure, and necessarily precludes the introducing a sixth pair of standards, which, therefore, we may conclude never were in existence. There is no vestige of such; and no account, I believe, not even the oldest, detailing any particulars of the form and order of the stones, ever alludes to there having been any.

In support of this notion, that the

* This led Inigo Jones to call the figure hexagonal, and Dr. Smith to imagine there were seven pair of standards; but Stukeley only speaks of ten of these stones, which only make five pair; all of which, standing or prostrate, were in existence July 1831.

† King, speaking of the figure as oval, says, the shortest diameter is about 50 feet.

figure was as stated, the space between the inner corners of the great standards at the front (a pair of which are standing on the east side, and a single one the northernmost on the west) which I measured to be about 45 feet, is, as I have before stated, marked by a straight line of smaller stones from side to side. Of these there are four remaining, one of the small taper kind of stones, and three flattish stones, with spaces just sufficient for two other stones, thus making the number six in all, and forming the line of the proscenium or front. The small inner taper stone is on the east; then there is a space between that and the next, a flat-shaped stone, for a similar shaped stone. The three remaining flattish stones come next in a line, at about equal distances from each other, and in a line with the small taper stone and the interior side of the remaining upright standard on the north, with space between the flattish stone nearest that side and such remaining standard, for a small taper inner stone.

The form of the theatre or inner compartment would, according to what can be designed from the remains of these interior orders or arrangements, be represented by the annexed sketch: (see p. 517).

To confirm this idea, there are two other flattish, dark-coloured, and very hard stones, like flinty slate, (forming part of the line of the second or small circle of stones), which stand in a line with the stones at the entrance in the outer circle, and the two central flattish stones of the front of the theatre, which seem to mark the line of approach or entrance into the theatre.

Much has been observed by writers as to the altar stone, and in the course of my examination I directed my attention to this subject. I was much surprised to find, after what I had read, that instead of one stone (that underlying the greater fallen standard at the back and the impost), there is another, as similar as it is possible, and of the same quality of stone, but rather darker, lying close by it, as if thrown down at the same period.

The stone * I allude to lies ob-

liquely, with one end covered in the earth, at the south-east, and in front of the large leaning standard at the back of the theatre, which hangs over it, and lies in fact between the southern end of the large fallen impost of the back pair of standards and the small taper inner stone, on which the great leaning standard apparently rests. This stone I measured, and found its dimensions corresponding with the stone called the altar, the part covered being added to that exposed. The measurements of these stones I made less than Mr. Webb's account stated in Stukeley. Time may have diminished their size; but my measurements correspond with the proportions in Wood's plan.

The stone called the altar, according to my note, is rather better than four yards long and one wide, and half a yard thick. The other I have alluded to was nearly the same, that is, three yards and a half uncovered, and as far as I could thrust my stick under the earth, I felt the stone: I may safely add half a yard more for this. The breadth and thickness corresponded with the stone called the altar. Both stones evidently lie out of place; but the fair supposition is, the one being underneath the fallen standard and impost, and the other close by them, that they are near the original site, and have been thrown down at the same time, from their lying next and under the great standards at the back: that this is the case, there can I think be no doubt.

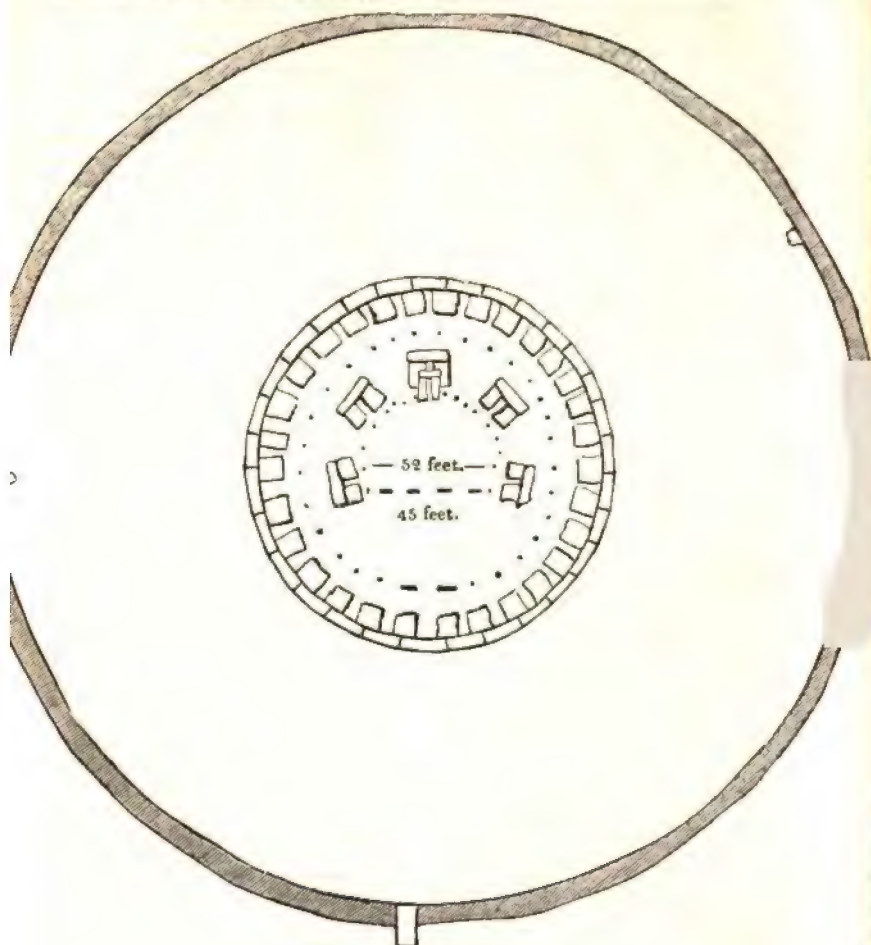
It will be seen, from there being two stones as just described, the idea of the stone under the great standard and impost being the altar, and that it laid flat, and has not been disturbed from its original position in the edifice, cannot be right. That it formed part of the altar is probable; and I beg leave to offer this conjecture. There being a pair of stones, as before described, evidently lying as they were first prostrated, they formed two uprights in front of the two inner upright taper stones of the inner order, and in front of the two great standards, and mark the place at the foot of which the victims of sacrifice were immolated; and let it be observed, that there is a little impost lying to the east towards the entrance, between the outer circle of stones and the two interior orders; this small impost is of such inferior dimensions

* This stone is shown in Wood's ground-plan of Stonehenge; but the size is not correctly or proportionably given, and the corner or end under the earth is marked so as to appear as if broken off.

A FIGURE OF STONEHENGE (SUPPOSED COMPLETE), 517

Showing the several orders or arrangements of the Stones, with the Stones supposed to denote the proper entrance.

The figures, with separate spaces between them, are intended to represent the Standards of the outer circle, and of the Theatre. The figures upon them, the stones on the top or the imposts. The dots, the second circle of small stones, and the inner order of small stones. The small figure of uprights and impost, the supposed altar. The two stones E. and W. on the vallum or ditch, it is considered may be some of the standards of the outer circle attempted to be dragged away at the commencement of the demolition of the Temple, ages past.



NE

to all the other remaining imposts which could ever have formed imposts, either to the outer circle, or those of the great inner standards, that it could not have been one of them.

The dimensions of this small impost are one yard, wanting an inch, between the inner edges of the mortices, which are scooped or formed more circularly than the mortices of the other imposts appear to be. The mortices of this small impost are nearly one foot wide at the mouth or opening, and about one foot or 18 inches within the extremities of the stone; so that these dimensions would give a length of from 7 to 8 feet. Now if these two stones I have just alluded to as the altar, were set upright and near together, as each pair of standards are, this little stone would just reach over both, and form a crown or impost to them; and make a corresponding form or figure for an altar, similar to the great standards, but very inferior in size. The little impost is of a hard compact sandstone, of the same kind with the large upright stones or standards, while the two stones alluded to are of the dark kind. It might be worth while to examine the end of the two stones, as a tenon or trace of such might be found, and if it were, it would confirm this conjecture. I imagine the prostrate stone lying obliquely, and near the leaning standard, to have fallen outward; and, if so, a tenon may be discovered at the end concealed under the earth. If this little impost is not that of these two stones, then I cannot conceive in what other part of the structure it could have had a place. It is too short to leave a space wide enough between the supporters to pass under, and there appears nothing corresponding in the whole place, or in what can be collected from the remnants, to assign it a place, or call for its use otherwise than as an impost at the altar. To account for its lying apart from the back of the theatre, or where the two stones are lying, the smallness of its size would render it more easily moved than the two stones, its supposed supporters. If the desecration of the temple was begun by human hands, of which in my mind there is no doubt, the altar or place of sacrifice, as the most sacred part, would be that to which most attention would be

directed; and having thrown down the altar, the spoilers would attempt to take away the small impost or crown; though its great size stopped their progress.

In the spirit of religious zeal, when Christianity began to be introduced, and gained ascendancy, I conceive this temple might have been an object of vengeance, and it is probable that the first part of the destruction (whatever time may since have contributed) was the hand of man, directed by some impulse of viewing it as an abomination; and it is possible to conceive, that after the altar was prostrated, when the first great fallen stone of the standard and its enormous impost were overthrown, these remains would be left in the state in which they have been recognized for ages.

I noted the small inner taper stone, on which the great standard at the back leans or rests, as having a groove from top to base. It is too regular not to be artificial, and to assign it a use, I suppose it might serve to lodge a pole or ensign, perhaps the staff of the chief Druid, that might be fastened by passing a string or thong round the stone: and hence an idea arises, that the smaller taper stones might serve to bind or fasten the victims, either of prisoners or cattle, to be offered for sacrifice. There can be little doubt but they are sunk very deep, and firmly fixed in the chalk soil. I also noted that in the second circle, among the taper stones, there appeared some flattish stones, some of which are in a line with the entrance I have before noticed; but there was another at the south, near or under one of the large outer stones that was thrown down or broken. The dark stones appear of two kinds; one I believe called a grunstein, and the other a kind of flinty slate. The small stones, in general, appeared of the sandstone kind.

Of the two outlying stones in what is called the avenue of approach, if there were not corresponding standards to make pairs and bear imposts, which I think was not the case, as there are no remaining signs of such construction—then, as we must assign a meaning for what we do find to be in existence in all relics of this kind, it is reasonable to suppose that these two stones marked the line of approach; for, standing at the most dis-

tant stone, the bearings of its north-west side and the side of the prostrate stone just strike the north-western side or edge of the stone at the eastern side of the entrance. That some mark or notice of the proper entrance was requisite, is evident. When we reflect on the nature of the structure, that it was circular, composed of a course of upright stones similar to one another, with nearly the same intervals between each, it would be difficult to distinguish the small difference of the interval assigned for the entrance; and it is rational to suppose these stones were planted to direct the passenger. One stone would not serve to point direct with sufficient certainty, therefore two were assigned, to serve as pointers to the proper entrance. The fallen stone has doubtless been once upright; this being the position of all the stones of the structure; those now prostrate in the temple being evidently disturbed from their sites. The soil raised about this stone, which gives the appearance of a kind of vallum or ditch, I consider has arisen from the removal, at some period or other, of the soil accumulated on the stone in its fallen state.

Conjectures on the temple may be various, indeed endless. History appears to assign it to the worship of Apollo, and this agrees with the idea of its being assignable to the Sun; and open circular temples would certainly best accord with ideas relative to that luminary. They would agree with the idea of its supposed orbit, and the real orbit in effect by the earth's diurnal motion. The open spaces would time its progress, both as to the seasons and the days, and be a sort of horologe kept by those tutored in the arcana of the Druids, the learned of the rude aborigines of the soil. Mr. Chardin in his *Journey into Persia*, when he descends from the mountainous country of Taurus, or Tabreez, at three days' journey mentions that he saw circles of stones on his left. The country where they were, I should suppose, from its being described as offering pasturage for horses, consisted of large open plains, and the ancient Persians were worshippers of the Sun, and fire as the symbol of the Sun. The country of Baku lies north of the part where Chardin speaks of these circles, and where to this day the worshippers of fire, it is

said, still exist. This coincidence of structure confirms the idea of Stonehenge and circular druidical temples being devoted to the worship of the Sun.

Stonehenge, though possibly, nay certainly, not the largest temple of the rude aborigines, for Avebury must have been much larger, yet probably was the most complete in form and design of all the Druids' temples (for such alone in reason can it be considered).^{*} The rude beauty of the design had probably gained it more fame and pre-eminence than others, and was therefore that to which reference is made in writers as, "The Temple." Its antiquity may be of the remotest period, which its rude structure denotes. The rude temple, no doubt, had its priests or appointed attendants and inmates, if such can be called inmates, who dwell in a place open on all sides to the wind's blast. Their abode might be in the circle. The interior or theatre might be kept for holy offices of ceremony alone. The circle of the outer vallum or ditch, may denote the sacred boundary which none but the priests were to enter without permission; within which, and the outer circle of the temple, the ministers belonging to it might range and exercise themselves. That the country round was populous the tumuli evidently prove; and the numerous remains of the entrenched camps, whether Roman or Saxon, in the neighbourhood, and throughout Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, are evidence of the population.

What can be more probable, and what can be better supported by facts, than that unlettered man in his first worship and reverence, would direct his attention to that glorious luminary the Sun?—the generator of his daily blessings,—the vivifying power of the earth, and plants and fruits,—the source of his own subsistence, and of raising into animated being the insect tribe, symbolical of eternity, in regeneration and change. Such would be the obvious considerations of rude but reflecting man, and the consequence such—namely, that the object of universal adoration of self-taught man would be the Sun; and such has been found to be the actual existing fact of all mankind, emerging from the sa-

^{*} Vide Davies's *Rites of the British Druids*, p. 306, &c.

vage state, as we may say, of primitive ages, into arts and settled courses of life. Such was the adoration of the Druids. Such was the more refined Apollo of the Greeks and Romans. And such is verified to the present hour, in the hymn of those forlorn children of the earth inhabiting the sterile and desert arctic regions. That such worship would be accompanied by the superstitions and the inhuman practices and cruel propensities of the savage life is but too probable. That such blindness and error would pass away in the course of ages, as Christianity induced a more pure philosophy, is proved by the fact itself, in our more congenial notions of humanity, our more ameliorated condition, and by our looking back with grief and horror on the sufferings of men through their own ignorance and blindness in ages past.

G. G. V.

P.S. Since the above was written, during the high winds that of late have prevailed, one of the western standards has been blown down.

Mr. URBAN, *Frome*, Nov. 15.

IN your volume xci. part ii. p. 114, are "Church-notes from Frome." Your Correspondent having left unnoticed the series of Vicars of the same, I beg to supply the deficiency.

Lionel Seaman became Vicar of Frome in 1747. He was Archdeacon of Wells; having married Jane eldest daughter of Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells (the Bishop's third daughter Jane married Edward Aubrey, D.D. also Archdeacon of Wells.) Dr. Seaman was succeeded in the living by Dr. Ross, then Bishop of Exeter, in 1762; and Bishop Ross by the Rev. William Ireland, in 1793. This divine, perhaps the most distinguished, certainly the most eloquent, of the incumbents of this parish, was M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, July 7, 1780. He filled the living for 20 years, during the greater part of which period he was an active Magistrate for Somerset. On his death the following testimony to his worth appeared in a provincial paper; it well deserves to be recorded in your more permanent pages:

"The remains of the late Rev. Wm. Ireland, Vicar of Frome, were interred in the chancel of the parish church on Thursday; the solemnity of the scene was such as

can scarcely be described. One general feeling seemed to pervade the whole population of that extensive parish. Men of all parties and religious persuasions seemed anxious to testify their esteem of a man who, in the true spirit of Christian toleration, exerted himself on all occasions to advance the cause of religion, and promote universal amity and concord. His general urbanity of manners endeared him to all; his impartial conduct as a magistrate caused him to be respected. The family gave no particular invitation, but the corpse was attended from the Vicarage house by nearly all the clergymen in the neighbourhood; by all the dissenting ministers in the town (who highly to their honour made a point of attending, without one exception,) by the trustees of the public charities in the town, and by a large part of the principal inhabitants, who, in deep mourning, and with due solemnity, moved forward to that church in which had been so often heard the instructions so finely delivered by him who could instruct them no more."

There is a monumental inscription to his memory in the chancel of the church. He was succeeded in 1813, by the Rev. C. Phillott, the present Vicar.

In the article respecting Frome Church, p. 116, col. a, l. 16, when speaking of the Rev. Wm. Everett (Mr. Ireland's brother-in-law), for Rector in the year 1809, read Proctor of Oxford University in 1809.

Yours, &c.

RETRIEVER.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

THE Costs in Law-suits have been constant subjects of just complaint throughout Europe. The custom of giving Costs seems to have arisen in France, and to have been introduced at the institution of appeals, upon the making of the new laws of St. Lewis.* The principle of giving Costs was with a view of deterring litigious people from bringing law-suits, from the fear of being mulcted in costs. A general ordinance upon the subject was, in the year 1324, enacted by Charles the Fair. In proceedings, brought upon the old customs, the party complaining only recovered a fine, and the possession of the thing litigated for a year and a day.

I have noticed these few points in the hope of inducing some learned correspondent to assist me in inquiries which I am now making upon the subject.

TEMPLARIUS.

* Defontaine; Beaumanoir; & Boullier.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE. *The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, in the diocese and county of York.* By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Newcastle, and an Honorary Member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Association. The Second Volume. fol. pp. 508.

IN no department of literature has there been more variety of execution than in topography. It has ranged from the humble (though now curious) compilations of a Gent to the celebrated labours of a Dugdale. In modern times (and particularly since the introduction of engraving on steel) books bearing the name of topography, and of county history, have multiplied apace; but they have been little more than vehicles for pretty prints. An original work on the subject finds other welcomes than those of its subscribers. It is a reservoir from which a tribe of compilers are ready to draw off, and dilute, and rebottle to all eternity. It may be generally remarked that those places which have been already best described, are most liable to find new historians. So true is it that *facile est addere inventis*; but, alas! the additions of these retailers are too often a poor balance against their omissions and perversions.

To break up a new field of topographical research, is a far different process; requiring the skill of the critic in combination with the assiduity of the lawyer. It is to such a task that Mr. Hunter has applied himself in this work; for of the Deanery of Doncaster scarcely any description had previously been published; and he has, we may venture to assert, by the originality of his materials, as well as the judicious use he has made of them, produced a work as completely the fruit of the author's mind, as are the plays of Shakspeare, or the romances of Scott. It is a *dissertation* on the topography of South Yorkshire; but a dissertation comprehending every important fact that has been found bearing on the subject. Where information is so seldom complete, but so many links may be supplied by collateral circumstances and analogy, this seems to be the form which such a work has natu-

rally assumed under the hands of an author, who is not inclined to lose the least tangible particular that bears on the main subjects of his pages, and yet is so fearful of prolixity as to avoid almost all quotation, and sometimes to give his original narrative the air of an abridgement. We have here nothing superfluous; and, altogether, the work is the most readable *throughout* of all the topographical works we ever perused.

The excellent essay on English Topography, which was prefixed to the first volume, we transferred to our own pages at the time of its publication.* It is an essay which has rendered difficult any additional exposition of the merits and uses of topography in general; but which, in the plans of topographical composition which it unfolds, and the sources of information which it describes, is calculated greatly to facilitate the attempts of those who are inclined to exemplify those uses and merits with regard to districts not yet adequately described, and to join in the honourable task of perpetuating the local history of their country.

We subjoin a few additional remarks from Mr. Hunter's present preface:

"I have prefixed to this volume a second impression of the Map. That in the first volume is coloured, so as to present at once to the eye the *parochial* distribution. The map here presented to the reader is coloured, so as to exhibit at one view the *feudal* disposition of the lands which compose the Deanery, or, in other words, the tenancies held immediately of the crown.

"The history of these tenancies has long appeared to me the most convenient manner in which the topography of a county, or of any other division of the kingdom, can be prepared. It gives unity to the work. It saves from wearisome repetition. The civil and the ecclesiastical history best combine. The monastic history rises easily and naturally. Every thing pertaining to parochial history finds its proper place. It presents clearly before the reader the important distinction of the over-lord and the mesne-lord. It has the advantage of proceeding

* See our vol. xcviii. ii. 10, 129. The first volume was reviewed *ibid.* pp. 140, 235, 324.

upon the soundest basis of evidence, the information contained in that noblest of all records—honour be given to him who devised, to him who executed, and to those who have so carefully preserved it!—**DOMESDAY-BOOK.** It is, moreover, the best preparation which can be made for that great national work, which will be undertaken when the labours of topographical enquirers shall have been extended to all the members of this great kingdom—a **BRITANNIA**, which, whosoever undertakes, must proceed, not by counties, not by dioceses, nor by hundreds, but by the great feudal distributions.

"This is, I believe, the first book of English topography which has been prepared upon this plan."

It may be necessary to add, to prevent misapprehension with those who do not see Mr. Hunter's work, that he has not followed this arrangement so closely as to disturb the integrity of the parishes, each of which he has described in a distinct and unbroken shape, only taking them in the order which appeared most consonant to their feudal disposition and connection. It perhaps remains to be proved how far this desirable mode of topographical arrangement may be found practicable in those parts of the kingdom where the parishes were generally more divided among different fees; but we find that Mr. Hunter has not been deterred from his plan by occasional instances of that kind; nor has he hesitated to make a few partial deviations from his rule, on account of some connection of places tantamount to that for which the rule is established. With respect to the colouring of the map, he adds:

"In general it will be found that the boundaries are pretty correctly defined; but in places which lie in several distinct fees, it has been found impossible to mark with precision the parts which belonged to each fee, and it has been presumed that the portions pertaining to each fee, were those which lay adjacent to what are known to be lands belonging to that fee."

To a topographer proceeding on Mr. Hunter's plan, the place described in the following paragraph must wear the aspect of a paradise:

"In the whole economy of Thribergh there has been no departure from what appears to have been contemplated by our ancestors as the perfection of one of the minutest subdivisions of our country. It is *one manor, one township, one parish*. There is *one resident lord*, with his mansion and

adjacent park; and a tenantry living under his patronage; a beautiful little church; a commodious parsonage near adjoining; a resident incumbent; and an unspoiled rectory. There is also a rich and fertile soil; and by the modern convenience of a turnpike road, an easy communication with the two markets of Rotherham and Doncaster. Correspondent to these advantages there is at Thribergh the appearance of cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort.

"It may be added, that, having been from time immemorial the residence of families of the first rank among the gentry of the county, there is something to give an interest to the place, which belongs not to lands which have merely been the seat of agricultural operations, the same from year to year; something to stimulate those who have succeeded to the men who lived before them, to connect the present with the past, and to grow wiser and better by doing so."

—p. 37.

In his biographical sketches (he does not trust himself beyond a sketch) Mr. Hunter is peculiarly happy, as we may show by quotation hereafter. In his genealogical researches his skill and industry are very conspicuous. He has confined his pedigrees to the period in which families have enjoyed the estates he describes, briefly relating their origin or extinction in his narrative. The statements of the old heralds have received a most scrutinizing investigation; and some of their forgeries have found, among others, the following reproofs. Of Sir John Bosville, living temp. Hen. III. it is remarked:

"The heralds of Elizabeth's reign indeed attempted to show his descent; and the respectable name of Glover is subscribed to a pedigree prepared in 1586, in which Sir John is shown to be the son of a Sir Thomas, son of John (by Maud, daughter of Thomas Mounteney, *governor of London*.) son of Sir Anthony, son of Martin de Bosville, who, not to be behind the rival family of Fitz-William, is described as treasurer of the army of which Sir William Fitz-William was the marshal. There is not the least attempt in Glover's pedigree at supporting the descents by evidence, and it is but too plain that they are fictions."—p. 109.

Again of the family of Savile:

"The English heralds have mixed the proved with the probable in an extraordinary manner in the history of the early generations of this family; they have a marriage for every generation, when if the generations themselves were any thing more than conjectures, some of the marriages at least may be shown to be quite fictitious. The He-

ralds of the sixteenth century, to whom we owe much of the genealogy of England, are a body of men of whom it is difficult to speak with high respect, although amongst them is the name of Glover, on account of their having asserted so much, and proved so little. Vincent had not then appeared in the college."—p. 261.

Having already quoted Mr. Hunter's eulogy on Domesday, we will take the present opportunity of appending his opinion of the most extensive translation of that record, which we find under the parish of Hooton Paynel, where the Rev. William Bawdwen was Vicar from 1797 to 1816:

"Mr. Bawdwen is to be ranked among those clergymen who have contributed to the topographical literature of England. He devoted a great portion of the leisure which the duties of his parish allowed him, to the study of Domesday Book, a great part of which noble record he translated with the intention of publishing the whole in an English version. He began with the part relating to the county of York, and the district called Amounderness, which he produced in a quarto volume; and this was soon followed by another, containing his rendering of the Domesday survey of other counties. But a general translation of Domesday Book, if such a translation can be of any use, where the translation is scarcely more intelligible than the original, is too mighty a task for any one hand to execute. It is not enough to compare the local nomenclature of Domesday with any Index Villaris of the present time, and to put down the name in modern nomenclature, which corresponds the nearest in orthography with some name that appears in Domesday; and yet this is what every translator of Domesday must do when he is employed upon portions of that record which relate to parts of the kingdom with which he has no personal acquaintance, and the early history of which he has had no means of studying. The record itself, the noblest original which any country in Europe can boast, will always be studied by all who are interested in the topographical history of any part of England; and what is wanted is not so much a translation, as a treatise on the reading of the record, the writer of which should not shrink from the passages (and they are numerous) which contain real difficulties and apparent contradictions; an epitome of its valuable contents; and an essay on the right use of it for historical, genealogical, and topographical purposes. Something had been done by Kelham; more is done by the author of the preface to Domesday, published by the Record Commission; but much still remains to be done, before that record can be generally understood, or used in a manner

that is perfectly satisfactory by the investigators of English topography."

(To be continued.)

A Topographical History of the County of Leicester, the Ancient part compiled from Parliamentary and other documents, and the Modern from actual survey: being the first of a series of the Counties of England and Wales, on the same plan. By the Rev. J. Curtis, Head Master of the Free Grammar-school, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Perpetual Curate of Smisby. 8vo, pp. 272.

WE have here a County History in miniature,—a very "Iliad in a nut," a county of 214 parishes described in little more than the same number of pages. The work is, however, of a totally different character from the hasty compilations to which we alluded in the preceding review. Unlike them, it comes forward without any pictorial allurements, relying alone for estimation on the solid value of the information it presents. It is industriously compiled from records and statistics, ancient and modern; and it is not a sketch, but a dictionary.

It is prefaced by the following somewhat satirical observations, which we presume have been suggested by its comprehensive though somewhat discursive predecessor, the History of Leicestershire, by Mr. Nichols; whose eight folios, produced by a man actively engaged both in private and public business in the metropolis, form a work which we frequently contemplate as a stupendous monument of industry and perseverance:

"Topography, in the estimation of writers on the subject, comprises a history of whatever was, or is; or perhaps it might be better designated as a *Treatise de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*; and hence arises the confusion, the irregularity, and the want of order in almost all works on the subject, with scarcely any exception. It might be affirmed, without much liability of contradiction, that in the great mass of them it would be in vain to seek for precisely the same species of information, running uniformly and invariably through all their parts and subdivisions. Thus, in one page Heraldry and Biography form the prominent features; in another division these are thrown aside, and their place filled with dissertations upon the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law; and these in their turn give way to Botanical and Mineralogical disquisitions; and as the work proceeds—as fate or chance directs—they are again revived or lost in obli-

"There are obviously but two modes in which a topographical work ought to be written,—the one in which every record, both public and private, as far as possible, should be given at length, and every local circumstance and every history of men and things detailed. But such a work, whilst it would be worthy of the Aristocracy of a country to encourage, could only be undertaken under such auspices, and could only be completed under the patronage and fostering care of the nobility and gentry of the County at large: yet even in this case, where could talents and assiduity be found competent to execute such a plan in any reasonable space of time? and if accomplished, it would, from its costliness, be a dead letter to the majority of readers.

"The other mode would be that of giving the principal features of the subdivisions of the county, as regard its present state; and as brief and condensed a view of the ancient records, as would render those documents intelligible, and be generally necessary to satisfy the casual reader, and yet so much as might excite the curiosity of those more particularly interested, whilst the sources were at the same time pointed out from whence further information might be drawn if requisite. The latter plan has been adopted."

In these observations the writer approves of a very lengthy plan, whilst he has followed a very condensed one. We dissent both from that he has approved, and that he has followed. We have modern County Histories (see the reviews in our last and present numbers) which prove that there is no occasion to print every record entire to fill out a work worthy the Aristocracy of a County; but that a brief and condensed view, *provided it be sufficiently explanatory to "render those documents intelligible,"* is all that is necessary with regard to them; although there are other matters of pertinent description and agreeable illustration, which will extend an author's work as far as he considers it prudent to do.

The deficiency of that ready access to records which was enjoyed by Sir William Dugdale and his coadjutors, has been severely felt by many subsequent authors. It is now partially supplied by the publications of the Record Commission, but still only partially. Mr. Curtis, however, appears to have considered those publications all-sufficient; and has consequently almost entirely relied on them.*

* We know not why Mr. Curtis in his title calls them "Parliamentary," except it

for the "ancient part" of his history. He has abstracted these public records in the briefest possible manner: and has not attempted to connect or illustrate them with those genealogical deductions without which no history of the descent of property has hitherto been considered complete.

We are such cordial admirers of system and arrangement, that we at first view were inclined to give Mr. Curtis great credit for the clearness and conciseness with which he appeared to have condensed his information. But, on examining more closely, we found reason to conclude that, although "brevity is the soul of wit," it is not suited to be the presiding genius of county history. Before we make any further remarks, we will take as a specimen the parish of

"ASHBY PARVA, *Essebie, Lytel Ashbety*. Hund. of Guthlaxton, 2½ miles N. from Lutterworth, and 98 from London; contains 350 acres, 176 inhabitants, 34 houses, its expenditure in poor-rates 89l. 5s. The soil is clay and gravel. The principal landed proprietors are John Goodacre, esq. who is Lord of the Manor, and Alsop Lowdham, esq. The King is patron of the Rectory, which has a glebe of 30 acres.—P. N. T. 4l. 7s. 4d. Vicar 2l. 3s. 8d. In 1535 the Rectory was valued at 5l. 7s. 6d. and a pension of 6s. 8d. was paid to the Knights Hospitallers. The parish was inclosed in 1676; it extends to the parishes of Leire, Kimcote, and Ashby Magna, but its boundaries are not clearly defined.

"In 1086 Robert de Buci held 2 carucates, 6 villans and 1 bordar had 1 plough; there were 8 acres of meadow.¹ In 1245 the Knights Hospitallers had a grant of free warren.² In 1276 Dalby Hospital had property here; in the fee of Ferrars were 21 virgates, and the Hospitallers had a view of frank pledge.³ In 1291 Canwell Priory had a pension of 4s. from the church. In 1316 Theobald Verdon held ½ of a fee.⁴ In 1330 William de Cotes held lands.⁵ In 1336 Theobald Verdon held a fee.⁶ In 1347 William Herle held lands.⁷ In 1350 Elizabeth de Bury, wife of Theobald Verdon, held a fee.⁸ In 1364 Robert Heile held lands;⁹ Sir Robert's property devolved to

is because the Commission by which they have been published, was originally appointed pursuant to the recommendation of Parliament; but it is a Royal Commission.

¹ Domesday, vol. i. 234.

² Calend. Rot. Char. 59.

³ Rot. Hund. 239.

⁴ Inq. post mort. vol. i. 284.

⁵ Ibid. ii. 30. ⁶ Ibid. 71.

⁷ Ib. 135. ⁸ Ib. 222. ⁹ Ib. 266.

his nephew Sir Ralph Hastings, and the manor was sold about 1507 by Lord Huntingdon's trustees."¹⁰

Now, what "disiecta membra" have we here! It will be perceived that the sole arrangement attempted with regard to these excerpts from the records is one in order of dates.

The account from Domesday Book naturally precedes, from its priority to almost all other written testimony; but why give only half the information that invaluable record presents? Domesday Book informs us not only of the state of the country under the Norman conqueror; but of its former more happy and prosperous condition in the time of King Edward the Confessor. At that earlier period Little Ashby had been held free of taxation by one Godwin, who had kept half another plough-land in cultivation; and its value was six shillings, although reduced after the Conquest to two. These interesting portions of the Domesday information Mr. Curtis has omitted throughout his work.

In the remainder of his territorial chronology, it will be perceived that, from want of arrangement, the notices of one estate must be mingled with those of another, and again with other matters which are purely miscellaneous. Let us see how far this is the case with Little Ashby; but first refer to the copious History of the County by Nichols, who had the use of the valuable collections of Burton and Cave, to see whether the present author has made full use of the information there to be found. No: here are some records, which throw far greater light on the ancient history of this parish than any of those published by the Record Commission. Here are in particular two inquisitions dated 1277 and 1296, which give a general view of the whole parish, and furnish a key by which alone those records that relate to its parts are to be arranged and explained. They inform us that Ashby Parva was divided between four different great fees, those of Ferrers, Peverell, Verdon, and the Bishop of Lincoln; and describe the quantities of land and the tenants belonging to each. The history of each portion is therefore distinct, and should be distinctly treated. To the first belong the fragments which Mr. Curtis gives

of the years 1245 and 1276; to the second those of 1347 and 1364; to the third those of 1316, 1336, and 1350; and to the fourth that of 1330. The circumstance that "Canwell Priory had a pension of 4s. from the church," is quite impertinent to the history of the land. The clause has been divided from the return in Pope Nicholas's Taxation mentioned in the first paragraph: but it has not *otherwise* any connection with the *date* assigned to that record, since we find from Nichols that the same payment is mentioned in a matriculus of 1220.

It must be added that there is one of the publications of the Record Commission, the Testa de Nevill, of which, though very essential to topography, Mr. Curtis has made no use. Regarding Little Ashby, it records two tenures circa 1240, of equal importance to those he has given.

In their present state we can compare this author's scanty abstracts only to some disjointed bones placed in the order of their discovery upon the table of the geologist. The labour of the transcriber has responded to that of the excavator; but nothing further has hitherto been performed. The next process must be arrangement, before any correct idea can be obtained of the beings to which these dry and uncouth relics once belonged. To form a skeleton, genealogy must supply the ligatures; but, if any resemblance to the life be desired, biography must mould the muscles, and give animation to the features. Mr. Curtis may say that all this is far beyond the scope and the limits of his work. We reply, that we cannot excuse the neglect of the second process we have described. To have performed the first is nothing; for the records have been already printed, and already furnished with indexes of places and persons. His compilation forms only a Leicestershire index of places.

We do not assert that brief topography may not be written without genealogy and biography. That has been continually done in abridgments and dictionaries like the present; but the compilers of such works have generally confined themselves to those statistical particulars which are contained in the former of Mr. Curtis's paragraphs. Very useful is such information; and very serviceable are topographical dictionaries. But

¹⁰ Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv. p. 21.

history of manors and estates is attempted, genealogy is indispensable to illustrate their descent, and biography (we mean in particular those actions of the inhabitants which connect them with the place and the district), is highly desirable to lend an interest to the detail. An unconnected catalogue of isolated records, must necessarily have all the dullness of a muster-roll; and it is only by an interest attaching to families that the monotony of mere names, dates, and quantities is relieved. We advocate no discursive introduction of what may be found in the peerages and books of general history; but only maintain that a history of the descent of property, to be complete, will involve some account of the proprietors and their families; the rest is matter of embellishment.

We feel confident that the change-ringing of carucates, virgates, fees, and portions of fees, with a certain number of ancient names, which fills more than half this volume, is altogether (in its present shape) less useful as well as less interesting than an account of a few of the most illustrious families, and brief memoirs of the most eminent natives (like that Mr. Curtis has given of Wickliffe under Lutterworth), would have been considered. As it is, the most ancient families of the county, who have held great estates for centuries, are no further noticed than those names through which small portions of land have passed in the most rapid manner. Of the Nevills of Holt, a family which has existed for three centuries and a half, and is still remaining among the resident gentry, we are only told

"In 1476 Thomas Palmer held the manor, and by marriage with Caroline Palmer the manor came to William Nevill."

There is scarcely anything of Church architecture; scarcely anything of monumental sculpture; even the fine Rutland monuments at Bottesford are passed unnoticed. The author has judiciously given the value of the glebe lands, in order to show what gross injustice is done the clergy of the established Church, when they are described as rolling in wealth; but he has not paid the reverend incumbents the compliment of mentioning their names, and the dates of their institutions, a piece of information which would have been very useful, and have occupied very little space.

We have extended these remarks further than we should otherwise have done, because we are told that the volume is "the first of a series of the Counties of England and Wales on the same plan." As the undertaking, therefore, is only commenced, our observations may not be useless. Had the case been otherwise, we should have more agreeably employed our space with approbation, and extracts from those parts of the work which show that Mr. Curtis, although an imperfect antiquary, is capable of collecting and imparting much valuable general information. The introduction consists of some well condensed remarks on the local divisions of the county; population, and contested elections; boundaries; rivers, canals, railways and roads; geology, botany, agriculture, manufactures, and last, though not least in Leicestershire, its fox-hunting. The account of Leicester town is written on a more liberal scale than the country parishes; and we are even indulged with some biographical notices of the ancient Earls; and with that brief description of the Churches which we should have been glad to have seen elsewhere. The description of the Duke of Rutland's new castle at Belvoir is the first that has appeared, and is very complete, having been revised by his Grace himself. We have the pleasure to extract an interesting description of Mountsorrell, a place on the high road between Leicester and Nottingham.

"The town is built at the extremity of a ridge of rocky hills of moderate elevation, which extend from this place into Derbyshire. The rock immediately at the back of the town is about 100 feet high, and precipitous on every side, the highest point of which, called Castle Hill, almost overhangs the town. It is composed of a reddish granite, or sienite, the most perfect specimens of which are red quartz, white feldspar and black shorl, in nearly equal proportions, and is one of the most compact of all the granites, none of the red Cornwall being superior to it in hardness, and as such, is in considerable request, and is worked extensively. Many of the houses are built of complete and unhewn masses of it. The almost intractable nature of this stone long kept it out of general use. It is now nearly forty years since, having been previously squared by manual labour, it was first applied to the modern improved mode of street pavement, and for this purpose it has been found equal to the Scotch granite. No-

thing can exceed its firmness and durability, when properly laid. The value of this material, independently of its manifold uses, lies chiefly in the labour of detaching and working it; and in the expense of carriage: the waste is now become of enhanced or nearly equal value. It is one of the best, perhaps the very best, material of which turnpike roads can be formed. The system named M^r Adamizing, commenced and was practised on the roads in this neighbourhood long before that gentleman could claim any pretension to its invention. Its application for that purpose originated with the then surveyor of the turnpike roads in this vicinity, and its solidity was proved and its importance established previous to Mr. M^r Adam being known. Of late years the uses of this almost indestructible stone have been much extended by the judgment, enterprise, and perseverance of Mr. Jackson, who having procured skilful workmen from Scotland, has rendered it available for architectural use and ornament. The entrance gateway of Mr. Pochin, of Barkby, is a fair sample of what taste, labour, and ingenuity can accomplish with so stubborn a material. Its consumption for all its various purposes will, undoubtedly, increase; and it will hence form a staple article of commerce. 'The river Soar runs by the rock at a little distance.'—p. 128.

Essai sur les Antiquités du département du Morbihan. By M. Mahè.
(Concluded from p. 433.)

THE Celts, says M. Mahè, acknowledged one supreme God, but they also worshipped Genii, *Δαίμονες*, or secondary gods, whom they held to be incorporated with different objects of nature; which objects were thus presumed to possess the art of divination, &c. because actuated by these *Δαίμονες*. Hence, from incorporation of them with birds, came, for example, augury; the superstitious worship rendered to rivers, lakes, fountains, trees, &c. The two ordeals of fire and water originated in the same supposed agency of the respective incorporated *genii*. Perhaps also from the Celtic theology came the doctrine of the Cabalists, according to which the air and waters were peopled by Sylphs and *Ondins* [water deities], as the earth and fire were by Gnomes and Salamanders. Thus M. Mahè.

That such incorporation of *dæmons* was the ancient superstition of all the heathen nations, and presumed to be of antediluvian origin and the foundation of all idolatry by Maimonides,

is shown by Parkhurst.* The same learned lexicographer further shows, that the word *Demon* (a dubious passage excepted) does not occur in any profane Greek writer, in a *bad* sense, before the time of Christ. From this *bad* sense came the ugly forms of devils. The Septuagint version of the Hebrew word in Isaiah (xiii. 21), which signifies *rough hairy creatures*, being rendered by *δαίμονα*, agreeably, says Parkhurst, to the heathen notions, that their *demons*, such as *Pan*, the *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, &c. appeared in the shape of *rough, shaggy animals*. This *bad* sense of *dæmon* occasioned the substitution of Catholic Saints, with their names, images, niches, &c. for these supposed *genii*, and the different incorporations of the *Lupercalia* and other heathen festivals with the Catholic ritual. M. Mahè gives us the following account† of one of these commutations.

"In the middle of the last century (*siècle*) the vine-dressers in the environs of Paris used to place in the press a statue of Bacchus seated on a tun, and obliged those who entered to bow the knee to the image. To destroy this superstition, the time of the vineyard festival was removed to the feast of Saints Bacque and Dennis, because the one signified Bacchus, and the other Dionysius."—p. 328.

It is plain from Tacitus, Callimachus, Ovid, Lucan, and St. Augustine, that the Celts, Greeks, and Romans, used to wash the statues of their deities once a year in a river. The custom still obtains in certain parishes of France with regard to the images of saints (p. 328).

From this and other instances M. Mahè thinks that many superstitions of the classical Ancients were derived from the Celts.

There are, in many of our own villages, favourite old trees, under which the peasants assemble for gossiping. This is a Celticism.

"Germain of Auxerre, before conversion, offended the Christians, because in suspending the heads of animals killed in the chase, upon a tree which stood in the middle of the village, he appeared to render to it the same honour as the partisans of the Gaulish religion."—p. 333.

M. Mahè rejects *Augulan evf* as applicable to the Druids, when they in-

* V. *Δαίμονιον*, p. 139-141.

† We give the extracts in translation.

vited the people to attend the ceremony of cutting the misletoe (" *Ad viscum, viscum Druidæ clamare solebant*"), because the word is a French compound. He also rejects Pelletier's, the Breton word *Eghin an eit* [*the corn shoots*], because it is cried on the last day of the year. We hold our author's objections not to be incontrovertible.

An inscription *SUL MINERVÆ*, found at Bath, is mentioned by Mr. Lysons; but the etymon is unknown, though the *Sulfes* (whence some have derived *Sylphs*) were tutelæ Gaulish gods. *Sulvæ* also occur in Fabretti. *Δul* has been called Celtic for our *Sun*, and the same as the Latin *Sol*; but says M. Mahè,* *heul* is the true Celtic word; and Vossius proves that the Romans changed, in the adoption of foreign words, initial aspirates into *S*, whence *caul* became *seaul*, and afterwards *Sol*. Now *Aquæ Solis* is, if we recollect rightly, the Itinerary denomination of Bath; and if *Sol* and *Sul* were synonyms, *Sul-Minerva* may imply only a panthean Deity, of which instances are common.

The junction of hands upon making a bargain, the Breton *Toca*, derived from the Hebrew *Tba*, which is of the same sense, is plainly shown to have been an Orientalism, transmitted to us from the Celts, originally Asiatics. This custom is alluded to in Job xvii. 3, and Proverbs xxii. 26, and by Xenophon and Diodorus (p. 348).

Dumplings† are of Celtic origin, for the Greek word *πολτος*, which signifies *bouillie*, is synonymous with the Breton *pouls*; and Jerom, turning into ridicule the heresiarch Pelagius (a latinism of his real name *Morgan*, which signifies, in Breton, *born on the sea*, or *in a maritime country*), calls him "*Stolidissimus et Scotorum pul-tibus prægravatus*." The dumplings of the Bretons are made of buck-wheat, eaten with curds and whey (see p. 348).

M. Mahè assumes that the beds of the Bas-Bretons, their loose trowsers (*bracœ*), and caps or bonnets of the females, assimilating that of the goddess Nehalennia, are of Celtic intro-

duction; the *bracœ*, because all the Barbarians upon Greek monuments, and particularly the Trojans, Phrygians, and inhabitants of the Tauris, who were Celts, wore "*des chausses plissées*" (p. 360).

He also traces goblins, like Milton's Lubberfiend, and Shakspeare's Puck, to the Celts, through the Greek and Roman authors, and the Northern nations, because he thinks that manners and customs which obtained in *all these nations*, had a common Celtic origin.

The Loup-garou (a Gaulish not French postfix) Cotgrave defines by a "*Mankind Wolfe; such a one as once being flesht on men and children, will rather starve than feed on any thing else; also, one that, possessed with an extream and strange melancholy, beleeves he is turned Wolfe, and as a Wolfe behaves himself; also, a Hob-goblin, Hob-thrush, Robin-good-fellow; also a night-walker or flie-light; one that's never seen but by owle-light*." This superstition and power of taking the forms of various animals, or of metamorphosing human beings, M. Mahè believes to be Celtic, because Circe was a Scythian Celt, born in Colchis; Mæris in Virgil had a similar power; the Neuri, a Celto-Scythian nation, also, according to Herodotus; the priestesses of the isle of Sein likewise, according to Pomponius Mela; as well as our well-known Merlin, of whom our author says,

"If we may believe *Forcatulus (de Gall. imp.)*, the enchanter Merlin must have inherited this marvellous power from the above priestesses; for this author pretends that he was born in the isle of Sein, and rendered great services to King Arthur, founder of the knights of the Round Table; sometimes under the form of a dwarf, sometimes under the form of a varlet, sometimes under that of a stag; and the English *Annals* report, that he gave to King Uterius the features of Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall, for the execution of a criminal enterprise. (*Delrio. Disq. Magi. L. ii. p. 187*)."

Thus M. Mahè (p. 361).

We recollect that Taliessin and other Welch bards do mention decoctions of herbs, which were thought to produce the power of vaticination; and also pretended transformations of the person, palpably by masks and disguises, and such pretences and decep-

* P. 345.

† Or *Frumenty*, qv? but we think from Higden, that *Pultis* signifies dumpling; and M. Mahè calls Breton *pouls*, a "*bouillie ticiu masice*," which does not apply to *frumenty*.

‡ This is not to be treated as legend, for Athenæus says it was a Celtic custom.

tions might have been useful stratagems; nay, as likely to be accredited by British savages, as that the clothes formed part of the body by those of Polynesia. Lay a marvellous and a scientific explanation of a phenomenon before our own peasantry, nine out of ten will prefer the first.

M. Mahè concludes this portion of his work by presuming that the round dance mentioned by Homer was of Celtic origin, and that some of the Breton popular tunes might have been composed by the Bards, and have descended to us by tradition, as well as the dance which these tunes regulated. For thinking so, he gives us the following curious reason:

"It is perhaps a sweet illustration; but why should it not be permitted to me to feast upon it, since it is commonly believed, that the chant of the hymn of *Vespers of St. John Baptist* has been composed by *Sappho*?"—p. 374.

It may be supposed that there is much of fancy in these Celtic disquisitions; but that opinion is unfair, in regard to nearly all his hypotheses, because he finds foundations for them in the ancient history of all the nations of whom there exists any record. That such primitive superstitions and customs did not originate among the Greeks and Romans, is manifest, because many of them are found in America; and are demonstrative of a state of society far more barbarous than that of the days of Homer, or even of the Pentateuch.

If we were asked, whether we accredited the longevity of Methusalem, we should say "yes, because we know that of Prejudices." We have made this remark, because from sheer neglect of reading and observation, the well-authenticated history of our ancient architecture,—viz. that it begins with debased Roman (misnomered *Anglo-Saxon and Norman*), and lasted till the introduction of the pointed arch,—has been most illogically besieged. If the battering cannon was loaded with balls, we should think the siege serious; but if the pretended balls prove to be only dumplings, we should think it pantomimical. To explain. The cheapness (1) of wood for rafters, floors, uprights, shingles, laths, and lattices; (2) of lime; (3) of straw, caused the majority of buildings in old times to be made of wood,

GENT. MAG. December, 1831.

or lath and plaster, and as such, not durable. It has therefore been oracularly decided, that because examples of building in stone in the Anglo-Saxon æra, are very rare, no specimen in perfection remains, and that all fabrics in the style in question, are of Norman date.

This is as much as to say, that if a stocking cannot be found which has not been mended, the first existence of such stocking must take date with the time when it was mended, not woven. Surely when history attests the date of a building, we may presume that mere repairs or alterations are not sufficient proofs for the invalidation *bonâ fide* of History; no more than did the superstructure of Bedlam upon London Wall modernize the latter. The number of Churches mentioned in Domesday, and sometimes in earlier æras, which still exhibit the debased Roman style, renders the ascription of such work to a more recent æra mere assumption.

When the Anglo-Saxons arrived here, they found Britain adorned with buildings, accompanied with Roman improvements; the island was full of the best builders, and fine specimens of their work are still remaining at Autun, nor is there a reasonable doubt but that many of the remains in this country, called Roman, were built by them.* We are utterly at a loss to know by what authority the herring-bone work (*opus spicatum*), Roman work found in the walls of Caerwent Church (*Venta Silurum*), and various other places, and the Roman-British work in the church at Dover (assimilating the style of the reign of Constantius to be seen in much perfection at Treves, are taken away from the Britons as well as the Anglo-Saxons. Knowing, as we do, that among both of them slight timber-fabrics were most usual, because they removed to different estates, which required places of occasional residence;† were subject to perpetual aggression, and could most cheaply repair such works, when burnt or damaged; yet we know also that stone-work (as in the border mansions in Northumberland) was deemed essential for fortresses;‡ that

* Turner's *Anglo-Sax.* i. 225.

† Asser *int.* XV. *Scriptor.* 158, &c.

‡ Hodgson.

there were *British* walled towns, according to Fordun, even in the time of Claudius, among which was Carlisle;* and that Athelstan built the walls of Exeter with towers and squared stones.† As to churches and monasteries, Malmesbury Abbey *still* remains in a great degree an existing specimen of early Anglo-Saxon work. William the historian says, of the Church built by Aldhelm, “*lata majoris ecclesiæ fabrica, celebris et illibata nostro quoque perstitit ævo.*‡” He lived in the time of Henry I. and Stephen; and as to the pretended *re-edification* by Edgar,§ he mentions no such thing, only leads us to infer that he was a benefactor, and restored the monkish institution for that of the secular canons, which had been substituted,|| and this *restitution* seems to have been converted into *re-edification*. Bishop Tanner says, that no great dependence is to be placed upon the charters of those early times, nor will any reasonable man think that William would have called the church of Aldhelm’s building *celebris et illibata*, if it had been rebuilt.

The decline of architecture in Roman Britain has been attributed to the builders having been drafted off into Gaul. This short preamble shall introduce from our author (literally translated) the following curious matters :

“I heard one day the conversation of two ‘*femmes du peuple*,’ of whom one said to the other, that the Cathedral of Vannes was built by the English. Twenty other times I have heard the building of a great number of our Churches attributed to them. A tradition so diffused has certainly an historical foundation; and must have arisen from a notorious fact; but it is not easy to specify it.

“During the wars that Carausius, and afterwards Allectus, excited in Great Britain at the end of the third century, many families quitted that country, and the Emperor Constantius placed them in the territory of the *Curiosites* (sic) now, *Cotes-du-Nord*, and in that of the *Venetes* (sic).

“The youths of the *Britannic* isles, that Maximus enrolled under his banners, received from him in Armorica, after his victories, considerable estates (*fonds*), of which

the Emperors Theodosius and Honorius confirmed to them the possession.

“During the ravages of the Scots and Picts, a part of the insular population flowed back (*reflua*) upon Armorica, to escape the sword of those Barbarians.

“At the beginning of the fifth century, the tyrant Constantine caused to enter into his revolt, and dragged into Gaul, the British youth, and ended by establishing them in ‘*la petite Bretagne*,’ which so great a number of their compatriots had already adopted for their country.

“A little time afterwards, the incursions of the Picts and Scots, and still more the conquests of the Saxons, forced an immense quantity of the islanders to seek an asylum among us.

“These frequent emigrations remarkably augmented the population of Armorica, so that the number of refugees equalled and perhaps surpassed that of the ancient inhabitants.

“But they felt that these numerous colonies were obliged not only to till the land for subsistence, and build themselves houses for shelter, but also to construct a great number of churches for the exercise of their religion, which was the same as that of the Armoricans.

“Such are the real notorious facts, which may be regarded, in my belief, as the origin of that popular opinion, which, sometimes wrong sometimes right, gives to the English the honour of the foundation of a great number of our churches.”—pp. 353, 354.

Now, under admission of the deduction, we may find the form and construction of ancient British Churches; and in those of Lombardy (according to a quotation, which we have made in a notice of one of the *Foreign Quarterly Reviews*), specimens of the debased “*Opus Romanum*” of Bede. By comparing these, we may acquire a knowledge of the similarity or discrepancy of the British and Anglo-Saxon styles.

Here we leave our author, with gratitude for the numerous and novel illustrations which he has given of Celtic antiquities, and more particularly the conformities to them which he has found in other nations, ancient and modern, proofs whence they were derived. He need not have quoted from Vopiscus “*Frivola hæc fortassis videbuntur, sed honesta curiositas ea non respicit.*” They are in fact most valuable portions of history, inasmuch as they illustrate the real origin of the manners and customs which distinguish or identify various

* XV. Scriptor. 602.

† Malmesb. de Pontif. L. ii. f. 28 a.

‡ De Pontif. L. v. XV. Script.

§ Moffat’s Malmesbury, 74.

|| De Gest. Reg. L. ii. f. 32, ed. 1596.

nations; and form the Natural History of their moral Zoology.

Tales of my Landlord. Fourth and last Series, Containing Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous. 4 vols. 8vo.

THE fourth and last series! there is something mournful in this word last—when uttered by a cherished friend—something prophetic, when taken in connection with the parting language of the estimable man who uses it. The excitement of war, and the speculations of avarice, are the great motives of those “who go down to the sea in ships;” but if we except the vessels that bear the devoted missionary to preach the “glad tidings” to the heathen, never did ship bear a freight more followed by the prayers and good wishes of a nation, than the frigate commissioned by its Royal Master to carry the Author of *Waverley* to climates where he may obtain a restoration of health. May that good Being in whose hands are the issues of health, bless the means to its desired end!—and may he who has contributed so largely to the intellectual recreation of his age, return to his delighted country under the shade of those bloodless laurels which his talents have gathered!—May his happy old age repose in the enjoyment of public honour and domestic peace!—May he live, and may his pilgrimage be soothed by all that should accompany it—the blessing of God, and the praise of good men—

“And when old Time shall lead him to his end,

Goodness and he fill up one monument!”

We shall need no apology for kind wishes, which we are persuaded will find an echo in every bosom; and we proceed to the consideration of the volumes before us.

After an Introduction, in which the simple-hearted Schoolmaster of Gandercleugh, Mr. Jedediah Cleishbotham, delivers himself in his peculiar vein; the first tale in the collection, “Count Robert of Paris,” commences.

The period is the Second Crusade; the scene is Constantinople; the dramatis personæ are of the highest grade, emperors, princes, paladins, and philosophers. The first chapter is purely historical, and relates, with all the accuracy of truth, and in language energetic and eloquent, the rise and pro-

gress of the celebrated City of Constantine to the eleventh century, when under the reign of Alexius Comnenus, “all that was left of Greece in art and civilization, was trembling in the balance, and likely to be saved or lost, according to the abilities of the Emperor for playing the very difficult game that was put into his hands.”

It would be unfair towards those into whose hands these volumes will speedily be placed (and who is there who is not anxiously expecting them), to develope the plot of the story, and so weaken the interest of the pages; we will content ourselves, therefore, with extracting some of those striking scenes and masterly delineations with which the work abounds, premising that the least felicitous invention of the author was that of attributing so highly worked a fiction to poor “Peter Pattison,” the defunct Usher of the Schoolmaster of Gandercleugh.

We have said that the time chosen for this splendid historical fiction is that of the Second Crusade—when Europe’s barbaric chivalry, pledged by the most sacred vows to the redemption of the Holy Land from the Infidel, and headed by Robert of Paris and Robert of Normandy, enter the imperial territory, inflicting on the Emperor that terror which the admission of armies, so numerous and so undisciplined, would naturally excite—their intent warlike or pacific.

But what Alexius could not perform by strength, he could effect by stratagem—obtaining by skill in treaty advantages which victory could not have procured. Accident and cunning contribute to this result; he succeeds in persuading the chiefs of the Crusade to consent that before crossing the Bosphorus, they would acknowledge individually the Grecian Emperor, originally lord paramount of the country they had vowed to regain, as their liege lord and suzerain.

This ceremony of recognition is thus described:

“The Emperor Alexius, with trembling joy, beheld the Crusaders approach a conclusion to which he had hoped to bribe them rather by interested means than by reasoning, although much might be said why provinces reconquered from the Turks or Saracens should, if recovered from the infidel, become again a part of the Grecian empire, from which they had been rent without any pretence, save that of viol-

"Though fearful, and almost despairing of being able to manage the rude and discordant army of haughty chiefs, who were wholly independent of each other, Alexius failed not, with eagerness and dexterity, to seize upon the admission of Godfrey and his compeers, that the Emperor was entitled to the allegiance of all who should war on Palestine, and natural lord paramount of all the conquests which should be made in the course of the expedition. He was resolved to make this ceremony so public, and to interest men's minds in it by such a display of the imperial pomp and munificence, that it should not either pass unknown, or be readily forgotten.

"An extensive terrace, one of the numerous spaces which extend along the coast of the Propontis, was chosen for the site of the magnificent ceremony. Here was placed an elevated and august throne, calculated for the use of the Emperor alone. On this occasion, by suffering no other seats within view of the pageant, the Greeks endeavoured to secure a point of ceremony peculiarly dear to their vanity, namely, that none of that presence, save the Emperor himself, should be seated. Around the throne of Alexius Comnenus were placed in order, but standing, the various dignitaries of his splendid court, in their different ranks, from the Proto-sebastos and the Cæsar, to the Patriarch, splendid in his ecclesiastic robes, and to Agelastes, who, in his simple habit, gave also the necessary attendance. Behind and around the splendid display of the Emperor's court, were drawn many dark circles of the exiled Anglo-Saxons. These, by their own desire, were not, on that memorable day, accoutered in the silver corselets which were the fashion of an idle court, but sheathed in mail and plate. They desired, they said, to be known as warriors to warriors. This was the more readily granted, as there was no knowing what trifle might infringe a truce between parties so inflammable as were now assembled."—p. 261.

After describing the unwilling homage of the Crusaders, Count Robert of Paris is thus introduced :

"The distance to which the Emperor moved was very small, and it was assumed as a piece of deference to Bohemond ; but it became the means of exposing Alexius himself to a cutting affront, which his guards and subjects felt deeply, as an intentional humiliation. A half-score of horsemen, attendants of the Frankish Count who was next to perform the homage, with their lord at their head, set off at full gallop from the right flank of the French squadrons, and arriving before the throne, which was yet empty, they at once halted. The rider at the head of the band was a strong herculean figure, with a decided and stern countenance, though extremely handsome, looking

out from thick black curls. His head was surmounted with a barret cap, while his hands, limbs, and feet were covered with garments of chamois leather, over which he in general wore the ponderous and complete armour of his country. This, however, he had laid aside for personal convenience, though in doing so he evinced a total neglect of the ceremonial which marked so important a meeting. He waited not a moment for the Emperor's return, nor regarded the impropriety of obliging Alexius to hurry his steps back to his throne, but sprung from his gigantic horse, and threw the reins loose, which were instantly seized by one of the attendant pages. Without a moment's hesitation the Frank seated himself in the vacant throne of the Emperor, and extending his half-armed and robust figure on the golden cushions which were destined for Alexius, he indolently began to caress a large wolf-hound which had followed him, and which, feeling itself as much at ease as its master, reposed its grim form on the carpets of silk and gold damask, which tapestried the imperial footstool. The very hound stretched itself with a bold, ferocious insolence, and seemed to regard no one with respect, save the stern knight whom it called master."—p. 271.

For this insult the unhappy Count pays dearly : he is tempted to partake of a sumptuous banquet, and he awakes in a dungeon.

"The preceding day had been one of excitation, and of much bustle and interest ; perhaps, also, the wine, sacred to the Imperial lips, of which Count Robert had taken a single, indeed, but a deep draught, was more potent than the delicate and high-flavoured juice of the Gascogne grape, to which he was accustomed ; at any rate, it seemed to him that, from the time he felt that he had slept, daylight ought to have been broad in his chamber when he awaked, and yet it was still darkness almost palpable. Somewhat surprized, he gazed eagerly around, but could discern nothing, except two balls of red light which shone from among the darkness with a self-emitted brilliancy, like the eyes of a wild animal while it glares upon its prey. The Count started from bed to put on his armour, a necessary precaution if what he saw should really be a wild creature and at liberty ; but the instant he stirred, a deep growl was uttered, such as the Count had never heard, but which might be compared to the sound of a thousand monsters at once ; and, as the symphony, was heard the clash of iron chains, and the springing of a monstrous creature towards the bedside, which appeared, however, to be withheld by some fastening from attaining the end of its bound. The roars which it uttered now ran thick on each other. They were most tremendous,

and must have been heard throughout the whole palace. The creature seemed to gather itself many yards nearer to the bed than by its glaring eye-balls it appeared at first to be stationed, and how much nearer, or what degree of motion, might place him within the monster's reach, the Count was totally uncertain. Its breathing was even heard, and Count Robert thought he felt the heat of its respiration, while his defenceless limbs might not be two yards distant from the fangs which he heard grinding against each other, and the claws which tore up fragments of wood from the naked floor. The Count of Paris was one of the bravest men who lived in a time when bravery was the universal property of all who claimed a drop of noble blood, and the knight was a descendant of Charlemagne. He was, however, a man, and therefore cannot be said to have endured unappalled a sense of danger so unexpected and so extraordinary. But his was not a sudden alarm or panic, it was a calm sense of extreme peril, qualified by a resolution to exert his faculties to the uttermost, to save his life if it were possible. He withdrew himself within the bed, no longer a place of rest, being thus a few feet further from the two glaring eyeballs which remained so closely fixed upon him, that, in spite of his courage, nature painfully suggested the bitter imagination of his limbs being mangled, torn, and churned with their life-blood, in the jaws of some monstrous beast of prey. One saving thought alone presented itself—this might be a trial, an experiment of the philosopher Agelastes, or of the Emperor his master, for the purpose of proving the courage of which the Christians vaunted so highly, and punishing the thoughtless insult which the Count had been unadvised enough to put upon the Emperor the preceding day.

"'Well is it said,' he reflected in his agony, 'beard not the lion in his den! Perhaps even now some base slave deliberates whether I have yet tasted enough of the preliminary agonies of death, and whether he shall yet slip the chain which keeps the savage from doing his work. But come death when it will, it shall never be said that Count Robert was heard to receive it with prayers for compassion, or with cries of pain or terror.' He turned his face to the wall, and waited, with a strong mental exertion, the death which he conceived to be fast approaching." pp. 87-9.

But his courage is indomitable.

"Suddenly a light arose in the apartment, lurid, red, and smoky. The knight had bethought him of a flint and match which he usually carried about him, and with as little noise as possible had lighted the torch by the bedside; this he instantly applied to the curtains of the bed, which,

being of thin muslin, were in a moment in flames. The knight sprang, at the same instant, from his bed. The tiger, for such it was, terrified at the flame, leaped backwards as far as his chain would permit, heedless of any thing save this new object of terror. Count Robert upon this seized on a massive wooden stool, which was the only offensive weapon on which he could lay his hand, and, marking at those eyes which now reflected the blaze of fire, and which had a little ago seemed so appalling, he discharged against them this fragment of ponderous oak, with a force which less resembled human strength than the impetus with which an engine hurls a stone. He had employed his instant of time so well, and his aim was so true, that the missile went right to the mark, and with incredible force. The skull of the tiger, which might be, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated if described as being of the very largest size, was fractured by the blow, and with the assistance of his dagger, which had fortunately been left with him, the French Count dispatched the monster, and had the satisfaction to see him grin his last, and roll, in the agony of death, those eyes which were lately so formidable."—p. 95.

But we must refer our readers to this splendid production, in which are combined much historical truth, and the colourings of a brilliant imagination. The Tale is, in the truest sense of the phrase, a "Romance of History," and can hardly be surpassed by any thing with which it can be fitly compared in the writings of Sir Walter Scott himself. There is an English interest in the story which is also very attractive, and we suspect Hereward will be a favourite hero with our fair readers. The picture of Eastern luxury is very vividly portrayed, and agreeable to history.

"When Robert Duke of Normandy," says Matthew Paris, went to the Holy War, he had many followers, English, Normans, Britons, &c. When they came to Constantinople, he adds, "Ubi ab Imperatore Alexio vocatus, more aliorum principum fidelitatem formæ fidelitatis: 'Quod Civitates et Castella cum possessionibus aliis quæ ad jus Imperatoris spectare videbantur si ea possent subjugare sibi redderent, statim reservatis principibus manubiis omnibus in eisdem inventis;' tam ipse quam Comites qui cum eo venerant fecerunt: unde et majorum consequi favorem, aurum, vestes pretiosas, vasa tam artificio quam materiâ admiratione digna: halosivicum quoque

inaudita estimatione cum pluribus aliis donis suscepunt, qualia prius non viderunt, et quæ ipsis etiam receptoribus stuporem inferrent siquidem eorum antea visarum exederent dignitatem."

In the second story of the series, we have the Author on his favourite ground. We are prevented by reasons we have before given, from unravelling the plot, which contains some of those characteristic sketches of customs, times, and place, in which the great Scottish Novelist has no equal.

The laurels of Scott are so thick upon his brow, it is hardly possible that any addition would be discoverable. He stands so high and so well, that no elevation can improve his position; he has now to be tried by the severest of all tests, his own glorious reputation, and he proceeds with the confidence of one who has nothing to dread from so perilous an issue. He was never less happy in a quotation than when such a line as

"Superfluous lags the vet'ran on the stage," escaped his pen. The volumes we have been reading are to us the best of his productions, because we are just refreshed by the intellectual banquet we have enjoyed; and when asked which of his immortal fictions we prefer, our answer would be, that which we are about to read.

Fables and other Pieces in Verse, by Mary Maria Colling. With some account of the Author, in Letters to Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate, &c. by Mrs. Bray, Author of "Fitz of Fitzford," "The Talia," &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 178.

Report.—MARY MARIA COLLING, an interesting young woman, was arraigned at the bar charged with trespassing on Parnassus, and committing divers petty larcenies therein. She pleaded "not guilty" in a tone which at once assured us of her innocence, and evidently won the ear of the Court, and the strong sympathy of the audience. A host of witnesses, so numerous as to be alphabetically arranged, was called in her defence, and vindicated her character and pretensions—among the rest was Mrs. Bray. This lady spoke so feelingly, and yet so judiciously; she described with so much natural pathos the simple character—the intellectual struggles of this amiable yet humble and intelligent

girl—that the Judge not only directed an immediate acquittal, but recommended Mary Maria Colling to the warm hearts and the kind patronage of all who were hitherto ignorant of her character and talents.

We have since had an opportunity of investigating this interesting case, and our opinion coincides with that of Mrs. Bray. We have but one remark to make. There is something more enduring than the pleasures of the imagination—something more permanent than poetry, bright or beautiful as it may be—but there is no state of mind that promises better either for earth or heaven, than that which uniting intellectual power with Christian humility, is lifted above the petty cares of the world by the one, and refers, by the aid of the other, every blessing to its true source. If the powers of mind, developed by this innocent girl, should lead her from the path of duty, she will have eaten of the tree of knowledge but to the increase of her own responsibility—but we are sure that by the aid of early principles, judicious friends, and the blessing of Heaven, she will adorn the poetic character by virtues which will ensure its stability, and avoid the snares with which her introduction to public notice is most certainly beset.

As a specimen, we will select some verses addressed to her kind patroness Mrs. Bray:

TO MRS. BRAY.

Though conscious, dear madam, how great
is your goodness,

Yet words to express it I never shall find:
I fear to offend; pray, pardon my rudeness:
Heaven knows that respect with presumption's combin'd.

How oft, when the frowns of malignity
darted, [served,

From many, whose hatred I never de-
I've wept! for, alas! even hope had de-
parted, [was reserved.

And I thought not a friend like thyself

Unconscious that any I ever offended,
Yet assailed, too, by envy, I knew not
for what; [friended,

By Heaven and by you since I thus am be-
My fears and my sorrows will soon be
forgot.

And O! may that God, who all sorrows can
lighten, [unto me!

Reward all the kindness you've shown
That the smiles of his goodness your path-
way may brighten,

For ever the prayer of your servant shall be.

The Sheriffs of Shropshire, with their Armorial bearings; and Notices, genealogical and biographical, of their Families. By the late Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A. F.S.A. folio, pp. 266.

CAPTIVATING as biography is in almost every shape, we have often thought that it occurs with a peculiar grace amidst the unavoidably dry details of topographical works. It there at the same time embellishes its birth-place, and imbibes a powerful interest from local associations. The idea of detaching the biography of a district from the other parts of its history, is not entirely new; for we have a few good volumes of local biography, of which Prince's *Worthies of Devon* is an old example, and Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*, a pleasing modern volume. But we believe the present is the first work of its kind, in which what may be termed the genealogical biography of a county has been distinctly treated.

The "*Worthies of England*," by our old favourite Fuller, is a collection partly founded upon the lists of Sheriffs; but his meagre, though amusing comments, consist rather of anecdotes, witticisms, and quaintnesses, than of biographical detail. It will be obvious, therefore, when we state that the present is a very ample collection of latent biography and critical genealogy, that Fuller can have furnished a very faint outline of the comprehensive manner in which the Shropshire sheriffs and their families are treated in this work.

The name of its able and industrious author is well known from one of the very best histories of an English town that has ever appeared—his *History of Shrewsbury*, published in conjunction with the late Rev. Archdeacon Owen. Mr. Blakeway made considerable collections for the topography of Shropshire at large; but the most complete portion of them was found to be the present biographical and genealogical compilation. It has been edited with great judgment by the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, to whom also we are indebted for considerable additions, and for the latter notices which belong to the present century.

The value of a work of this nature is the more apparent, when we con-

sider how much a large and important county connects itself with the general history of the kingdom. In former times all our great historical events were not confined to the metropolis; and even in latter times, when there are so few provincial occurrences which can be placed on the page of national history, yet among the great families of a wealthy county there are always some who, leaving their native plains, and mingling in more stirring scenes of action, perform their part in events of national moment. Mr. Blakeway, not confining himself to the Sheriffs alone, has noticed in connection with them the most eminent of their relations, so that his work may as properly be called the history of the Families, as of the Sheriffs of Shropshire. Descending from history to anecdotes, this volume will be found full of singular facts, in private history, which will be particularly interesting to the local reader. In genealogy his labours are valuable, because they are original; for we are assured that he uniformly distrusted the early part of pedigrees unless supported by evidence. He has not introduced the pedigrees, but only related their more remarkable features; we think, however, that in some cases his statements would have been more clearly exhibited had the tabular form been occasionally adopted.

Having been led by the death of the late Bishop of Worcester, to turn to the name of Cornewall, we will extract, as a specimen of Mr. Blakeway's labours, the various paragraphs relative to that family:

"1378. Brian de Cornewall, of Kinlet, was son and heir (by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Brian de Brompton, lord of Brompton Brian and Kinlet,) of Edmund de Cornwall, eldest son of Richard de Cornubia, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, brother of Henry III. The daughter of the present Sheriff carried Kinlet into the family of Blount.

"1400. John de Cornewall, Knight, of Kinlet, and son to Brian de Cornewall, Sheriff in 1378.

"1459. Thomas Cornwayll, Baron of Barford, was fifth in descent from Sir Geoffrey de Cornewaill (younger brother of Edmund the father of Brian de Cornewaill, of Kinlet, Sheriff in 1378) by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle and Barford, grandson of Hugh de Mortimer, Sheriff in 1 present Sheriff was progenitor of

subeisted as Barons of Burford till the reign of George I. when they ended in a daughter married to Legh, of High Legh, in Cheshire. The Lords of Burford, in the several families of Scrope, Say, Mortimer, and Cornwall, held their lands by Barony, but were not summoned to Parliament; an exemption first claimed as a privilege, but no doubt afterwards lamented as a privation.*

"1506. Thomas Cornwall, Knight, Baron of Burford, grandson of Thomas Cornwayll, Sheriff of 1459. I find him assisting at Prince Arthur's funeral as a Knight Bachelor; but he was created a banneret at the siege of Tournay by Henry VIII. at the same time with Sir Thomas Leighton. He married a daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Morton Corbet."

"1580. Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford, son and heir of Richard Cornwall, Sheriff in 1549, was commonly known by the name of *the strong Baron*,† from his extraordinary muscular powers, of which many tales are related in his neighbourhood by tradition. He was equally eminent for his intellectual qualities and the virtues of his heart. His character, drawn by Habington the Worcestershire antiquary, who knew him well, is a judicious choice of topics of commendation, conveyed in pregnant and nervous language. 'He was in mynd an emperour, from whom he descended' [meaning Richard Earl of Cornwall, who however, though King of the Romans, was never Emperor]; 'in wytt and style so rare, to comprise in fewe lynes, and that clearely, suche store of matter, as I scarce sawe any to equall hym, none to exceed hym. Hee was myghtye of body, but very comely, and excelled in strengthe all men of his age. For his owne delygth hee had a daynty tuche on the lute; and of so sweete harmonye in his nature, as yf ever he offended any, weare he never so poore, he was not frynde with hymsealfe tyll hee was frynd with hym agayne. Hee led a single lyfe, and, before his strengthe decayde, entred the gate of death."

Besides these, Richard Cornwall was Sheriff in 1549, 1555, and 1562; Thomas in 1589, and Sir Thomas in 1616.

In p. 53 are some notices of the family of Hord, which lasted in Shropshire from the reign of Edward the First to the year 1628: and are supposed to have descended from Richard Hord or Hoard, who was Steward (as the name imports) to William le Botiller, Baron of Wem, at the period first named. We here find the following curious note:

"It is acknowledged that the authentic genealogy of the illustrious family of the Howards, does not ascend higher than Sir William Howard, who was made a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1297. The arms borne by them have a striking resemblance to those of the Botillers, Barons of Wem. Hence it has been conjectured that the Judge was descended from the Hords, Stewards to those Barons. It is observable that none of the Howards ever prefixed *de* to their name, a fact which opposes their derivation from Hawarden in Flintshire, as it seems to prove that the name is personal rather than local. It must also be remarked that the Shropshire Hords are frequently written Hoard."

The arms, however, of the Shropshire Hords, of whom Roger was Sheriff in 1381, and Thomas in 1457 and 1470, were, Argent, on a chief Or a raven Proper, which it is remarked "seem to indicate a holding under a Corbet" (pp. 53, 72).

From among the more private anecdotes we have mentioned, we select the following relative to Robert Powell, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1594, who being a Mercer of Shrewsbury,

"Taking in his bill, as tradition relates, to Edward Lord Stafford, the Peer declared his inability to discharge it; but added, 'You are welcome, if you like, to take yonder morass in exchange, pointing to Worthen, on which he looked down from the stately heighth of Caus Castle. Mr. Powell wisely accepted the proposal, drained and improved the land, and laid the foundation of a family

* Other titular Barons, not Peers of Parliament, were those of Hilton, Kinderton, Shipbroke, Skirpenbek, &c.

† "His stature has been supposed to be as uncommon as his strength, I believe on no better authority than his monument, which is a singular one;—it is a picture of himself, his father and mother, and also of his corpse extended beneath in its shroud. The length of that corpse is certainly seven feet four inches, but it has not been considered that a pannel and two pieces of frame-work intervene in this length; if these are deducted, the length of the corpse is reduced to exactly the same size with the armed figure above, viz. five feet nine inches and a half." Mr. Blakeway then proceeds to say, that Mr. Cornwall's staff, which is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Wood of Tenbury, and is five feet in length, countenances the idea of the Baron's height, "if a flat hook proves, as it is thought to do, that the Baron carried this formidable weapon hanging from his girdle;" but we are surprised Mr. Blakeway should not have more decidedly rejected so idle a supposition. The whole has evidently arisen from the length of the skeleton figure.

which subsisted in opulence and credit for five generations."—p. 96.

We have a pleasing anecdote of Richard Lyster, Esq. Sheriff in 1684. He appears to have been known in Shropshire by the familiar appellation of "The Senator," and was chosen representative of the town of Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1721, but was declared unduly elected by the House of Commons in 1723.

In reference to this, Mr. Blakeway observes, that

"It is no calumny on the third estate of the realm to declare, that so long as the House of Commons reserved to itself a judgment of the validity of elections, its decisions were not models of equity; every thing at that time was biassed by party. The administration, with the majority of Parliament, were Whigs; Mr. Lyster was at the head of the Tories of Shropshire; and the pretence for displacing him was a plea that the Abbey Foregate, in which his interest greatly preponderated, was not included within the voting liberties, though it had enjoyed that privilege for many years. When the House decided against Mr. Lyster, he is related to have put on his hat, turning his back on the Speaker! and on several Members calling to order, he, looking round, with a firm and indignant tone said, '*When you learn justice, I will learn manners.*' The same zealous Members proposed, that he should be brought to the bar of the House for this affront; but Sir Robert Walpole, with his characteristic good humour, repressed their warmth, saying to those about him '*Let him go, he has been hardly enough used.*' Mr. Lyster was re-elected in 1727 by an undisputed majority, his parliamentary career comprising nearly forty-five years."

The establishment of Mr. Lyster seems to possess somewhat of the feudal cast, and is a pleasing picture of obsolete manners.

"He kept up the most ample scale of ancient English hospitality,—one day in the week his table was open to every class of his constituents, from the very highest to the lowest of those who could with propriety appear at it,—these convivial meetings abounding with copious potations of ale, whilst his progress to London to attend the duties of Parliament, in which he is described to have been very assiduous, is amusing. He travelled in his coach and six, and was a week upon the road; his principal tenants and tradesmen accompanying him as far as Watling-street, where they were entertained at his expense. At Highgate he was met by a select body of his London tradesmen, and thus ushered to his

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own house, in Bow-street, Covent Garden; and the same ceremonies were repeated on his return into Shropshire. All this cost was maintained by a rental of 1800*l.* a year; which on his decease without surviving issue, he devised to his widow for life."

We cannot take leave of this valuable work, highly creditable as it is to the patient and diligent research of the late talented author, without expressing our regret that Mr. Blakeway was not spared to publish a History of the County of Shropshire; for which his talents, his extensive local knowledge, and ample materials, rendered him so eminently qualified.

The Family Topographer; a Compendious Account of the ancient and present state of the Counties of England. By Samuel Tymms. Vol. I. Home Circuit. 12mo, pp. 224.

HE who knows how to make the most of time; to form his own unprejudiced opinions of objects; to revive the memory of things forgotten; to possess memoranda of interesting matters; to disburden the mind of treasuring mere dates; to anticipate what he is likely to find, and to acquire numerous incidental aids to his knowledge, will easily understand the value of Compendia; and it is with science, as with money, the next thing to having it, is to know how to get it. This Compendium comes under such a character. It is a guide for the benefit of all persons who take an interest in topography, statistical and archaeological; or in history, national and biographical. In fact, it is a work that will be found useful and interesting to every individual, of whatever rank or pursuit, in the country. This commendation will be found just, from an enumeration alone of the heads of the divisions under which each county is treated; viz. 1. *Situation and Extent.* 2. *Ancient State and Remains.* 3. *Present State and Appearance.* 4. *Historical Events.* 5. *Eminent Natives.* 6. *Miscellaneous Observations.*

As to the execution of the work, we can only say that he who used needles, and would be obliged to seek for them in bottles of hay, must receive an important service by having them collected, and brought to him in a case; and where things are necessary or useful, every one ought to praise the

patience and industry by which he is supplied with them. We further think good workmanship is a better test than quantity; but both together, the most desirable thing of all. Therefore we only act justly towards our author; who has converted a colossus into a portable image, perfect notwithstanding, though in miniature, as to all its leading parts.

This volume contains the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; and is introduced by the following account of the plan of arrangement, and a little history of its progress. After mentioning his intention of annexing to the last volume an historical and descriptive explanation of the plan on which the history of the Counties has been written, the Editor says, the arrangement was

"originally suggested by Mr. ROBY, of Tamworth, under the signature of 'Byno,' in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for October, 1816. The plan and notices were at first but slight and imperfect, the two counties of Bedford and Berks occupying only four pages of that Miscellany; but in the progress of the series, as far as Shropshire, many improvements were effected, till the plan nearly reached its present extent. The discontinuance of the series by that gentleman in 1821, and the frequent enquiries respecting the cause of the apparent non-completion, induced the present Editor to think of compiling the remainder of the counties; and on their completion, to re-write the whole for distinct publication."

The benefits of a more extended research are multifarious and important. The following apology is unnecessary.

"The merits of the plan are due to Mr. Roby: the present Editor seeks for nothing beyond the credit due to his industry; and this humble meed of approbation he feels confident will not be withheld, when it is considered that considerably more than a hundred volumes—some of which, as the antiquarian and topographic reader will be aware, are of no mean bulk—must have been carefully perused to effect the abridgement of the Home Circuit alone. This may be ascertained by the 'List of Works consulted,' which is appended to each county, to enable the curious reader to extend his enquiries further with facility and pleasure."

We shall conclude with observing, that other Compendia of County Histories are only selections—this is an epitome and synopsis of all their prominent features.

A Pastoral Letter on the present aspect of the Times, addressed to the Clergy, the Gentry, and Inhabitants of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. By G. H. Law, D. D. Bishop of Bath and Wells. pp. 19.

THIS is a sensible and judiciously written pamphlet; calculated to be of great utility in allaying the agitations of the country. It adverts to some of the vital questions which of late have so fearfully excited the public mind, and which involve the tranquillity, prosperity, and well-being of the British community. The learned Prelate first calls the attention of his readers to the important question of Parliamentary Reform, with the leading principles of which he heartily concurs, justly observing that "Governments, like all other human institutions, are naturally subject to imperfections and decay." But while the writer candidly expresses himself at variance with the uncompromising spirit of ultra-Toryism, he is not less strongly opposed to that policy which, however well-intentioned, would expose our valuable institutions to the desolating hand of demagoguish phrensy.

"In considering that part of the subject which, from its supreme importance, forces itself upon our attention, I would observe, that both from the early bias of education, as also from subsequent reflection, I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to Reform. But—in using this term I must add, that under the word Reform, I always understand, a Reform just, considerate, and constitutional. Impressed with these principles, therefore, I stand decidedly opposed to the whole system of Nomination Boroughs. They are an infringement of the just and imprescriptible rights of the People. Every argument which has been, or can be, advanced in their favour, is, in my opinion, light; and weighs but as dust in the balance. The sentiments and feelings of a British People ought always to be fully and freely expressed in a British House of Commons."—p. 6.

"Anxious however, as I undoubtedly was, to secure to a free people the full exercise of their elective franchise, yet still I did not conceive myself justified in voting for the entire Bill, as it was lately brought forward. The measure, in some of its enactments, appeared to me calculated, not to promote but to defeat the very object aimed at. One of the main principles of the Bill was to confer the elective franchise upon the 10*l*. renters of houses. Now these, I feared, would not be a less venal, or a less corruptible body of men, than the forty-shilling freeholders. The operation, also,

t that of any other possessions, yet are they
y ready to receive in lieu of it any fair com-
pensation, or composition. By none would
such a legislative measure be hailed with
more entire satisfaction, than by the main
body of the English Clergy. But in what-
ever mode the tithes may be disposed of by
Law, of this we are sure, that by no descrip-
tion of persons can they be exacted with
greater moderation, than has uniformly
marked the proceedings of the Clergy of our
Church."—p. 15.

—◆—
Facts relating to the punishment of Death in
the Metropolis. By Edw. Gibbon Wake-
field, Esq. 12mo, pp. 198.

IT is folly to expect cures where
medicines do not act, or success in
jurisprudence where laws are inopera-
tive. The only punishments in this
country which are effective, are those
of the Army and Navy; and we so-
lemnly believe, that if great rogues
were subjected to *Court-Martial flog-
gings*, crime would be soon diminished
75 per cent. At present the chances
in favour of the culprit are as ten to
one; and these chances, as enumerated
by Mr. Wakefield, are—1. Tampering
with prosecutors and witnesses; 2.
Reluctance of prosecutors from hu-
mane feelings, to give unmitigated
evidence (murder excepted); 3. A like
unwillingness, through dread of ex-
pense and trouble; 4. Subornation
through bribes, or restitution, though
made with other stolen property; 5.
Perjury of witnesses, who are often
hired; 6. Commutation to transpor-
tation, which, says our author (p.
198), "is not an effectual punishment
in any case;" 7. the rarity of a capi-
tal convict under sentence of death,
being ordered for execution, wherefore
convicts do not expect to be hanged;
8. The bias of religious persons rather
to perjure themselves than convict;
and here, that we may not be miscon-
strued, we shall give Mr. Wakefield's
own words:

"If he [the prosecutor or witness] be a
religious man, you are almost sure of him;
for, in that case, though he may have a
stronger sense of the wickedness of perjury,
he is impelled to conceal a part of the
truth by an unconquerable repugnance to
having any share in what, upon reflection,
he considers a judicial murder."—p. 56.

9. Difficulty of detection, the pre-
ventive police going no further than
making the commission of crime le-

easy; 10. the bias of Judges and Juries to mercy rather than justice.

These are the favourable chances before sentence; afterwards the decisions of the Council are so subject to error that the officers of Newgate say,

"Those whom we know to be most guilty, often escape; whilst those whom we know to be least guilty often suffer—it is all a lottery."—p. 132.

The punishments in this country are:—1. Imprisonment with *hard labour*, as it is called. Now there cannot be a greater relief to the *ennui* of imprisonment than having plenty to do, so that the latter neutralizes the former; 2. *Whipping*, but so gentle, that the sufferer soon forgets it; 3. *Death*, the punishment of which is so awful, that rogues escape because feeling men hate to enforce it; 4. *Transportation*, which makes upon a thief the following impressions:

"Convicts believe (says Mr. Wakefield, p. 193) that transportation offers prospects of wealth and happiness. Here detection is, in itself, a severe punishment; there the state of society places settlers who have committed crimes in England, but none in the colony, on a line of equality with those who have not committed crimes any where. Here the punishment of disgrace is unbearable; by being sent thither, they wholly escape that punishment. Here they are without hope; by being sent thither, they are filled with hope."

Sectaries and enthusiasts are notorious for irrationality: and notwithstanding the enormous mischief of forgery, they would, for the only efficient check to it, i. e. death, in all cases substitute transportation, by which substitute the crime would be increased to a most insufferable degree. No rational man can dispute the good sense of the following passage:

"There is a description of forgeries, as to which detection is invariably followed by death,—I mean forgeries to a very large amount, such as those of Dr. Dodd and Fauntleroy,—in which cases the anger of society gets the better of compassion, and all combine—the prosecutor, the witnesses, the magistrate, the grand jury, the judge, the petty jury, and the tribunal of last appeal—to inflict the legal punishment. Considering the immense temptation to this crime, its rarity shows that the great check to crime is certainty of punishment. If, for this crime, transportation were substituted for death, we should exchange a punishment which, as to this particular crime, society is willing to make certain, for no punishment

at all. To men of the station of Dr. Dodd and Fauntleroy, detection is a severe punishment. Once detected, their most earnest desire must be expatriation. If let alone, they would resort to self-banishment, as the only means of enjoying life. If at all acquainted with the state of society in our penal colonies, they would fly to one of these as the only place on earth where misconduct in other places does not subject men to the ill opinion of society. Consequently, to persons of this class, transportation to the colonies would not be an evil—it would be a boon, though conferred by force.

"Whenever the law of capital punishment shall be altered, a shift for avoiding the encouragement of forgeries for large sums, would be, to leave the law, as it exists as to forgeries, above a given sum: but a plan more worthy of an enlightened legislature would be, the substitution in all cases now made capital, of some milder but yet effectual punishment. Transportation, I feel convinced, is not an effectual punishment in any case; nor is there any prospect that it can ever be made effectual, since however improved, it would involve the absurdity of endeavouring to punish at the Antipodes for crimes committed here."—p. 196.

We recommend Mr. Wakefield's book to the perusal of all *rational* reformers of our Criminal Law; and so great is the unnecessary expense of its administration, and so feeble its check of crime (murder and forgery excepted), that it *ought* to be reformed.

◆
The History of the Christian Religion and Church during the three first Centuries, by Dr. Augustus Neander. Translated from the German, by Henry John Rose, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 2 vols. Vol. I. Containing the Introduction, the History of the Persecutions of Christians, Church Government, and Christian Life and Worship. 8vo, pp. 391.

HISTORY assures us, that persecutions of any particular classes of religionists, by the ruling powers, have been uniformly instigated by political objects. It is equally certain, that Christianity, if opposed to Polytheism and Sensuality, may (as it did) excite seditions which alarm Governments, whose political well-being depend upon existing follies or abuses. Add to this ignorance, that persecution benefits a cause; whereas the Romans thought

"that the cause of the numerous seditions was the great number of the Christians who

had increased so much from not being persecuted."—p. 128.

The people at large sanctioned these cruelties, because

"It was always a notion near the heart of the Roman statesman, that the old political glory of the Roman empire was closely dependent on the old state religion, and that the former could never be restored without the latter."—p. 145.

But mark the foolishness of man compared with the wisdom of God. The Roman Empire was not overthrown by Christians, but by pagan barbarians, and "out of these stones

did the Almighty raise up children" unto Christ.

The Baal of the present day has all the changeable properties of the mythological Proteus, but all have not bowed the knee to him, or made of the Scripture a camelion. To such as these we recommend this book. It is not so much a History, for then it would have been only a Mosheim, &c., but an illustration of that history, by valuable comments, drawn from those ancient works which are denominated Scholars' books. He, therefore, who reads that he may augment his knowledge, will find it useful.

FINE ARTS.

MR. CONEY has commenced another Series of foreign views under the title of *Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe*. It so much resembles his other work on the same subject, which we have frequently noticed, that we have only to repeat our former praises, and to say that the present publication will find its recommendation in its more convenient size and price. The "Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c." is truly a magnificent work; but its stature is beyond that of most private libraries. The present is a handsome folio volume; but only half the size of the former. The plates measure 8½ inches by 10½. It is wonderful with what little apparent effort Mr. Coney, our English Piranesi, transfers to his copper, and pours to the very life, the most complicated views of architectural perspective, the picturesque scenery, and the busy traffic of the continental cities. The views in the present part are: 1. the beautiful tower of St. Ouen at Rouen, as it appears from the Place Eau de Robec, a grotesque old street, through which runs a canal, crossed by innumerable bridges; it is, we remember, the head quarters of the dyers, who stain the water with ever-changing hues. 2. The interior of the Cathedral of Beauvais, looking at once down the arcades of the choir, the transept, and the west transept aisle, and exhibiting a combination of the most elegant and lovely forms of acutely pointed architecture, such as can hardly be surpassed; 3. the Hotel de Ville, Antwerp, a magnificent façade of Italian architecture, erected in 1576; 4. the interior of St. Peter's, Louvain, at the eastern end; giving a near view of the great shrine, which has the most gorgeous spire of tabernacle and pinnacle work that we ever beheld. There are in addition eight vignettes: the Fountains before the Cathedral and in the Place de la Pucelle, at Rouen; old Houses, and old Arches (from what edifice?) at Beauvais;

Rubens' Chair, and a Pump, at Antwerp; a very singular old House (in the form of a pointed window of four lights), and a compartment of the Hotel de Ville, Louvain. All description of these vignettes is omitted, a deficiency which should be supplied in the list of plates hereafter; and the other descriptions, which are by Mr. H. E. Lloyd, in English and French, are somewhat too brief.

We have before us the First Part of the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours*, undertaken by Mr. Tilt, with the sanction of the Society. Its size is imperial and columbier quarto, and the plates will be engraved on copper, because, although "the adoption of steel has almost superseded the use of this metal, an effect greatly superior can be produced on copper." This plan will enable the proprietors to avail themselves of some excellent artists, who do not engrave on steel: and at any rate those collectors who delight in exclusiveness, will have a choice, not an hackneyed article. There are three plates in this Part: 1. A view of the Palace and Quay at Venice, by Prout, as finely engraved (by E. Goodall) as the beautiful views which have been so generally admired in the *Annals* prepared by the same draughtsman, but on a scale which admits of a greater perspicuity in the architectural features; 2. A very characteristic figure of a Gamekeeper, named Care, formerly in the service of Sir George Osborne, of Chicksands, and now of Charles Dixon, Esq. of Stanstead Park, Sussex; painted by William Hunt, and carefully engraved in line by E. Smith; 3. Rembrandt in his Study, a picture by James Stephanoff, exhibited in 1826, and now the property of W. H. Harriott, Esq. The great artist is represented painting his celebrated picture of the Adoration of the Magi, which was purchased by his late Majesty George IV. for 4000 guineas;

him is his favourite pupil Gerard Dow, and the other figures are a venerable Rabbi and a lady and child in the rich costume which Rembrandt delighted to paint. It is very beautifully etched by Mr. Charles Lewis, somewhat in the style of Worlidge.

We have to announce the completion of the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, by the publication of the Twentieth Part. Besides views of the market place of Peronne, of Heriot's Hospital, and Niddrie Castle, it contains an interesting interior of the garret at Abbotsford, or rather an attic study, rich in its stores of antique furniture, armour, and other picturesque accessories, and showing the identical desk, or cabinet, in which the long-lost manuscript of Waverley is presumed to have been discovered. In taking leave of this meritorious publi-

cation, we must repeat our testimony that it is equally to be esteemed as an interesting accompaniment to the novels, a very pleasing series of views, and a very beautiful book of engravings.

PANORAMA OF FLORENCE.

A panoramic view of Florence, taken by Mr. Burford in 1830, has been opened for exhibition in the lesser circle at Leicester Square. It is a very pleasing picture, taken from the Convent of Jesuits in the midst of the City; and looking both up and down the Arno. Among the palaces on the banks of that celebrated river, stand side by side those of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and the Countess d'Albany, widow of the last of the Stuarts. Most of the public edifices are conspicuously seen; and the distant mountains are most beautifully delineated.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A. J. KEMPE, Esq. F.S.A. has completed for his sister, Mrs. Bray, that splendid proof of her late husband Mr. Charles Alfred Stothard's talents as an Antiquary and an Artist, "the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain."

The Mythology of the Hindus, with notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands. By CHA. COLEMAN, Esq.

An Essay on the Rights of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Law of Bengal. By RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY. With an Appendix, containing Letters on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. Also, by the same Author, Remarks on East India Affairs.

Who Can They Be? or, a Description of a Singular Race of Aborigines, inhabiting the Summits of the Neilgherry Hills, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore. By Capt. H. HARKNESS, of the Madras Army.

India; or, Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants. By R. RICKARDS, Esq.

Vol. II. of a Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature. By the Rev. J. B. B. CLARKE.

The Shaking of the Nations, with the Corresponding Duties of Christians: a Sermon. By J. LEITCH. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an account of some extraordinary Cases of Enthusiasm and Fanaticism in various ages of the world.

The Offices of the Holy Spirit; four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. CHA. SIMEON.

Travels in the North of Europe in 1830-31. By Mr. ELLIOT.

Third and concluding volume of the *Lives and Adventures of Celebrated Tra-*

moirs of Great Commanders, including

Marshal Turenne, Condé, the Duke of Marlborough, Oliver Cromwell, Henry V. of England, General Monk, &c. By Mr. JAMES, Author of *Richelieu*, &c.

Private Memoirs of Hortense, Duchess de Saint Leu, and ex-Queen of Holland. No. I. of Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Worcester Cathedral.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting took place, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was re-elected President; John William Lubbock, Esq., Treasurer; Peter Mark Roget, M. D., and John George Children, Esq., Secretaries; and Charles König, esq., Foreign Secretary. The following is a list of the New Council; those whose names are in italics are the new members. Peter Barlow, esq., John Bostock, M. D., Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., Rev. Henry Codrington, Charles Daubeny, M. D., George Dollond, Esq., Davies Gilbert, Esq., Joseph Henry Green, Esq., Rev. Dr. Buckland, William George Maton, M. D., Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., Rev. George Peacock, Sir George Rennie, Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N., Rev. William Whewell, Nicholas A. Vigors, Esq.

A list was read, which contained the names of the several distinguished individuals, fellows of the Society, who had died during the past year; amongst these were Captain Henry Foster, late commander of the Chanticleer; Mr. Abernethy; the Rev. Fearon Fallows; Dr. Magee, Archbishop of Dublin; Mr. Thomas Hope; and the famous physiologist, Sæmmering of Gottingen.—His Royal Highness next read his address. It was a well-expressed epitome of the leading events that had taken place in the Society since the royal Duke's election as president. In the language of respect it referred to the distinguished scientific men who, since the days of Newton, had filled

the same most honourable office. His (the Duke's) early education, his occupation, and his rank in life had somewhat prepared him for the important duties which were expected to be performed by the President of the Royal Society, who was the official representative of the institution at the British Museum, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and, in short, the medium of communication between the Society and other public bodies, as well as the Government. He looked for the prompt assistance of the Fellows, and disclaimed all other feelings than those which had for their end the advancement of Science, and the common honour of the Country. Of the accomplished philosopher* to whom he had the honour of being opposed at the last election, he felt it was impossible to speak otherwise than in terms of admiration, respect, and good-will, which future acquaintance would ripen into sincere friendship. In speaking of the deceased Fellows, whose names had been enumerated, the President characterised Mr. Abernethy as a man of a bold spirit for philosophical investigation,—rough probably in manner, but possessing in a superlative degree the finer feelings of the heart, which were frequently developed where the curse of poverty was superadded to that of disease. The Rev. Fearon Fallows was another name to be remembered with respect and regret. Appointed by the Government to the situation of Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Fallows took with him to that settlement a variety of exquisitely constructed instruments, the proper management of which, and their application to useful purposes, being only understood by himself, so devoted was he to the cause of science, that, even when labouring under an incurable dropsy, he was carried in blankets, by his servants, to the observatory, in order that he might wind up his chronometers, adjust his apparatus, and take the necessary observations. Mr. Thomas Hope, author of *Anastasis*; and Archbishop Magee, author of the well-known work on the Atonement; were names not likely to be forgotten in literature.

The Duke's address was followed by a report from the Secretary, Dr. Roget, chiefly relating to some changes in the statutes. It is settled that the election of Fellows shall for the future take place only on the first meeting in alternate months. The sum of 956*l.* raised by the sale of duplicate books from the British Museum, has been received from the trustees in part payment for the Arundel MSS., and future payment is expected in the spring, at which period a second sale of the British Museum's duplicates is to take place. The money

already received by the Royal Society, as above stated, has been nearly all expended in the purchase of books on science; and the additional room required for the proper keeping of these has led to a successful negotiation, through the Royal President, for the adjoining chambers, lately belonging to the Privy-seal Office. The President then delivered the Copley medal to the Rev. George Peacock, who had been commissioned to receive it for Professor Airy, of Cambridge, to whom it was awarded for his various papers on achromatic eye-pieces, and on optics generally, published in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions. The royal medal was not awarded, in consequence of the arrangements regarding its foundation not being yet permanently made.

Dec. 8. The President in the chair. The reading of Mr. Faraday's paper "On the connexion of electricity and magnetism," was continued. Philip Hardwicke, Esq., Lord Oxmantown, T. Maclean, Esq., and Henry Robinson Palmer, Esq., of the London Docks, were elected Fellows.

Dec. 15. J. W. Lubbock, Esq., V. P. in the chair. A paper by Mr. Griffen, on the Anatomy of the *Ornithorynchus Paradoxus*, was read. Mr. W. Cubitt, the civil engineer, exhibited some beautiful specimens of reduced busts in ivory, formed by an ingenious machine, in which a small block of ivory is placed, and after directing a part of the machine over a bust or other object, the miniature representation is immediately produced.

Dec. 22. The Duke of Sussex, President, in the chair. The communication read was an account of the volcano which broke out last year on the southern shores of Sicily. It was written by Mr. Davy, brother of Sir Humphrey, and embraced not only the author's remarks and opinions, but also those of Capt. Swinburne, H. M. S. *Rapid*. They observe, that the crater is only a few feet above the level of the sea. Previous to the eruption in June last, several shocks of an earthquake were experienced in the neighbourhood, leaving no doubt that the crater was then in operation. During the eruption Etna was more active than usual.

There was exhibited in the library a very ingenious apparatus, called a "fire-sentinel." Its chief use is for detecting increase of heat in hot-houses. An air-filled glass bulb is fixed nearly in the centre of a box; passing under and in contact with the bulb is a column of mercury; when the fluid is acted upon by the heated air contained in the bulb, it rises to a certain point, and becomes the medium of communication with the hammer of a bell. The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, M. Magendie, the celebrated French physiologist, and Drs. Barry and Russel, were elected Fellows.

The meetings were adjourned to the 12th of January.

* Sir John Herschell

POISON VALLEYS.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Nov. 28, considerable interest was excited by an account by Mr. Alexander Loudon of a visit to a small valley in the island of Java, called Guevo Upas, or the Poisoned Valley, which is remarkable for its power of destroying in a very short space of time the life of man, or any animal exposed to its atmosphere. It is distant only three miles from Batur, in Java; and on the 4th July, 1831, Mr. Loudon, with a party of friends, set out on a visit to it. On arriving at the mountain, the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a hill, a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. When a few yards from the valley, a strong nauseous and suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The scene that now presented itself was of the most appalling nature. The valley is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty or thirty-five feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, boars, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals lay about in profusion. No vapour was perceived issuing from the ground, nor any opening through which it might escape, and the sides were covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to enter it, and each of the party, having lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty in breathing. A dog was now fastened to the end of a bamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands, observed the effects. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking round, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. A second dog now left the party and went to his companion; at the end of ten seconds he fell down, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in, which died in a minute and a half; and another, which was thrown after it, died in the same space of time. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effects of the weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. Two hours were passed in this valley of death, and the party had some difficulty in getting out of it, owing to the rain that had fallen. The human skeletons are supposed to be those of rebels, who have been pursued from the main road, and taken refuge in the valley without their knowledge of the danger to which they were thus exposing themselves.

The contiguous range of mountains is volcanic, and two craters are at no great dis-

tance; but in the valley itself there is no smell of sulphur, nor any appearance of eruption having ever taken place.

This narrative was illustrated by extracts from a letter written by W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. of the Society, who, when British Minister at the Court of Naples, visited the Lago di Amsancto (*Amsancti valles* of Virgil, *Æneid*, lib. vii. l. 565, into which the fury Alectro threw herself, after having, at the command of Juno, sown the seeds of discord among the Italian cities), the phenomena of which closely resembled those of the valley in Java.

"The Lago di Amsancto," says Mr. Hamilton, "is of a rhomboidal form, about twenty paces in its shortest, and thirty in its longest dimension. The water is of a deep ash colour, almost black, and bubbles up over a large proportion of the surface, with an explosion resembling distant thunder, and to the height of two feet, more or less. On one side of the lake there is also a constant and rapid stream, of the same blackish water, running into it from under the barren rocky hill; but the fall is not more than a foot or two; and a little above are some holes, through which warm blasts of sulphuretted hydrogen gas are continually issuing, with more or less noise, according to the sizes of the openings. Some are oblong, others perfectly round. On the opposite side of the lake is another smaller pool of water, on the surface of which are continually floating, in rapid undulations, thick masses of carbonic acid gas, which are visible a hundred yards off. This pool is called the *Coccaio*, or cauldron; the larger lake is called *Mefite*; and the openings on the slope above *Mefitinelle*. These openings you will recognise as the *sævi spiracula Ditis*, and the cauldron as the *specus horrendum* of Virgil.

"The mephitic vapours arising from these waters are at times very fatal, particularly when the wind is strong, and they are borne in a body in one direction. When calm, as when we were there, the danger is much less, as the carbonic acid gas will not, in its natural state, rise above a couple of feet from the ground; and we were thus enabled to walk all round the lake and cauldron, and even step across some parts, taking great care, however, not to stumble so as to fall; as a very short time, with our noses and mouths too near the ground, would have fixed us to the spot *asphyxiâs*. Many insects lay dead around us; and birds are said often to fall in like manner into the lake and on the banks.

"The gaseous products of these waters are, 1. Carbonic acid gas; 2. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas; 3. Sulphurous acid gas; and 4. Carburetted hydrogen gas. When evaporated, their deposit has been found to cure the scab, or rot, among the neighbouring sheep; and an attempt has been made to establish a sulphur manufactory here, as or

Solfaterra, but without success. The banks have thus been much changed since the days of Virgil; but the great features still remain substantially the same, though, on again reading his description, I do not think it that of a person who had visited the spot. It is curious enough, that, although the earth is here much blackened, there is no appearance of volcanic soil in the adjoining country."

The poisonous effects are identical at the Grotto del Cane, at Naples; but the mephitic air is there so heavy, that you may stand upright without inconvenience, as it rises but a few inches above the surface.

ODES ON ST. CECILIA'S DAY.

(Chiefly extracted from Malone's "*Life of Dryden*," with additional remarks from a correspondent of "*The Harmonicon*.")

THE first establishment of a Society for the celebration of St. Cecilia's day appears to have been about the year 1681 or 1682, and the first performance of which any traces have been recovered was on the 22d November (St. Cecilia's day), 1683. The author of the poetry is unknown, but the composition was from the pen of the English Orpheus, Purcell, and was printed in score by John Playford, with a dedication, by the composer, addressed to William Bridgman, esq., Nicholas Staggin, Doctor of Music, Gilbert Dolben, esq., and Mr. Francis Forcer, stewards for the year ensuing. Where the concert was held upon this occasion does not appear; but the books of the Stationers' Company show that, from 1684 to 1700, their Hall was (with the exception of the years 1686, 1688, and 1689, in which years, it seems probable, no performance at all took place) the place of assembly; the price of hiring it being, till 1694, only two pounds; afterwards raised, in consideration of the damage occasioned by fixing scaffolds, &c., to four or five pounds, and in 1700 to six guineas.

The ode of 1684 was written by Oldham, and composed by Dr. Blow; that of 1685, written by Tate, and composed by Mr., afterwards Dr. William Turner. In 1687, the muse of Dryden was first called upon to celebrate the sainted patroness of music, and his poem was originally composed by Giovanni Battista Draghi. In the two following years no performance took place in Stationers' Hall, and it seems extremely probable that the unsettled state of the country may have suspended the celebrations of St. Cecilia. Indeed, in 1688, it is hardly likely that any concert would be attended on the 22d November, little more than a fortnight after the landing of King William III. at Torbay. In the subsequent year they were resumed; Shadwell, the poet laureate, contributing the poetry, and Mr. Robert King, one of the band to King William and Queen Mary, the music.

GENT. MAG. December, 1831.

In 1691, D'Urfey was the poet, and Dr. Blow, for the second time, composer. In the following year, Purcell again appeared in the field, and the ode was written by Nicholas Brady. A contemporary writer, speaking of this ode, says, "it was admirably set, and performed twice with universal applause, and particularly the second stanza, which was sung with incredible graces by Mr. Purcell himself."

Theophilus Parsons wrote the ode for 1693, which was composed by Gottfried, or Godfrey, Finger, a German, who had been master of the chapel to King James II. Of the odes for 1694, 95, and 96, nothing is known, except that the last was composed by Nicola Matteis, as appears by an advertisement in the London Gazette for January 4, 1696-7, announcing that the music performed on St. Cecilia's day, composed by Signior Nicola, would be performed in York-buildings on the 7th of that month.

To the stewards of St. Cecilia's Feast for the year 1697 we are indebted for the finest specimen of ode-writing in the English language—ALEXANDER'S FEAST. The discovery of the exact period when this magnificent ode was written, and the name of the composer who had first the happiness of setting it to music, are due to the minute accuracy of research which so much distinguished Mr. Malone. The first period is ascertained by a letter from Dryden to his son, dated September, 1697, in which he says, "In the meantime, I am writing a song for St. Cecilia's Feast, who, you know, is the patroness of music. This is troublesome, and no way beneficial; but I could not deny the stewards,* who came in a body to my house to desire that kindness, one of them being Mr. Bridgman, whose parents are your mother's friends." The name of the composer appears by an advertisement in the London Gazette of December 6, 1697, announcing that the "Song composed by Mr. Jeremiah Clarke, and sung on St. Cecilia's day," would be performed on the succeeding Thursday, for the benefit of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Le Riche, late stewards of the said feast.

The writer of the ode for the year 1698 has eluded Mr. Malone's researches, though he conjectures it to have been by Thomas Bishop; the composer, however, was Daniel Purcell. For 1699 both writer and composer are unknown; in 1700 the performance was an ode of D'Urfey's, composed by Dr. Blow, and probably the same that had been originally written in 1691: in 1701, Congreve and Eccles were the poet and composer; in 1702 both are again un-

* Hugh Colvill, Thomas Newman, Orlando Bridgman, Theophilus Butler, Leonard Wessell, and Paris Slaughter, esq., amateurs; Jeremiah Clarke and Francis Le Riche, professors.

known; and in 1708, though Hughes is said to have been the writer of the ode, which in an edition of his works, published in 1785, is distinctly stated to have been performed in Stationers' Hall, no mention of such a performance is to be found in the books of the Company, and the composer is unknown.

After 1708 the annual ode appears to have been abandoned, for though Pope wrote one in 1708, it was not set to music till 1730, when Dr. Greene composed it for his exercise on taking a doctor's degree. Concerts were occasionally given on St. Cecilia's day, and sometimes in Stationers' Hall, but they were for individual benefits, and consisted of selections.

On St. Cecilia's day, 1723, an entertainment, called the "Union of the Three Sister Arts," composed by Dr. Pepusch, and sung by Mrs. Chambers, who represented St. Cecilia; Mr. Leveredge, who sang for Homer; and Mr. Le Gare, who personified Apelles,—was performed at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Dr. Boyce, some time between 1730 and 1740, composed an ode, the words of which were written by Mr. Vidal, one of the ushers of Westminster School, and which was performed by the Academy of Music in the great room called the Apollo, in the Devil Tavern. Dr. Peyer also composed a second ode during the same interval of time, which was written by Mr. John Lockman, and performed at the same time by the same society.

The ode for one of the years, which Mr. Malone has been unable to account for, was composed by a person whose name I have never been able to find in any musical publication, though to judge from the specimen his work affords, he must have been at least an average composer for the time when he lived. His name was William Morris, and at the time of writing the ode he describes himself in the MS., which I have seen, as master of the choristers in Lincoln Cathedral. In Sandford's "History of the Coronation of King James II." the name of William Norris, (no doubt the same person) occurs among the children of the Chapel Royal, in which Dr. Blow was then organist, and master of the boys. There is no date to the composition; but the words, as I remember, indicate that it was written during a year of war. I saw this ode bound up in a volume of rough MSS. of Purcell's music (and said to be in his autograph), which was once the property of Dr. Hayes of Oxford, and was purchased, I believe, at the sale of Dr. Arnold's music, by the gentleman whose property it was when I had the opportunity of looking it over.

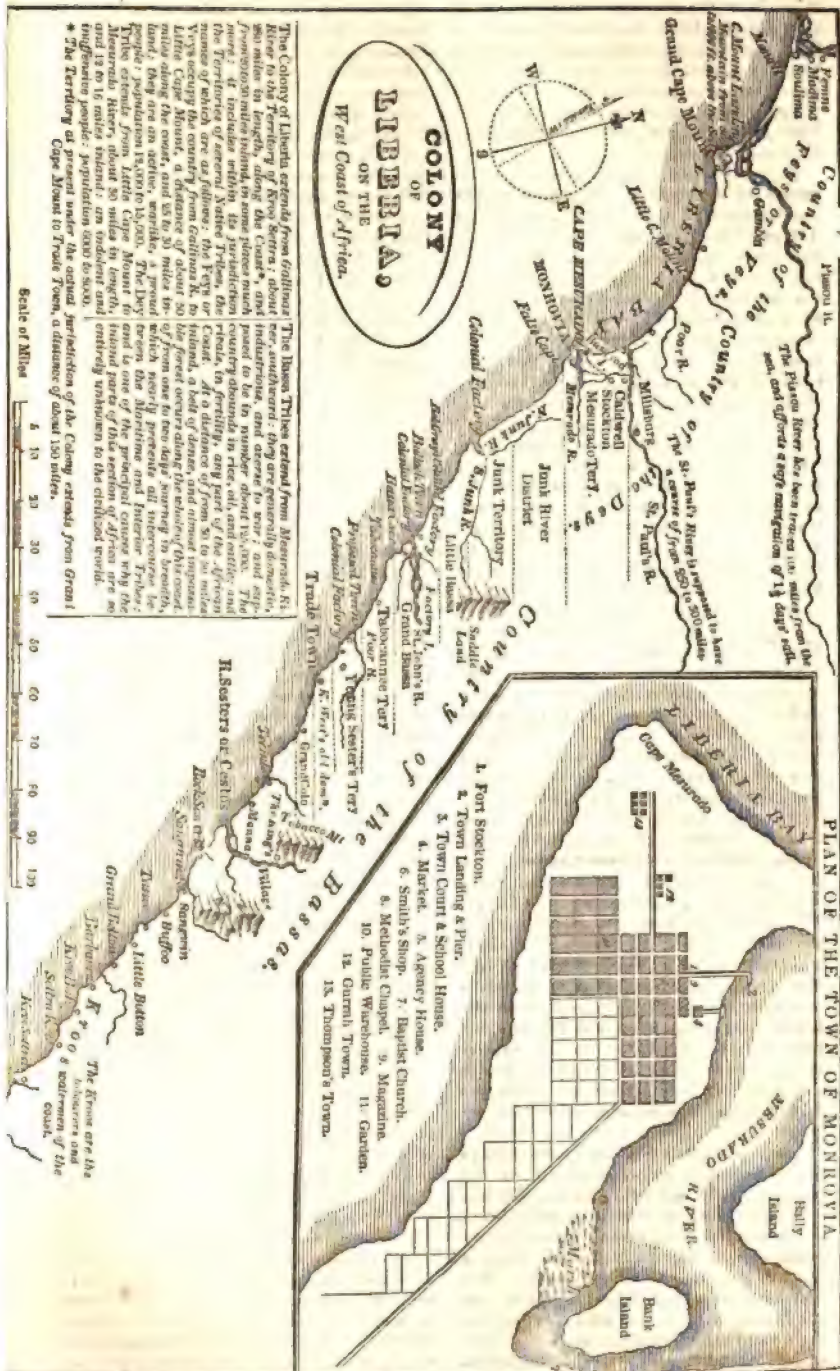
The annual celebration of St. Cecilia's day, while it lasted, was a matter of much ceremony, and even the officers of religion were called in to give solemnity and sanction to the meeting. The members of the

society first heard a sermon in St. Bride's Church, where an anthem, generally composed, as well as the ode, for the especial occasion, was sung by the united choirs of the Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's. From the church they proceeded to Stationers' Hall, where, after the performance of the ode, a splendid entertainment was provided, the oboes and trumpets playing alternately during the time of repast. A contemporary publication, "The Gentleman's Journal," (the precursor on which the Gentleman's Magazine was modelled), speaking of the meeting of 1692, says, "This feast is one of the genteelst in the world; there are no formalities nor gatherings as at others, and the appearance there is always very splendid; six stewards are chosen for each ensuing year, four of whom are either persons of quality or gentlemen of note, and the two last either gentlemen of their Majesties' music, or some of the chief masters in town." Δ

COLONY OF LIBERIA IN AFRICA.

(With a Map and Plan.)

LIBERIA is the name given to a colony of free negroes, established near Cape Montserado, on the Grain Coast of Africa, a few hundred miles to the southward of Sierra Leone. The colony has been projected and formed by some philanthropists in America. The object of the association is, if possible, to abolish slavery in the United States, not by merely emancipating the slaves, but by their actual removal from the country; for the parties are of opinion, that, if all the slaves in America were emancipated, they must still remain a distinct and degraded race, and never could amalgamate with the white population. In those states where slavery has been abolished, the negroes are still separated and shunned by the white population—right or wrong, the feeling they say, exists—and if, by industry, morality, and education, a man is enabled to raise himself above his brethren, and deserves to be the associate of white men, he is no nearer associating with them—he is only separated by his own feelings from ignorance and brutality, to remain a solitary outcast. That some few have risen superior to the accident of their birth, there can be no doubt; but the great majority are moulded by circumstances, and, having no stimulant to excite them to virtue, they yield themselves up to vice—and seem only worthy of their bitter fortune: the emancipated negroes are found to be idle, depraved, and ignorant; driven from misery to crime; and dying in too many instances the inmates of the workhouse or the jail. This is so naturally the consequence of the existing feeling in America, that, in some of the slave states, a slave-holder is prohibited by law from emancipating a slave,



unless he at the same time sends him out of the country. It was the knowledge of these facts that first led to the establishment of the Colonization Society by a few excellent men; but men possessed of no political power, and no pecuniary resources beyond their own, and the benevolent feelings of their countrymen.

So far back as the year 1698, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to put an end to the introduction of slaves, laid a duty of 10*l.* per head upon their importation; but this benevolent law, together with about fifty of similar tenor, which were passed by the neighbouring colonies up to the period of their Revolution, were all refused the sanction of the mother country. The introduction of slaves was one of the great causes of complaint which led to their Declaration of Independence, dated July 4, 1776. Scarcely had that struggle ceased, when a colony on the coast of Africa, similar to that of Liberia, was proposed; but the prosecution of the slave trade, by every civilized power, defeated the benevolent views. In 1796 the plan was again revived in a series of numerous Essays by Gerard T. Hopkins, a distinguished Friend in Baltimore; and shortly afterwards the Legislature of Virginia, a State containing nearly one-third of the black population of the Union, pledged its faith to give up all its slaves, provided the United States could obtain a proper asylum for them. President Jefferson negotiated in vain for a territory either in Africa or Brazil; but that great State again renewed its pledge in 1816, by a vote of 190 to 9 (most of the members being slave-holders); upon which General C. F. Mercer, the Wilberforce of the American Congress, opened a correspondence with the philanthropists of the different States, which led to the formation of the American Colonization Society, on the 1st January 1817. The great objects of that Society were—the final and entire abolition of slavery, providing for the best interests of the blacks, by establishing them in independence upon the coast of Africa; thus constituting them the protectors of the unfortunate natives against the ravages of the slaver, and seeking, through them, to spread the lights of civilization among the fifty millions who inhabit those dark regions.

The Society first directed its attention to the choice of a proper situation for the intended colony, and for that purpose agents were despatched to Sierra Leone in 1818, and it was, by their advice, determined to settle on the island of Sherbro, about a hundred miles south of Sierra Leone. The first expedition sailed in February 1820, and the Society's agents took with them eighty-eight colonists. The result was most unfortunate. The expedition arrived at the beginning of the rainy season: the three agents and twenty of the colonists soon fell victims to the

climate, and the remainder ultimately returned to Sierra Leone. In 1821 the few remaining were joined by twenty-eight new colonists, under new agents; but they did not remove until after the arrival of Dr. Ayres, who, in conjunction with Lieut. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, proceeded to Cape Montserado, and after some difficulties, and in consideration of three hundred dollars, got leave to "make a book," that is, received by a legal grant, a track of land from King Peter.

The first settlement and capital of the colony is *Monrovia*, situated in latitude 6. 21. N., and 10. 30. W. longitude, about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of the river Montserado, and about three quarters of a mile from the point of the cape bearing the same name. The river St. Paul empties into the sea a short distance from the Montserado. For the first two years the emigrants lived in small thatched houses; and about five years ago, the first dwelling constructed of timber and boards, was built on the site of the present town, in a forest of trees of towering height, and a thick underwood. Tigers, entering this then little village, have been shot from the doors. The first settlers had many difficulties to encounter, as is usually the case in establishing a new settlement; but all those difficulties have been happily overcome, and the people are now enjoying the benefits of their persevering industry. *Monrovia*, at present, consists of above ninety dwelling-houses and stores, two houses for public worship, and a court-house. Many of the dwellings are handsome and convenient, and all of them comfortable. The plot of the town is cleared for more than a mile square, elevated about seventy feet above the level of the sea, and contains seven hundred inhabitants. The streets are generally one hundred feet wide, and, like those of Philadelphia, intersect each other at right angles. The Colonization Society have an agent and physician there. The agent is the chief magistrate of the colony, and the physician his assistant. No white people are allowed to reside in the colony for the purpose of trade, or of pursuing any mechanical business, such being intended for the exclusive benefit of coloured people. The colonial secretary, collector of customs, surveyor, and constable, are appointed by the agent; the vice-agent, sheriff, treasurer, and all other civil officers, are elective; and all the offices, except that of the agent and physician, are filled by coloured people. The court holds its sessions on the first Monday in every month; juries are empanelled, and its jurisdiction extends over the whole colony. The trials are principally for larceny, and the criminals generally natives, who commit thefts in the settlements. Two native kings have put themselves and their subjects (supposed to amount to ten thousand) under the protection of the colony.

The township of *Caldwell* is about seven miles from Monrovia, on St. Paul's river, and contains a population of 560 agriculturists. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the situation pleasant, and the people satisfied and happy.

Millsburg is situated twenty-five miles from Monrovia, on the St. Paul's, at the head of tide water, where there are never-failing streams, sufficient for one hundred mills; and there is timber enough in the immediate neighbourhood for their employment, if used for the purpose of sawing, for half a century. The town contains 200 inhabitants.

Bushrod's Island, which separates the Montserado from the St. Paul's river, is seven miles in length, three at its extreme breadth, about five miles from Monrovia, and is very fertile: on this island are settled thirty families from the Carolinas. All the above settlers, amounting to at least 1,500, are emigrants from the United States.

On the left bank of Stockton Creek, and the settlement on Bushrod's Island, the recaptured Africans are located; 250 of whom were sent out by the Government of the United States, and 150 taken by the colonists from the Spanish factories; the agents of which having bought some of our kidnapped Africans, and refusing to give them up, the colonists not only took their own people, but the slaves they had collected. The settlements contain, in the aggregate, nearly 2,000 souls.

The two houses for religious worship are Baptist and Methodist. The Baptists have three and the Methodists five preachers, all intelligent coloured men, merchants and traders residing among them.

A trading company has been formed at Monrovia, with a capital of 4,000 dollars, and an agreement entered into, that no dividend shall be made until the profits increase the capital to 20,000 dollars. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 dollars per share in one year.

Amidst the various pursuits of this rising colony, the interests of literature are not entirely neglected. We have now before us the 5th Number of a monthly newspaper, entitled the *Liberia Herald*; perhaps the first ever before published by the sable children of Africa. The motto is "*Freedom is the brilliant gift of Heaven.*" It consists of four pages about the size of royal 4to; but the paper and print are remarkably coarse when compared with our own periodicals.

When we consider the limited resources of the excellent men who first projected this interesting colony—the character of the settlers—the difficulties to be overcome—and the progress made in ten years—we cannot but hope well for its permanent success: we are sure it will have the best wishes of all good men; and we are happy

to see that it has already found favour in England, and that some of the Society of Friends have transmitted 250*l.* towards promoting the objects of the Society. Among the list of subscribers already published by Mr. Elliott Cresson, the "Representative of the American Colonization Society," now in London, there are many names for 7*l.* 10*s.*, a sum, it appears, which not only secures the freedom of a slave and pays his passage to Africa, but constitutes him a freeholder of thirty acres of fertile land.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

Mr. Clarkson, whose series of Lectures on various subjects we have reported, has been lately delivering lectures on Negro Slavery, on behalf of the London Anti-Slavery Society, at various parts of the Southern Coast, Brighton, Worthing, Bognor, &c. We shall give a summary of the last.

After an eloquent exordium, the Lecturer proceeded to a brief detail of the origin of British Colonial Slavery, next to its progress, and lastly to its condition at the present point of time. The most important landmark to keep in view during its progress was the epoch of Mr. Canning's Resolutions in 1823. (See our Report in p. 160, where Mr. Clarkson details the inhumanities still practised by the Slave proprietors, in spite of the Government pledges.)

Following the road guide of evidence, official and otherwise, Mr. Clarkson proceeded to describe the existing condition of Negro Slavery, under its three prominent heads of labour, food, and punishment. Under the first head he gave an interesting sketch of the history and practice of sugar culture; and having shown, from competent authorities, that the amount of labour exacted for this culture (being adequate, during five or six months in the year, to six days and three nights in the week,) must have a murderous tendency, he proceeded to state the legal amount of food by which it was sustained. This legal allowance in some of the colonies, in addition to the mockery of the improbable chance of rearing vegetables during the intervals of the above inordinate labour, was itself a mockery—namely two pounds of salt fish and a few herrings. As to the punishments he would follow the maxim of the Latin poet, and submit their description to the eye rather than the ear. He would drag forth and exhibit before them the whips and chains of the Colonial Pandemonium, over the frowning gates of which Dante's hopeless inscription seemed to be impressed. Of that whip which he held in his hand thirty-nine lashes were allowed by law to the slave-owner, his overseer, &c.; ten to the driver. But while slave evidence was rejected, it was obvious that by sending

free witnesses away, the legal number might be illimitably exceeded. A murderous depopulation of Negro Slaves, to the amount of ten a day, was now perpetrated by the system; while the striking fact presented itself, that the free Negro population, treading the same soil and breathing the same atmosphere, annually increase in numbers.

As to the general tests of the condition of society, resulting from Colonial Slavery; there are three certain criteria—the state of marriage, the state of crime, and the state of population. Mr. Clarkson, on each of these heads, referred to official documents laid on the table of the House of Commons. With respect to the first, the marriage tie appeared to be in a state of utter abrogation among the white slaveholders, as well as among the black slaves. The increase of crime in both was fearful. In Trinidad, for instance 16,580 slaves had been punished in two years for 11,131 offences; that is to say, that deducting the number of infants incapable of committing crimes, every slave had committed some offence during the two years. So much for the demoralization of the slave. With regard to that of the slave-master, it appeared by a return to the British Parliament that the number of criminal prosecutions of the whites in Jamaica were in proportion to those of the free blacks as *three to one*; while the white population is in proportion to the free blacks as *one to three*.

After a lengthened recapitulation of the various plans for the abolition of Negro Slavery, the Lecturer, in conclusion, stated his conviction that, when the judgment of the English people was fully satisfied as to the facts adduced, the chains of the slave would fall from him, as those of the imprisoned Apostle fell from his hands at the voice of the liberating angel, and that the entire British nation would rise as one man, and declare it would no longer suffer this abomination to exist.

EARLY ENGLISH PLAYS.

Messrs. Sotheby recently sold a portion of an extensive dramatic library; we have made a few extracts from the sale catalogue. Armin the player's 'Two Maids of More-Clacke, played by the children of the Revells,' 1609, 4l. 12s.—'The Valiant Welchman, or, True Chronicle History of Caradoc the Great,' by the same author, 1615, 4l. 7s.—Barnaby Barnes' 'Devil's Charter,' 1607,

2l.—Baron's Cyprian Academy,' 1648, 2l. 8s.—Sir Aston Cokaine's Choice Poems and Plays, 1669, 2 vols. 2l. 2s.—'Monsieur d'Olive,' 1606, 3l. 10s.—'Bussy d'Ambois,' 1607, 3l. 13s. 6d.—'Two Wise Men, and all the rest Fooles,' 1619, 4l. 4s.—D'Urfey's 'English Stage Italianized,' 1727, 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d., an hitherto unexampled price for this tract.—'Mucedorus: the most pleasant comedie of Mucedorus, the King's Sonne of Valencia, and Amadine the King's daughter of Aragon, with 'The Merry Conceits of Monse, very delectable and full of conceited mirth,' 1609, 3l. 6s.—Duchess of Newcastle's Plays, 2 vols. folio, 1662-8, 1l. 15s., (at Rhodes's sale a similar copy sold for 5l. 15s. 6d.)—'The Wizard,' Comedy written before 1640, from Dulwich College Library, 2l. 9s.—Sir W. Lower's 'Three New Plays, 1661,' 3l. 13s. 6d.—Duffet's 'Empress of Morocco,' with the rare portrait, 1674, 1l. 15s.—Heywood's 'Fair Maide of the West; or, a Girl worth Gold,' 1631, both parts, 4l. 5s.—Jordan's Poetical Varieties, 1637, 2l. 5s.—'Walks of Islington and Hogden,' 1657, 3l. 5s.—'Fancy's Festival,' a masque, 1657, 3l. 10s.—'Lookinge Glasse for London and England,' 1617, 3l. 4s.—'Roaring Girl,' 1611, 3l. 9s.—'Game at Chess,' 1624, 2l. 12s. 6d.—Sharpam's 'Fleire,' 1607, 3l. 11s.—Rob. Wilson's 'Cobler's Prophecie,' 1594, 4l. 4s.—Among the theatrical tracts were also many of considerable scarcity.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dec. 2. At the eighth anniversary of this institution, the chair was taken by Dr. Birkbeck, who delivered an able and elaborate address on the advantages daily accruing from such institutions; and was followed by Mr. Golson. M.P. and Mr. J. Conder. The prizes were thus bestowed: 6l. for the best, and 4l. for the second best Essay on Political Economy, to Mr. Hunter, and to Mr. Price, a mathematical instrument maker, who had only recently attained his majority; 10l. for the best Essay on Emigration, to Mr. Francis Clifton; 10l. for the best Essay on the Effects of the Distribution of the Revenue on the Condition and Interests of the Working Classes, to Mr. Ward, an engineer; a prize for an architectural drawing of the New London-bridge was awarded to Mr. Colliver, a smith; and for a drawing and elevation of Martineau's steam-engine, to Mr. Curtis, an operative.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 1. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of an ancient silver salver, preserved among the communion-plate of the parish

of Bermondsey. On the centre piece, which can be taken out from a wide rim, is a beautiful chased engraving of a knight kneeling before a damsel, who is about to place a helmet on his head. 'The scene is the gate of

a castle or town. From the long pointed *solerettes* of the knight, the roundels before his armpits, and the form of his helmet, this fine specimen of ancient art may be assigned to the reign of Edward the Second. It is presumed this article belonged to the abbey of Bermondsey, and was thence transferred at the Dissolution, by purchase or otherwise, to the parish.

The reading was continued of Mr. Bruce's paper on the circumstances attending the fall and death of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. In this part of his essay Mr. Bruce has examined at length the history of the oaths, to their non-compliance with which Fisher and More were sacrificed; and described the manifold *ex post facto* legislation on that point, by which a servile parliament united with a vindictive tyrant to entrap those great and virtuous men. Mr. Bruce has appended to this dissertation several valuable original papers.

Dec. 8. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. in the chair. Geo. Smith, Esq. of Gray's Inn; Wm. Charles Macdougall, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn; and Alexander Logan, Esq. of Vere-street, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; were elected Fellows.

The reading of Mr. Bruce's paper on Bishop Fisher, was concluded. In this portion the relief afforded to the unfortunate prelate in his distress by St. John's College, Cambridge, was particularly illustrated.

Robert W. Hay, Esq. Under Secretary of State, exhibited a massive twisted bracelet of very pure gold, found April 30, 1830, on the estate of Sir William Boothby, in the township of Ofcote and Underwood, near Ashbourne.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some singularly curious and interesting specimens of CHESS-MEN, about 80 of which, belonging to six several sets, were lately found in the sand on the sea-shore in the Island of Lewis on the Scotch coast. The different pieces are chiefly represented by human figures, in the different dresses of their order; and the costume and other circumstances plainly indicate that they are the work of the twelfth century. The king and queen sit regally crowned in chairs richly ornamented with arabesque interlacing scrolls, or with pillars and intersecting semicircular arches. The hair of these figures is disposed in *long plaits* falling over the shoulders. The knights are mounted on horseback, wearing the conical helmets of the Bayeux tapestry—and the long kite-shaped shields of the age, suspended by the shield-strap or gouge. The bishops are pontifically attired, precisely as they were seen on the shields of the seals of the time. The rook is not a *tower* or *castle*, as in the English game, but a figure armed like the knight on foot. One of these rooks wears a pot-helmet; another, a masled hauberk, with a

hood. The Asiatics make the rook or roe, we believe, a light-armed archer, giving him his title to indicate that he possesses the swiftness and formidable character of the fabulous bird of that name mentioned in the Arabian Tales. Nothing can be more absurd than to make this swift and valiant flanker, who kills his enemy at any distance across the board, a heavy tower, or a ponderous elephant with a *houadar* filled with armed men on his back. The pawns alone, in these ancient sets, do not assume any human shape, but are formed into cubes. The distinction of the parties was made, as now, by dying one set of the men *red*. The pieces are from two inches to two inches and a half in height, and are formed, it is said, of the teeth of the sea-horse; or, according to the opinion of an excellent antiquary, of the moose deer, both animals of the arctic clime. They were probably on board some Danish vessel wrecked on the coast.

The truly intellectual game of chess, which can number some of the most distinguished characters of history among its professors, came to us probably from the Saracens, although its origin remains in great obscurity. The Icelanders and northern nations were very early acquainted with, and much addicted to it. We learn that this remarkable discovery will be illustrated by the able pen of Mr. Madden, and we trust that the *Archæologia* of the Society will present us with clear outline back and front views of the pieces, &c. The writer of this little notice personally feels what an acquisition it would be for an antiquarian chess-player, if *casts* might be procured of these extraordinary curiosities.

Dec. 15. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. exhibited a very rare gold coin of the Emperor Frederick II. of Germany. Obverse, profile head of the Emperor wreathed with laurel, with the body as low as the breast clothed in the imperial mantle, with jewelled border. Legend, CÆSAR. AUG. IMP. ROM. Reverse, the Imperial Eagle. Legend, FRIDERICUS. The execution of the coin was excellent, in rather low relief. Frederick II. commenced his reign A.D. 1211.

Rev. W. V. Hennah, Chaplain of his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, communicated, through Davies Gilbert, Esq. F.R.S. &c. some interesting sketches of Cyclopean remains found in the Island of Goza, called the Torre dei Giganti, of which some notice by Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N., F.S.A., appeared in VOL. XXII. of the *Archæologia*, p. 296. It is Mr. Hennah's opinion that these primitive remains were religious and sepulchral—a temple in connexion with a cemetery. On excavation, many human bones were found. The bodies had apparently been buried in quick lime. One singular circumstance was the discovery

site of these ruins of innumerable skeletons of mice. Mr. Hennah's paper forms an excellent supplement to Capt. Smith's. The drawings of the Torre dei Giganti being made from a near point of view, give the Cyclopean edifices very much in detail. A rudely formed head and a zig-zag and wavy ornament were among the few remains of sculptural art which were discovered.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some observations on the great quantity of coins lately found in the river Dove, near Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire. (See our number for June last, p. 546.) Upwards of two hundred thousand, it is said, were on the first discovery taken out of the bed of the river. The Crown, as Lord of Tutbury, issued a special commission to certain persons to search for coin, and forbade all others to interfere. The king could have claimed all the coin found, as *treasure trove*; the possessors, however, were permitted to retain what had at first been found, and the result of the commission was the discovery of about 1330 coins, the greater part of Edward I., some Scottish, some foreign, and some episcopal. Mr. Hawkins entered into a minute critical detail of the distinctive circumstances which marked each mintage. He came to the conclusion that none of the coins were later than the year 1220, and very strongly corroborated the conjecture that the treasure belonged to some military chest, which he demonstrated by many striking circumstances to be that of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, when retreating in 1321 before the army of King Edward II.

Dec. 22. T. Amyot, Esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

John Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. presented a lithographed fac-simile of a sketch-book of Inigo Jones, now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. It is filled, not with architectural drafts, but with studies of the human figure, taken from statues, reliefs, and pictures; which show that this great Architect diligently applied himself to that department of the arts

which is more peculiarly the province of the painter. The whole appears to have been the produce of the month of January 1614. On the first leaf is inscribed "*Roma. An diletto che imparar non trouo. IN 100 JONN. 1614.*"

William Walton, Esq. F.S.A. communicated two additional ministers' accounts for the manor of the Savoy, temp. Hen. IV. as supplementary to those noticed in our March number, p. 258. They principally related to building-expenses; and Mr. Walton has arrived at the conclusion that labourers were better paid at the period of these accounts, in proportion to the price of wheat, than at the present day.

J. A. Sibthorpe, Esq. informed the Society of the result of some further excavations below the Roman pavement at Worplesdon, near Guilford, which is described in the last volume of the *Archæologia*. The expectation entertained of its proving a satisfactory was not fulfilled. The bones of a calf or heifer were found, intermingled with ashes and stones bearing marks of fire.

A labourer, employed in digging near the churchyard of Chipping Warden, near Banbury, lately dug up a brass figure, mutilated in both arms and one leg, but in other respects perfect, and of evident antiquity. It appears to have been intended to represent the Virgin Mary, the position of the remaining leg and what is left of the arm on the same side making it apparent that a smaller image of a child was originally attached to it. The Madonna, before its mutilation, must have been seven or eight inches in height.

As some labourers were lately digging for stones, for the formation of a new road over Piddlehinton Down, Dorset, they struck into a barrow, on excavating which, two urns of unburnt pottery were found, full of ashes and burnt bones. They were decidedly British, from eight to ten inches high, and of an almost globular shape, ornamented merely with the customary line of dots.

SELECT POETRY.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

To Purcell's Tune, "*One Long Whitsun Holiday.*"

JOHN BULL, what's thy history?
Fantasy, lunacy, megrim and mystery;
Ins, outs, tricks, and twistery,
Chestery, dupery, bribery, rat.
Heigho! such an imbroglio
Never was heard, read, or dreamt of
before;
Cant, rant, folly in folio,
Lecturers, demagogues, all in a roar.
Some say this, some say that;

Rags, rogues, riots, rascallions,
Clubs, mobs, tatterdemalions,
All the world wanting they cannot tell
what.

Chalk-farm, pistol triggerry,
Canvassing, mystification, and whiggery,
Crops, fops, whiskers, priggery,
Bridge, palace, custom-house, all tumb-
ling down.

Ayes, noes, voters vendible,
Praters, debaters, a dozen at least;
Words, wind, patriots pendible,
Royalty, loyalty, grand City feast.

Learned pig, Punch and Clown,
Funds, bonds, projects political,
Loans, groans, crisis critical,
Gas and M'Adam in country and town.
Schemes, dreams, Polar topography,
Cabinet libraries, auto-biography,
Scrawl, sketch, scratch, lithography,
Encyclopedias more than enough;
State quacks, bills for Popery,
Stage-remembrances, frolics, and fibs,
Lumps, bumps, gall and scull-groper,
Gazetteers, pamphleteers, crackers, and
squibs,
News, reviews, libel, puff,
Fume, force, fudge, physiognomy,
Cards, dice, Ude and gastronomy;
Here I my catalogue end in a huff.

PAGANINI.

HE comes, the mighty arch-image, to call
Strange spirits from the deep, entrance
the brain,
With more than siren blandishment enthrall
The wise, bewilder reason with insane
Delight, and in captivity detain
Not sense alone, but soul! How rise,
how fall
The vocal chords; with what a bliss of pain
Sadden or cheer, enliven or appal!
Sweet as the harp that murmurs to the
breath
Of Eolus; heart-stirring as the alarm
Of battle-trumpet; stealing from the sphere
Of Paradise all melody and charm,
To soften pain, to sooth the bed of death,
And call the parting spirit back to hear.
Overton, near Marlborough. C. H.

BUDDING, BLOOMING, AND
FADING.

*Written under a Drawing of a group of
Flowers in a Lady's Album.*

SWEET budding flow'r! sweet budding
flow'r!
Smiling amid the dews of morn;
Emblem of Beauty's earliest hour,
The lovely infant newly-born!
So does she smile, rejoicing in her birth,
Unconscious of her transient life on earth.
Sweet blooming flow'r! sweet blooming
flow'r!
A silent monitor of truth;
Sighing with Zephyr in the bow'r,
As innocent as artless youth.
Thus the young beauty, in the fragrant grove,
Sighs as she blooms and charms the eye of
Love.
Sweet faded flow'r! sweet faded flow'r!
Thy leaves are scatter'd on the lawn;
Thy beauty now has lost its pow'r,
And all thy brilliant hues are gone!
Thus human loveliness but blooms and sighs,
Blushes and smiles—then fades away and
dies!
W. HERSEE.
GENT. MAG. December, 1831.

HYMN,

*Written on the near approach of a Pesti-
lential Disease.*

"O save us for thy mercy's sake." *Psalm.*
ALMIGHTY Father! gracious God!
O stay thy chastening hand;
Nor let the scourge that flies abroad
Afflict our native land.
Not for our merits, Lord, we claim,
Exemption from the woe;
We ask it all in Mercy's name,
Thy mercy then bestow!
But should thine "Angel" * still draw near
Thy mandates to obey;
O teach our hearts with love and fear
To own thy righteous sway.
Whate'er may be thy just design,
To thee, and thee alone,
Our souls and bodies we resign;
Great God! "Thy will be done!"
E. T. PILGRIM.

MOMENTARY THOUGHTS, No. IV.

A Reverie.

THE Court of Oberon now is sailing,
A summer's jaunt to the moon's retreat,
Higher and higher like bubbles scaling,
The pyramid clouds to her pearly seat;—
Above the spires of the loftiest dome,
They swing on the breath of a rose's bloom;
Yea, lighter than thought they seem to pass,
On the dew that has left its couch of grass;—
To soar on high through the "live-long
day,"
Like feather'd oars on the foaming spray,
Making its eddying circles where
The stars by night in lustre glare.
Oh! for a wing, or a car of ether,
To bear me on with that soaring train,
Lead me, ye merrier madcaps! whither,
My heart ne'er shall dream of its sorrows
again.
Ye must be glad, for ye're bright and shining,
No heavy gloominess cumber's your flight,
For the cares of earth are asleep to-night,
And Strife on the pillow of peace is reclining.
Oh! may she be bound for ever, and sleep
Till cast in adamant chains she falls,
O'er the world's high parapet down the deep,
Where none shall listen though loud she
calls.
There shall she howl while Peace shall sing
The joys of HEAVEN, and the breath of Spring
Whispering eternally joy and youth
To the pure and just in the temple of Truth;
Oh! happy, oh! sweet where such beings
tread, [the dead!
Yes, hark! 'tis a voice from the tombs of
"We come, we come to inhale the perfume
That has crept thro' the mists of Eternity's
gloom!"

Shrewsbury.

H. P.

* Vide 2d Samuel, chap. xxiv. ver. 11

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 6.—This day the two Houses of Parliament were opened by the King in person. After the usual formalities, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties to which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention ; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short interval of repose allowed you from the fatigues of last session. I feel it my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my people.

"I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and for which the preservation of the peace, both at home and abroad, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy. I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you will always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned.

"It is with great concern that I have observed the existence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indigenous or has been imported from abroad is a question involved in much uncertainty ; but its progress has neither been so extensive nor so fatal as on the Continent. It is not, however, the less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady ; and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunities of observing it, as most effectual for this purpose, have been adopted.

"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of Tithes, attended in some instances with afflicting results ; and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respect-

ing this subject, which may afford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. But on this, and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace and order, which alone seem wanting to raise a country blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages, to a state of the greatest prosperity.

"The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of my diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate alliance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest. The return to Europe of the elder branch of the illustrious house of Braganza, and the dangers of a disputed succession, will require my most vigilant attention to events, by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe, may be affected.

"The arrangement which I announced to you at the close of the last session, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, has been followed by a Treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged. A similar Treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands ; but I trust the period is not distant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have concluded with the King of the French a Convention, which I have directed to be laid before you ; the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade. This Convention, having for its basis the concession of reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specific latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the naval forces of the two countries to accomplish, by their combined efforts, an object which is felt by both to be so important to the interests of humanity.

"Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my Allies, inspire

me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you. I will take care that they shall be formed with the strictest regard to economy, and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The scenes of violence and outrage which have occurred in the City of Bristol, and in some other places, have raised me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have produced so extensive a destruction of property, and so melancholy a loss of life. But I think it right to direct your attention to the best means of improving the Municipal Police of the kingdom, for the more effectual protection of the public peace against the recurrence of similar commotions.

"Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privilege of discussing and making known their grievances; but in respecting these rights, it is also my duty to prevent combinations, under whatever pretext, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects to second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings, by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of Camperdown moved the Address to his Majesty in a very able speech, which was seconded by Lord Lyttleton; and in the COMMONS the Address was moved by Lord Cavendish, and seconded by Sir F. Vincent. In both Houses it was agreed to, after some discussion, without a division. In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir C. Wetherell entered at large into explanations of the Bristol affair—attacking the Unions and the newspapers with unmingled and indiscriminating censure—inquiring why, if danger were apprehended, the Bristol Gaol Delivery had not been postponed; and asking what would have been said of him by the "many-mouthed and venomous Press" if he had not gone? The Hon. Gentleman complained that the names of the Recorder and the Bristol Magistrates were omitted in the Commission recently appointed. He had put in his claim to be included in it, as a matter of right, to the Secretary for the Home Department, and he had also submitted it in writing to the Lord Chancellor.

He maintained that he had a right to be there, and he would advance the same claim in behalf of the Corporation. It was clear that the Recorder and the Magistrates of Bristol had been deposed by the Political Union.

[The remainder of the week was chiefly occupied with desultory discussions on the various topics of the King's Speech.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 12.

Lord J. Russell brought forward the important bill for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. His Lordship observed, that the Government stood pledged to the country, to propose a measure not less efficient than the Bill of last session; the noble Earl at the head of the Administration having continued in office only on condition that the Government should have the opportunity of bringing forward an equally efficient Bill. His Lordship then noticed the alterations which he now proposed to introduce. Since great objections had been made to the census of 1831, as imperfect, and to that of 1831, as made up for electioneering purposes, it had been determined that, instead of taking account of the population of those boroughs, the number of houses which were to be found in each would be a better criterion of their importance than the number of their inhabitants. In order, however, to avoid the possibility of low houses being pressed into the numbers, to swell out the claims of the boroughs, it had been determined to combine with the number of houses, not their value, as rated by the 10*l.* rent, but the amount at which they were rated to the assessed taxes for one year, ending in April last year. They had also taken this criterion of the assessed taxes, not for the boroughs only, but for the whole of the representative system. With regard to the disfranchising part of the measure, it had been deemed advisable to take the same number of boroughs for disfranchisement as was fixed upon in schedule A of the last Bill—namely, 56; and it was proposed to strike off that number of boroughs from a list of 100 which had been prepared, beginning at the lowest and ascending upwards, and taking the number of houses they contained, and the amount of assessed taxes which they paid, as the test of their importance. The consequence of the proposed alteration would be, that some boroughs which formerly escaped disfranchisement, as populous and large, would now be placed in schedule A, while others would be taken out of schedule B, and disfranchised, or placed in schedule A. The following were the names of those boroughs which it was intended to transfer from schedule B to schedule A, in consequence of the recent inquiries:—Aldborough, in Yorkshire, Amersham, East Grinstead, Okehampton, and Saltash. On the 10th

it was proposed to take out of schedule A, and place in schedule B, the boroughs of Midhurst, Petersfield, Eye, Wareham, Woodstock, and Lostwithial. It was also proposed, that of the 23 members who must be provided to fill up the numbers of the House, 10 should be given to the most considerable towns in schedule B,—that one should be given to Chatham, so as to render that town quite independent of Rochester,—and that another should be given to the county of Monmouth. The rest were given to the large towns to which the late Bill gave one representative each. The consequence was, that there would be only 30 boroughs in schedule B, instead of 41, and thus in schedule C, instead of 12 members, there would be 22. Instead of there being 69 places, as by the old Bill, there would be only 49 places returning one representative each. According to the scale now founded, on the joint test of the number of houses and the amount of the assessed taxes, the 30 boroughs which would come into schedule B would be as follows:—Eye, Westbury, Wilton, Midhurst, Launceston, Petersfield, Woodstock, Malmesbury, Droitwich, Lyme Regis, Dartmouth, Thirsk, Shaftesbury, Totness, Arundel, St. Ives, Rye, Morpeth, Northallerton, Calne, Clitheroe, Helston, Christchurch, Ashburton, Great Grimsby, Horsham, Hythe, Liskeard, Reigate, and Wareham. His Lordship said, that Tavistock had been found clearly entitled to be taken out of schedule B. The following were the places in schedule D to which two members were to be given, in conformity with the rules laid down:—Bulton, Brighton, Bradford, Blackburn, Macclesfield, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Oldham, Stroud, and two other places. With regard to that important part of the Bill—the right of voting in cities and boroughs—it was proposed that every person who occupied a house of the value of 10*l.* a-year should possess a vote, provided he were rated to the poor—not at a 10*l.* poor-rate, because every body knew how various the rates were in the respective counties and towns; but it was only rendered imperative that the person claiming to vote should be rated (the amount of the rate being of no consequence) on a tenement of not less than 10*l.* yearly rent. One great objection to the former Bill was, that in taking away the right of voting from freemen, after the lifetime of the present possessors, it would have the effect of destroying all corporate rights. The present Bill, however, preserved for ever the rights of freemen, acquired by birth or servitude. It was also intended, that where charters of incorporation should be granted by his Majesty, there the Mayor or other chief officer of such Corporation should be the returning officer of such Borough. Another right reserved in the Bill related to the rights of freeholders in cities being counties in them-

selves; those who voted for the county at large, and those who voted for the county of the city, would be allowed to continue their vote: but those who by the former Bill would not have been allowed to vote for either place, would now be allowed to give their vote for the county in which the city or borough happened to be situated. His Lordship, after some other remarks, concluded by moving “for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales.”

After some desultory discussion, in which Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp, and Mr. Croker took a leading part, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday the 16th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 15.

Lord Melbourne, in moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the IRISH TITHES LAWS, referred to the anomalies which had existed in Ireland from the passing of the Tithe Composition Act in 1822, and instanced numerous cases of oppression which attended the collection of tithes under the present system. The Earl of Wicklow attributed a great deal of the miseries which afflicted Ireland to the agitators, and stated, that many Protestant clergymen were in consequence reduced to the greatest distress. He condemned the conduct of Mr. O’Connell, and trusted that Government would watch his proceedings. The motion was then agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Stanley also made a motion for a Select Committee on the subject of the IRISH TITHES LAWS. The Right Hon. Gent. mentioned various instances in which great distress had been felt by the Protestant Clergy, from the mode in which the peasantry acted with regard to the collection of tithes. The present system had long been, he said, the curse of Ireland, and it was high time that it should be put an end to. Among the evils of the system, he narrated one, in which a poor man, who occupied one acre of land, had been compelled to pay no fewer than eleven claims, seven of which were Ecclesiastical. He added, that the Established Church ought not to be supported by such a system. He should feel inclined to suggest a commutation of lands for tithes. Sir R. Peel did not object to the motion, but to the arguments by which it had been supported. He was of opinion that the labours of the Committee ought to be extended to the tithe system of both countries. Mr. Leader contended that the system was most oppressive. The tithes and glebe lands in the possession of the Clergy of the Established Church amounted to 2,000,000*l.* annually—a most monstrous revenue. The Hon. Gent. said, that the land of Ireland altogether paid 14,000,000*l.*

annually in taxes and other imposts. After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Dec. 16. Lord *Althorp* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the REFORM BILL. Lord *Porchester* rose for the purpose of opposing it. He admitted, however, that the present Bill was an improvement upon the last; but he still considered it to be highly objectionable, because the right of representation was given to too many towns, and the elective franchise was placed at too low a rate. He moved that the Bill be read again on that day six months. Sir *E. B. Sugden* seconded the amendment. He remarked that the present was a more democratic measure than the last; and contended that it would subvert every vested interest in the kingdom, and pull down the constitution of the country. Mr. *Bulwer* supported the Bill. Let this measure pass, said the hon. member, and it would put down clamour, and silence the calumnies with which it was alleged that the aristocracy were assailed. Lord *Mahon* opposed the Bill. Mr. *Mauley* supported the Bill in an eloquent speech. It was his belief that they could not raise the character of the House more than by making it consist of free representatives of the people. Mr. *Croker* opposed the Bill in a long and able speech. He attributed all the evils that existed in the country to that measure. Lord *Althorp* replied, and expressed a hope that the question of Reform would be at length finally and satisfactorily disposed of, as he conceived that the existing evils were mainly attributable to the unsettled state of the public mind upon the question. The debate was then adjourned till next day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock.

Dec. 18. On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, the debate on the second reading of the REFORM BILL was resumed. Sir *R. Inglis* opposed the measure, and maintained that the House, under the present Bill, would become the depository of democrats, and would alone be governed by the will of the people. Mr. *S. Hartley*, though he was an advocate for rational reform, objected, as he had done before, to the sweeping measure introduced by Ministers. He could not consider the changes made essentially altered the Bill from the one introduced before. Mr. *Gulson* considered that the alterations made by Ministers had rendered the principles of the Bill more efficient, and he should give it his support. Col. *Wood* thought the Bill improved, but hoped it would still be freed from much objectionable matter in Committee, so as to insure it a favourable reception by the other branch of the Legislature. Sir *H. Wilmot* and Mr. *Slaney* supported the Bill; while Col. *Silthorpe* and Mr. *Cust* strongly opposed it, as being replete with injustice

on one hand and absurdity on the other. Sir *J. Burke* considered the machinery of the Bill had been so improved that there would be a great accession to the number of its friends, even by those who had formerly opposed it. Mr. *Baring Wall* and Mr. *C. Pelham* opposed the present Bill, because in all its essential points it was the counterpart of the last. Lord *W. Lennox* highly approved of the alterations in the Bill, and would support it. Col. *Lindsay* opposed the Bill as a measure calculated to destroy the balance of power between the agricultural and manufacturing interests, taking it from the former and giving it to the latter. Lord *J. Russell* ably vindicated the principles of the Bill; to resist which he considered would be highly dangerous. Sir *C. Fitzrell* contended that giving the right of voting to only one third of the householders in populous towns, would rather have the effect of irritating than gratifying the mass of the population of these new towns. If excitement now existed, it was the Ministers who had caused it by their own Bill. Mr. *Stanley* said Ministers had been charged with producing excitement in the public mind; but he would ask, was it only now that excitement had begun? Was there no excitement when the first Minister of the Crown, opposed to all Reform, was obliged to tell his Sovereign that he could not trust his life in the city of London? Supposing that the gentlemen opposite could force the Ministers to quit office, what measure of Reform were they prepared to submit which would satisfy the country. The Right Hon. Gent. ably replied to the various objections that had been urged against the Bill, both in its principles and details; and concluded by asking, if any man, whatever his opinions might be, would venture to say, that in one year, in two years, or in three years, if a full and free representation of the people were not granted, the danger would not be aggravated to a point when resistance would no longer avail, and when even concession would be useless? Sir *R. Peel* complained of the attacks made upon him personally because of his conduct on the Catholic Question; and repeating his former objections to the Bill, concluded by expressing his determination to oppose a measure like the present, which, if passed at this moment, would lead to further demands, and be incompatible with the established institutions of the country.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 324—Against it, 162—Majority for the Bill, 162.

The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers; and the House adjourned (having, contrary to all modern practice, continued the debate into Sunday), at one o'clock in the morning, to the 17th of January.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Monday, the 21st of Nov. an alarming insurrection broke out at Lyons, which may be considered as the second city in France. It appears that for some time past the silk trade (its great manufacture) has been in a declining state, and the masters consequently felt themselves compelled to reduce the wages of their workmen. This was strenuously opposed by the workmen, who insisted on the adoption of a tariff, which had been assented to and signed by the Prefect. They assembled to the amount of from 8,000 to 12,000, at a place called the Croix-Rouge, the Bethnal Green of Lyons, for the purpose of enforcing their demands. The national guard and garrison were called out, who attacked the people, many of whom were old soldiers, and well armed. The conflict was maintained with various success, and at considerable expense of life on both sides, during the whole of that day. In the evening, the rioters seized on two cannon belonging to the national guard, pointed them towards the city, erected barricades, and, in fine, fortified their faubourg as a military position. The fighting continued during the whole of Tuesday, the insurgents having been joined by the populace of the neighbouring suburbs. Towards the close of the day, the rioters gained very considerably on the military, who were shut up in the Place des Terreaux, and in the Hotel de Ville, where the authorities of the city and of the department were assembled. The powder-magazine of Serin, and the arsenal established at Aenal, were carried at night. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning, General Roguet, the second in command, quitted the city with the remainder of his troops, and took up a position on an eminence about a league from Lyons. On the evening of the 23d, the city was in the complete possession of the workmen. They formed a national guard amongst themselves, and regularly mounted sentinels at the public institutions. More than six hundred persons (including men, women, and children) are said to have lost their lives in this disastrous commotion. Marshal Soult (Minister of War) left Paris by express on Thursday night, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, and troops rapidly advanced from every direction on Lyons. On the arrival of the Duke, the workmen agreed to submit to the authority of the Government; and on the 3d of Dec. 20,000 men, with the Duke at their head, marched into Lyons, and took possession of the fortifications. The national guard, many of whom had taken part with the insurgent workmen, were ordered to be dissolved, and their arms given up. The Prince and the Marshal pro-

mised to redress the grievances of the weavers if they would observe the law in the future.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas has published a pretended act of amnesty, dated Nov. 1, on the subject of Poland, which contains many exceptions, as to be altogether worthless. The Autocrat is pursuing a course of confiscation and banishment towards the unfortunate Poles, who seem destined to be deprived of a national existence altogether.

The Emperor has ordered that a granite column, in imitation of the celebrated Trajan column, 84 feet high, and 12 in diameter, should be erected in the square of the Winter Palace, in memory of his brother Alexander; it has been cut from a granite rock in Finland, and 600 workmen have been employed in cutting it during two years: its weight is estimated at about 9,676,000lbs.

PERSIA.

Advices from Persia mention the commencement of a civil war in that country. Abbas Mirza had laid siege to Shiraz, having previously made prisoner his brother, Hassan Ulie Mirza, late governor of Kerman, and all his sons except one, who succeeded in reaching Shiraz. The South of Persia is said to be in a most dreadful state.

EAST INDIES.

A printing press has been introduced at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the Missionaries, who are actively engaged in printing a translation of the Bible into the Malagasee language. Four of the natives are sufficiently versed in the business to act as compositors, while the press-work is executed by two more, and several others aid in correcting for the press.

THE PACIFIC.

NEW ISLANDS.—Capt. Warden, of the American service, has published an account of a group of six newly discovered islands he fell in with in 1830, on his return from New Zealand to Manilla. He has given them the name of Westerfield. The inhabitants are black, of good stature and robust, and their manners apparently pacific. All the islands are under the control of one chief, who issues his orders to the chiefs of the islands, who have under them inferior chiefs. All children but those of the chiefs are murdered, and the natives act with the extreme jealousy to their wives, killing them on the slightest suspicion. It is said that the natives have not the slightest notion of a divine being.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Commissioners for the building of Churches in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have published their sixth report. With an expenditure of 50,000*l.* granted for the purposes of the Highland Church Act, aided by the interest of Exchequer bills, in which it was invested, thirty-two churches with manse, one church without a manse, and ten manse, have been built. The statutable quantity of ground (not less than half a Scottish acre) has everywhere been secured. Of the new erections, there are not less than fourteen in the county of Argyle, nine in Ross and Cromarty, and six in Inverness. The church of Lochgilphead cost 2,500*l.* and the manse of Kilmory the same sum: the cost of the others varies downward to 400*l.*—that of Ardgour in Argyle. Thirty of the churches are made to hold galleries, erected at the expense of the heritors; and the churches in the aggregate will be capable of containing 20,000 persons, when galleries shall have been erected in all those of the first class. The entire population of the districts attached to the forty-three churches is estimated at 48,000, of which number one-third are at present well accommodated, and this will be at an expense to the public not exceeding 14*l.* for each person.

Dec. 14. A great Protestant meeting was held in *Dublin* to consider the present state of Ireland, as regards the Protestant interest. There were about ninety noblemen and gentlemen, assembled from the different provinces of Ireland. The Earl of Roden was in the chair. The first day the debate turned chiefly on the propriety and wisdom of establishing a permanent political association. The second day, the great majority of the meeting resolved to join the already organized Orange Association. Irish Protestants of all denominations were invited to form a junction, and a committee was appointed to carry these resolutions into effect. On the third day, the committee brought up their resolutions, which expressed devoted attachment to the King, and the principles of the House of Brunswick, and alarm at the spirit of his Majesty's councils and the course of their measures; that the Irish reform proposed would augment the evils of which the meeting complained; that the gallant spirit of the Irish Protestants was unsubdued; calling on the clergy, magistracy, and people of Protestant Ireland for their instant and cordial co-operation; and that an humble address, embodying the resolutions, be presented to his Majesty.

Kilkenny, Dec. 14. A party of 40 policemen went out this morning, under the command of Capt. Gibbons, chief constable, with a man named Butler, process server, to

serve subpoenas for the Rev. Dr. Hamilton's tithes on the union of Knocktopher. The party were attacked in the afternoon at Kilkenny by about 2,000 persons. Capt. Gibbons, Butler, and fifteen of the police were killed, and many badly wounded—all the arms of the police were broken into pieces, and left with the slaughtered bodies. The assailant party were armed with pitchforks, prongs, spades, &c. The police were only able to fire about ten shots. The attack was made suddenly in a lane, with a wall on each side of it, and the arms of the police were at once rendered useless.

Nov. 19. A meeting of the ship-owners of *Monkwearmouth* was holden to adopt measures for the construction of a Wet Dock, near the entrance of the port of *Sunderland*, and on the north side of the river. A series of resolutions, in favour of the measure, were put and carried unanimously. The meeting was addressed by Sir H. Williamson, Bart. M.P. and others.

Dec. 15. This evening an explosion of inflammable gas took place in a coal-pit near *Wigan*, by which twenty-eight persons lost their lives. The depth of the pit from the surface is 1245 feet. The report of the explosion was terrifically loud, and heard in the town of *Addington*, a distance of eight miles. Eleven widows and forty-two children are left to deplore the loss of their husbands and fathers.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 8. A new drama, in two acts, called the *Bride of Ludgate*, was brought forward. It is supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Jerrold. The plot is founded on one of the many amours of "The Merry Monarch," and on the whole was a very clever and amusing little piece.

Dec. 20. A comedy entitled *Lords and Commons*, from the pen of Mrs. Gore, was produced. There was little novelty in the plot; but many of the scenes were well written. It was tolerably well received.

Dec. 25. The usual Christmas pantomime was connected from the nursery tale of *Hop o' my Thumb*, in which the giant Ogre, with his seven-leagues boots, is the important personage. The scenery, particularly the diorama by Stanfield, was remarkably splendid, and the numerous tricks and transitions were very amusing.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 6. A piece, in one act, called *Country Quarters*, was introduced. It is evidently an adaptation from the French stage; but was nevertheless well received.

Dec. 25. The Christmas pantomime, entitled *Hop o' my Thumb and his Brothers*, or *Harlequin and the Ogre*, was from the same source as that of the rival theatre; with some variations in the scenery and incidents.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 28. Sir Robt. Gill to be Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 2. Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. to be Gentleman-usher Daily-waiter Assistant to the King.

Nov. 12. Cheshire Yeomanry—Capt. Wilbraham Egerton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Henry Brooke to be Major.

Nov. 14. Capt. Gen. Mansel, R.N. to wear the Legion of Honour, conferred on him for his services during the French operations at Algiers.

To form a Central Board of Health:—the Hon. Edw. R. Stewart, Chairman, Sir Wm. Pym, K.C.H., Lt.-Col. John Marshall, Dr. Russell, Dr. Barry, K.T.S., Major R. Macdonald, and Wm. Maclean, Secretary.

Nov. 12. Corps of Royal Engineers—Col. C. W. Pasley to be Colonel; Major John Oldfield to be Lt.-Col.

Nov. 15. Wm. Teesdale, of Gainford, co. Durham, gent. second son of late Robert T. to use the name of Swann only, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Thos. Swann, of Bedale.

Nov. 16. The Rev. Henry Wm. Robinson Michell, only surviving child of James-Charles Michell, of Brighton, esq. by Eliz. dau. of Wm. Johnson, of Petworth, esq. and Sarah, dau. and coh. of John Lutman, to use the name of Lutman-Johnson only; in compliance with the will of his uncle, John Johnson, D.D. Rector of Northchapel, Sussex.

Nov. 17. Ernest Earl of Lisburne, to subscribe the surname of Vaughan before all titles of honour.

Dec. 1. Lieut. Baldwin Wake Walker, R.N. to accept the order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him for his services at the taking of the fort of Patras.

New Bankruptcy Court.—Dec. 2. The Hon. Tho. Erskine to be Chief Judge; Serjt. Pell, Serjt. Cross, and Geo. Rose, Esq. to be the other Judges; C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, Joshua Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. Cecil Fane, and Edw. Holroyd, esqs. Barristers-at-law, to be Commissioners.

Dec. 2. 64th Foot—Capt. S. W. Lynam Stretton, to be Major.—91st Foot—Major R. Anderson, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. N. Lamont to be Major.—Brevet—Capt. P. Tripp, 98th reg. to be Major.

The 32d reg. to bear the word "Nive," on its colours, in consideration of the distinguished services which it performed in the passage of the Nive, on the 10th and 11th Dec. 1813.—The 38th to bear the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," and "Cornna."

Dec. 5. The Marquess of Westminster (in compliance with the unanimous request of a Court of Burgesses) to bear the arms of the

city of Westminster, quarterly a lion in quarter with those of Grosvenor.

Dec. 7. Knighted: Ralph Baginbun, Garter Principal King of Arms; Sir Pell, esq. John Cross, esq. and Gasp. Rose, esq. Judges in Bankruptcy.

The Right Hon. Thos. Erskine to be his Majesty's Privy Council.

Dec. 9. 4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Col. James Chatterton to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 16. Major Hugh Piper to be Lieut. Col., and Capt. M. Sempie, Major, of the 38th Foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Thorpe, to be Archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. J. Harvey, Preb. in Bristol Cath.

Rev. Archd. Hoare, Preb. in Winchester C.

Rev. J. Badeley, Halesworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. F. Bennett, Chichester R. co. Kent.

Rev. E. Biron, Denton and Sissingfield P.C. Kent.

Rev. R. Bryan, Cheldon R. Devon.

Rev. H. W. Buckley, Easington V. co. Wa.

Rev. A. E. L. Bulwer, Cawston R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Coldham, Gaytonthorpe R. and E.

Walton V. Norfolk.

Rev. A. Denny, Tralee R. co. Kerry.

Rev. W. F. Drake, St. George P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. P. W. Drew, Cove P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. G. J. Dupuis, Hemmingby R. co. Lin.

Rev. G. H. G. Gabert, Bobbington P.C. Suff.

Rev. A. Grueber, Colebrook V. Devon.

Rev. E. Holley, Aylsham Burrough R. Norf.

Rev. R. Hornby, N. Tisbury P.C. Lancster.

Rev. R. W. Huntley, Boxwell-cum-Leighton R. Glouc.

Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, Sudbourn R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. J. Lewis, St. Peter's V. Worcester.

Rev. J. S. Lievre, Little Ashby R. co. Leic.

Rev. R. M'Kee, Applecross Ch. Ross.

Rev. C. Miller, Harlow V. Essex.

Rev. F. Norris, Little Gransden R. co. Camb.

Rev. H. Pountney, St. John's, Wolverhampton.

Rev. J. Pratt, Harpley and Great Bircham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Roberts, Sporle V. and Little Pal-

Rev. J. Standly, Buckden V. Hunts.

Rev. H. Thorpe, Aston-le-Wall R. Oxford.

Rev. A. A. Turnour, Arminghall P.C. Norf.

Rev. J. Tucker, Charlton Abbots P.C. Glouc.

Rev. R. Upton, Moreton Say P.C. Shropsh.

Rev. J. Vaughan, Holmpton-in-Holderness R. Yorks.

Rev. J. Wardle, Beeston P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. J. Williams, Treuddyn P.C. Flintshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. T. F. Dibdin, to the King.

Rev. T. Medland, to Earl Gower.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Cardwell, to be Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford.

Rev. J. Keeble, Professor of Poetry in the University.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At her father's, Major Gen^l Sir T. Pritzler, K.C.B. Castle-lodge, Upnor, Kent, the wife of Edward Muller, esq. Royal Reg. a son.—30. At Bahraham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of H. J. Adeane, esq., M. P. a dau.

Lately. At St Hillier, Jersey, the lady of —De Veuille, esq. dau. of T. Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, and niece to Chief Justice Sir N. Tindal, of a boy and girl.

Dec. 4. At Wallington, near Fareham, the wife of Capt. T. Martin, R. N. a dau. —6. At Aldwick Lodge, Bognor, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, E. I. C. a son. —9. At Brockley Hall, Somerset, Mrs. Smyth Pigott, a dau.—17. In Portman-square, the Countess of Chichester, a dau. —20. At Bryanston House, Dorset, the Lady Emma Portman, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Sandford, the Rev. W. Welbington, Rector of Upton Hellions, to Ann, eldest dau. of Edw. Norrish, esq.—8. Edw. Collins, esq. of Trutham, co. Cornwall, to Eliz. dau. of the late Francis Drake, esq. formerly Minister of the Court of Munich.—15. At Paddington, Edw.-Wm. son of the late Sigismund Trafford Southwell, esq. of Wroxham-hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, dau. of T. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick-park.—15. At Ponteland, Northumberland, Capt. Cha. Ogle Streetfield, R. Eng. to Kate Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, of Kirkley, Preb. of Durham.—16. At Layton, Essex, J. Bowstead, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Howarth.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. W. T. Griffiths, R.N. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Griffiths, to Louisa Catherine, dau. of the late J. Griffiths, esq. of Argyll-street.—19. Francis Worsley, esq. only son of Robt. Worsley, esq. of Isle of Wight, to Margaret-Frances, youngest dau. of Rev. Geo. Henry Storie, of Thames Ditton.—22. At St. George's Hanover-square, Benj. Travers, esq. of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, to Mary-Poulett, dau. of the late Col. Stevens, of Discove House, Somersetshire.—23. At Horsford, the Rev. H. Wm. Blake, rector of Thirning, Norfolk, to Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Cha. Day, of Hartpury, Gloucestershire.—24. At Christ Church, T. E. Stamp, esq. of Great Surrey-street, to Miss Lillo, only dau. of T. Lillo, esq. of Nelson-square.—At Margate, G. Gunning, Esq. of Frindsbury, Kent, to Sarah Tournay, widow of the late Sir T. Staines, K.C.B. of Dent de Lion.—At Avening, Gloucestershire, Edw. Dalton, esq. D.C.L. of Stanmore Grange, to Eliz. Head, only dau. of the late N. Lloyd, esq. of Angerstone-house, Uley.—At Scawby, Lincolnshire, John Hassard Short, esq. of Edlington-grove, near Horn-castle, to Marguerite, fourth dau. of Richard GENT. MAG. December, 1831.

Elmhirst, esq.—29. At Dover, Rich-Jones, esq. of East Wickham, Kent, to Anne, dau. of Tho. Saunders, esq. British Consul at St. Valery-sur-Somme, France.

Lately. Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, to Mary Harriet, dau. of W. Gore Langton, Esq. M.P. of Newton Park, Somerset.—At Worcester, the Rev. Tho. Blackman Newell, only son of T. Newell, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Catharine, eldest dau. of S. Crane, esq.—The Rev. Henry Dalton, Curate of St. John's, Wolverhampton, to Sophia, dau. of Lord Robert Fitz-Gerald, and first cousin to the Duke of Leinster.

Dec. 1. At Fantongtex, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Thresher, Vicar of Titchfield, Hants, to Lucy, dau. of the late Adm. Stair Douglas.—At Yeovil, Somerset, the Rev J. Howell Jones, Rector of Gwernesey, Monmouthshire, to Eliz. eldest dau. of John Greenham, esq.—At Islington, Mr. C. H. Strachan, of Long-acre, to Sarah, dau. of John Gostling, esq. Highbury-house, Highbury.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Count Alex. Walwski, to Lady Caroline Montagu, sister to the Earl of Sandwich.—5. The Rev. W. Hungerford Colston, D.D. Rector of West Lydford, Somerset, to Mary Ann Heath, dau. of the Rev. John Brice, Rector of Aisholt.—6. At Bowood (the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne) the Right Hon. Lord Vailefort, son of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, to Miss Fielding, dau. of Capt. and Lady Eliz. Fielding.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. G. Colebrook Jordan, to Eliz. second dau. of Jas. Muston, esq. of Hatton Garden.—At Watlington, Kent, Capt. G. Rennie, R.N. late Capt. of the Iris, to Caroline, da. of Alderman Lucas.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Manning, esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair, to Mary Ann Isabella Kath, only dau. of Col. T. J. Barrow, of Somerset-street.—8. At Dublin, Major Freeth, 64th Reg. to Emma Maynard, third dau. of Andrew Aslie, Esq. of Ely-place.—9. At Cheltenham, C. Kelson, esq. of the 8d Guards, to Anne, dau. of R. Holden, esq.—10. At Fulham, Marshall Turner, esq. of Rochford, to Eliz. Harvey, niece of D. W. Harvey, esq. M. P.—13. R. T. Gilpin, esq. to Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Browne, of Weymouth.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Ramsey, esq. of the General Post-office, to Sophia, dau. of Robert Barron, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.—At Bath, the Rev. Tho. Meyler, to Lucy Sparrow Georgina, second dau. of the late Francis Hill, esq. of Burton Hill House, near Malmesbury, and niece to Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes.—15. At Stonehouse, the Rev. Edw. Houlbitch, Rector of St. Leonard's, Devon, to Frances-Eliz. dau. of the late Tho. Cowper, esq. of Gibraltar.—At Leamington, the Rev. Cha. Tho. Longley, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School, to Caroline Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir H. Parnell, Bart.

O B I T U A R Y.

COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIAS.

Oct. 9. At Napoli di Romania, by assassination, the Count Capo d'Istrias, President of the Republic of Greece.

This eminent man was by birth a Russian, and had passed a very active and adventurous life, of which we have seen an interesting account, although unable at present to refer to it.

His reign in Greece was replete with disasters both to himself and the people. He never possessed sufficient power to confer any permanent benefits upon the country, but had just enough to render short-lived good and extensive injury. His knowledge of the affairs of Greece was considerable; his energy and strength of character above question; but his ambition was ruinous. The nature of his functions was never properly defined; he exercised his discretion without an indemnity, and was every day placed in the risk of incurring that fate to which he has at last fallen a victim. The Greeks have sullied the cause of liberty in this base return for the voluntary devotion of the only man who could be found, in the worst of times, to take the helm of their convulsed government. Greece, escaping from the wolfish rule of Turkey, could only be governed by an arbitrary control, resembling, except in its consistency and its necessity, a rigid despotism. An ignorant population, just released from caves and fastnesses, and called back to their deserted cities and devastated possessions, are not a fit recipient for the principles of advanced freedom. The attempts of Jeremy Bentham to inspire them with reverence for a philosophical code, and of Colonel Stanhope to charm them with printing presses, were merely the dreams of amiable visionaries. Had Capo d'Istrias completely resisted the theories of one party, and obeyed somewhat more strictly the dictates of his own sense of what Greece required, he would not now, perhaps, have exhibited so terrible an example of popular ingratitude.

He was assassinated by the brother and the son of Petro Bay Mavromichalis, the chief of the Mainotes. Some months ago, Petro Bay was thrown into prison, accused of having conspired to overturn the authority of the President. The accusation was not without foundation, though the proceedings of the Bey had been open, and, to a certain

extent, justifiable. Having secured his person, however, Capo d'Istrias repeatedly declared that he would have him tried by the Senate for high treason, but appears to have been content with keeping him in confinement, without ever seriously thinking of bringing him to trial. Mavromichalis' friends were exasperated, and made many efforts to obtain his liberation, but without success. His two nearest relatives, therefore, resolved to avenge his wrongs. On the morning of the 9th Oct. as the President was going to church, Constantine and George Mavromichalis, who had been waiting for him near the church door, attacked him, the one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him with a dagger. Capo d'Istrias fell dead upon the spot. Constantine was immediately killed by the President's guards, but George escaped, and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who declared that he could only be given up into the hands of the magistracy, when a demand was made in the regular way. On the 20th of October, he was tried, and condemned to have his hand cut off, and afterwards to be shot. Two of his accomplices were condemned to be immured up to the throat within four walls, and to be provided with food until they expired.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

July 7. At his episcopal residence, Chowringhee, the Right Rev. John Matthias Turner, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta.

Dr. Turner was a native of Oxford, and much distinguished himself as a scholar in that university. He was a member of Christ Church, and at the examinations in 1804 was, with two other gentlemen only, placed in the first class. He took his degree of M.A. Dec. 3, 1807; and D.D. by diploma, March 26, 1829, soon after he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta.

His Lordship's malady was a general failure of the digestive powers, and consequently debility and general decay. His health had not been in a satisfactory state since he returned from the fatigues of his visitation tour to the other side of India, and he was about to have made a voyage for change of air and scene to the eastward, when his illness suddenly assumed a more active type, and put an end to his life. Dr. Turner is the fourth

bishop of this see who has fallen before the climate prematurely. His remains were interred on the 8th of July in the Cathedral-yard, near the tombs of Sir H. Blossett and Sir Christopher Puller. The Hon. the Vice-President, the Hon. W. Blunt, the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the heads of departments of the civil and military services, together with several members of the mercantile community, and many of the respectable Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, were present at the solemn and affecting ceremony. The Rev. T. Robertson read the burial service on this occasion. Dr. Turner was brother-in-law to Dr. Sumner Bishop of Chester.

LORD ROBERT SEYMOUR.

Nov. 24. At his seat, Tali Arias, co. Carmarthen, aged nearly 85, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Seymour, Joint Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench of Ireland; grandfather of Lord Southampton, and uncle to the Marquis of Hertford, K.G., the late Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., the Marquis of Drogheda, &c.

His Lordship was born Dec. 20, 1748, the fifth of the thirteen children, and the third son, of Francis first Marquis of Hertford, K.G., by Lady Isabella Fitzroy, third and youngest daughter of Charles second Duke of Grafton, K.G., and Lady Henrietta Somerset. In his early years he entered the army, and was a Captain of dragoons when first returned to Parliament on a vacancy for Orford in 1771. He sat for that borough during three parliaments, until the dissolution of 1784; and again in four parliaments, from the accession of his eldest brother to the peerage in 1794, until the dissolution of 1807.* At the general election in that year he was chosen for his own county of Carmarthen, was re-elected in 1812 and 1818, and sat until the dissolution in 1820, when he retired from his senatorial duties.

Lord Robert Seymour was twice married; first, June 15, 1773, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Delme, esq. by whom he had one son and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married first in 1805 to William Davies, esq. who died in 1814, and secondly in 1817 to Herbert Evans, of Highmead, co. Cardigan, esq.; 2. Henry Seymour, esq. Serjeant-at-arms in the House of Commons; he married in 1800 the Hon. Emily Byng, cousin to Lord Visc. Torrington, and sister to the Mar-

chioness of Bath, the Countess-dowager of Bradford, and the first wife of the present Duke of Bedford; and became a widower in 1824; 3. Frances-Isabella, married in 1802 to George-Ferdinand 2d and late Lord Southampton, and is mother of the present peer of that title; 4. Anna-Maria, unmarried; and 5. Gertrude-Huskey-Carpenter, married in 1819 to John-Hensleigh Allen, of Cresselby, co. Carmarthen, esq. and died in 1825.

Lord Robert Seymour became a widower Nov. 29, 1804; and married, secondly, May 2, 1806, the Hon. Anderlechtia-Clarissa Chetwynd, aunt to the present Lord Viscount Chetwynd, which lady survives him.

SIR J. G. SHAW, BART.

Oct. 22. At Kenward Park, Kent, aged 75, Sir John Gregory Shaw, the fifth Baronet of his family (1665).

He was the eldest son of Sir John Shaw, the fourth Baronet, by his second wife Martha, daughter and heiress of John Kenward, esq.; and succeeded his father, soon after coming of age, in the year 1779.

He married March 9, 1782, the Hon. Theodosia-Margaret Monson, youngest daughter of John second Lord Monson, and great-aunt to the present Peer of that name. By this lady, who survives him, he had the numerous family of five sons and ten daughters: 1. Sir John Kenward Shaw, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1783, but is at present unmarried; 2. Charles, a Capt. R.N., who died in 1829, leaving issue by a sister of the late Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. (see our vol. xcix i. 476); 3. Catharine-Elizabeth, married in 1806 to Sir Henry Hawley, of Leybourne Grange in Kent, Bart., and left his widow with a numerous family in the month of March last (see the first part of our present volume, p. 465); 4. Henry-Thomas, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army; 5. Augusta-Anne; 6. Theodosia-Martha, who died young; 7. Lewis-James, who died in 1807, in his 14th year; 8. Anne-Maria, married in 1819 to Maximilian Dallison, of Hamptons in Kent, esq.; 9. Emma-Margaret; 10. Horatia, married in 1825 to the Hon. Walter Forbes, second son of Lord Forbes, and has issue; 11. Charlotte-Susan, married to John Cornwall, esq. of Elstead in Surrey, a Commander R.N.; 12. Caroline-Alicia; 13. the Rev. Robert-William Shaw, of Christ Church, Oxford; and 15. Harriet-Grace.

SIR THOMAS DYKE, BART.

Nov. 22. At his seat, Lollingstone Castle, Kent, aged 67, Sir Thomas Dyke, the fourth Baronet, of Horeham in Suss-

* In our memoir of Lord Henry Seymour, vol. c. i. 363, we were incorrect in stating that he ever sat in Parliament.

sex (1676), Colonel of the West Kent Militia; uncle to Lord Hotham.

Sir Thomas was the elder son of Sir John Dixon Dyke, the third Baronet, by Philadelphia-Payne, daughter of Geo. Horne, of East Grinstead, esq. and succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Sept. 6, 1810. He served the office of Sheriff of Kent in the year 1820.

Having never married, he is succeeded in the title by his brother, now Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. An account of Lullingstone, which was the residence of Sir Percival Hart, a celebrated courtier temp. Elizabeth, and of Sir John Peehey, Knight Banneret temp. Hen. VII. was published in our vol. xciii. i. 577.

ADM. SIR C. H. KNOWLES.

Nov. 28. Aged 77, Sir Charles Henry Knowles, the second Baronet, of Lovell-Hill, Berks (1765), Admiral of the Red, and G.C.B.

Sir Charles was born in Jamaica, Aug. 24, 1754, the only son of Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, then Governor of that colony, and afterwards successively President of the Admiralty to Catherine Empress of Russia, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. His mother was Maria-Magdalena-Theresa Bouquet, a lady of an old Lorraine family, who was his father's second wife. By his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. the former Sir Charles Knowles had one son, who was a Captain R.N., and perished in a storm at sea.

The officer now deceased succeeded his father in the baronetcy, Dec. 9, 1777, and attained the rank of Post-Captain, Feb. 2, 1780. In the same year he commanded the *Porcupine*, a small frigate, in the Mediterranean; where, on the 27th of July, he distinguished himself by successfully repelling two Spanish polarcers of 26 and 22 guns, after a running engagement, which lasted the whole afternoon.

Towards the conclusion of the American war, Sir Charles commanded the *San Miguel* of 72, and was employed as senior officer of the naval force stationed at Gibraltar; where he afforded great assistance in repelling the oft-repeated attacks made by the Spaniards, with a view to regain possession of that important fortress. He sailed from thence on his return to England, March 22, 1783.

A few weeks after the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic, Sir C. H. Knowles commissioned the *Dædalus* 32, in which he proceeded to North America, and returned in the summer of 1794. He was shortly after appointed to the *Edgar* 74, stationed in

the North Sea. From that ship he was removed to the *Goliath* of the same force, and was present in her at the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; where the *Goliath* had eight men wounded. Her commander, in common with the other Captains, received a gold medal for this service; and shortly afterwards assisted at the solemnity of depositing the captured colours in St. Paul's cathedral.

He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 1799, Vice-Admiral 1804, and Admiral 1810; and was, at the period of his decease, the second on the list of Admirals of the Red. He was nominated an extra G.C.B. May 20, 1820.

Sir Charles Henry Knowles married Sept. 10, 1800, Charlotte, daughter of Charles Johnstone, of Ludlow, esq. and first cousin to Sir John Vanden Bramp Johnstone, Bart. now M.P. for Yorkshire, and had three sons and four daughters: 1. Sir Francis-Chas. Knowles, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Charlotte-Laura; 3. Henry-Cosby-Ruddam; 4. Georgina-Henrietta; 5. Agnes-Louisa, who died an infant in 1811; 6. Edward-Richard-Johnstone; and 7. Maria-Louisa-Theresa, born in 1825.

VICE-ADM. BARTON.

Dec. 15. At Plymouth, aged 78, Robert Barton, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, this officer commanded the *Hawke* of 16 guns, in which sloop he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, April 2, 1794; and in the following year we find him in the *Lapwing* of 34 guns and 193 men, on the North Sea station, whence he shortly returned, in order again to escort the trade to the colonies. In Nov. 1796, when lying at St. Kitt's, Capt. Barton received intelligence that a French force was attacking Anguilla; and in consequence he hastened to that island, but, from an adverse wind, was prevented from reaching the spot before the invaders had landed and pillaged the town. They could not, however, make good their retreat before Capt. Barton's arrival; and he destroyed both the French vessels, le *Decius* of 26 guns, and la *Valiente* a six-gun brig, which contained together 180 seamen and about 400 troops. His own loss was only one man killed and seven wounded.

In the course of the ensuing year, Capt. Barton captured eight of the enemy's privateers, carrying in the whole 58 guns and 363 men. His next ap-

pointment was to the *Concorde* of 42 guns and 257 men, in which fine frigate he cruized with equal success on the same station, taking and assisting at the capture of eleven more of those marauders, whose total force amounted to 90 guns and 648 men.

Capt. Barton returned to England in the autumn of 1799, and during the remainder of the war was employed on the Lisbon station, and at Newfoundland. On the 26th Jan. 1801, being off Cape Finisterre, he fell in with a French squadron, and was chased by a frigate of equal force with his own, with which on the following morning, he had an action which lasted forty minutes. The enemy's fire was then completely silenced; but the rest of the squadron had by that time approached so near that Capt. Barton could not take possession of his prize. His loss was 5 men killed and 24 wounded; and that of his antagonist, *la Bravoure*, 10 killed and 25 wounded.

In the ensuing autumn we find Capt. Barton acting as Governor of Newfoundland, from whence he returned at the close of the year. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he was appointed to the superintendence of the Sea Fencibles in the Isle of Wight. In the summer of 1804 he obtained the command of the *Raisonné* 64; and from that ship removed to the *Goliath*, a third rate, in which he captured on the 11th and 12th Aug. 1805, *le Faune*, a French brig of 16 guns, and *la Torche*, corvette of 18. On board these were 74 men, who had been wrecked some time previous in the *Blanche* frigate, commanded by the late Sir Thomas Lavin. Capt. Barton left the *Goliath* at the latter end of 1805.

In the summer of 1807 he was appointed to the *York*, a new 74; in which he accompanied the expedition sent to take military possession of Madeira; and from thence proceeded to the Leeward Island station. He assisted at the conquest of Martinique; at which he gave the most able assistance in command of a detachment of seamen and marines on shore. He was afterwards present at the capture of the *Isles des Saintes*, and of the *d'Hautpoul* a French 74. The *York* continued in the West Indies until May 1809, when she returned to England; and in the summer of that year was attached to the *Walcheren* expedition, after which she joined the fleet in the Mediterranean. Capt. Barton was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 1812; but never hoisted his flag. He became Rear-Admiral 1819, and Vice-Admiral 18...

A remarkable mortality has occurred

in his family. On the day preceding his own decease, his eldest daughter Anne-Maria, wife of the Rev. John Abbott, Rector of Meavy in Devonshire, died at Plymouth, after three days' illness, from an inflammation in the throat caught by attendance on her father; and his son-in-law, Francis Stauffell, esq. Capt. R. N. died the same day in Exeter.

REAR-ADM. A. SMITH.

Oct. —. At Edinburgh, aged 68, Andrew Smith, esq. senior Rear-Admiral of the Red.

This officer was born in the same city March 20, 1763, and commenced his naval career in June 1779, on board the *Princess of Wales*, a hired armed ship. He afterwards served for a short time in the *Santa Margarita* frigate; and in June 1780, joined the *Victory* 100, bearing the flag of Adm. Geary, commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet, which, on the 3d of the following month, captured twelve sail of a French West Indian fleet, valued at 91,000*l*.

In Feb. 1781, Mr. Smith was removed into the *Fortitude* 74, forming part of the armament sent to the relief of Gibraltar. She afterwards escorted a fleet to the Baltic, as the flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker, on her return from which service she fell in with the Dutch Admiral Zoutman off the Dogger Bank, and a sanguinary battle ensued, during which the *Fortitude* had 20 men killed and 67 wounded. During the remainder of the war she was employed in a variety of services, particularly at the capture of a French convoy by the fleet under Vice-Adm. Barrington; at the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe; and in the partial action with the fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Spartel, Oct. 20, 1782, when she had two men killed and nine wounded. She was paid off at Plymouth in April 1783.

Mr. Smith soon after joined the *Ratler* sloop, in which he went to the coast of Guinea, and from thence to the West Indies, where he removed into the *Adamant* 50, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Hughes, with whom he returned to England in 1786. In 1789 he served under the same circumstances on the American station; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Ratler*, Aug. 10, 1790, and continued in her until she was put out of commission in June 1792. From Feb. 1793 to Aug. 1794, he served in the incendiary fire-vessel; and then became first Lieutenant of the *Defence* 74, commanded by the present Lord Gambier, with whom he was appointed to the *Prince George*, a second-rate, attached to the Channel fleet. Immediately after the action off l'Orient, June 23, 1795, on

which occasion the *Prince George* was commanded by Capt. Wm. Edge, our officer was advanced to the rank of Commander, and early in the following year appointed to the *Calypso* sloop of war. His post commission bore date Jan. 6, 1797. In 1805 he obtained an appointment to the *Sea Fencibles* at Lynn, whence he was removed to the Berwick district in Sept. 1807, and continued on the same service until the breaking up of that corps in 1810. During the ensuing three years he superintended the impress service at Greenock; and from Nov. 1813 to Sept. 1815 he commanded the *Latona*, bearing the flag of Sir W. Johnstone Hope, at Leith. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1821.

Rear-Adm. Smith married, Apr. 20, 1795, Maria, only child of Wm. Hulke, esq. by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

SIR ANTHONY HART.

Dec. 6. In Cumberland-street, Portman-square, aged 64, Sir Anthony Hart, Knight, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Anthony Hart is said to have been a native of St. Kitt's, and to have been educated at Tunbridge school. Another account states that he was educated in a dissenting academy; and originally settled as a minister at Norwich; that he became a Unitarian, and subsequently left the profession of the gospel for that of the law. Having for many years been a distinguished practitioner at the Chancery Bar, he was appointed the successor of Sir John Leach in the office of Vice-Chancellor, and received the honour of knighthood, April 30, 1827. A few months after, he succeeded Lord Manners as Chancellor of Ireland; but retired on the formation of the present ministry. On that occasion he was addressed by Mr. Saurin, the father of the Irish bar, who was himself also then about to retire from his professional duties. "I am," said Mr. S. "fully authorized by the great body of practitioners who have attended your Lordship's court, to express the very high sense entertained by them of the invariable impartiality, unwearied attention, and superior ability, which distinguished your Lordship's administration of justice; and in obeying the wishes of my brother practitioners, I best convey my own sense of the matchless patience and polished courtesy which have distinguished your Lordship's judicial career."

Sir Anthony Hart was a widower, and has left an only daughter.

SIR G. S. HOLROYD.

Nov. 21. At Hare Hatch, Berks, aged 74, Sir George Sowley Holroyd, Knt. late a Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The name of Holroyd is of frequent occurrence in Yorkshire, and we believe the late Judge derived his origin from that part of the country. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and formerly went the Northern Circuit, where he was distinguished by his knowledge of special pleading, but was never eminent for his forensic abilities. He was appointed to his seat on the bench in 1816, and received the honour of knighthood on the 14th of May that year. He resigned his judicial functions in 1829, having performed them for the full period to entitle him to the retiring pension of 3000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Justice Holroyd was an excellent Judge, as well as a very worthy man. Though Nature at his birth assigned him not "store of wit," yet she gave him (what is too often withheld from the objects of her more splendid favours) that invaluable gift—discretion to manage aright the portion he had. This enabled him to concentrate his powers on one branch of study, and thus become a lawyer with whom few of his contemporaries could contend for superiority. He had, by putting out his single talent to usury, rendered himself more successful in his profession, than many who indirectly suffered their five or ten talents to remain, through life, unemployed and unimproved. His opinions carried with them great weight; and, with the exception of Mr. Justice Bayley, he was treated with greater deference by the bar than any of the other Judges who attended the northern circuit.

To sum up his merits, he was impartial, attentive, and deliberate in the exercise of his judicial functions; well versed in statutes and precedents; and, though he had it not in his power to impress the mind, and influence the judgment, by the artificial rhetoric of words, yet he had the advantage of a matchless eloquence of purity of intention which breathed in all his actions and addresses. He bore a high character for independence, and was universally esteemed for his virtues in private life.

Sir George Holroyd married, Sept. 10, 1787, Miss Chaplin, of Bridges-street, Covent-garden; and had a very numerous family. Mary-Anne, one of his daughters, who was the wife of Capt. Charles Court, Marine Surveyor-general of India, died at Calcutta May 14, 1813. One of his sons, Edward Holroyd, esq. has been appointed one of the Commissioners of the new Bankruptcy Court.

SIR GEORGE NAYLER.

Oct. 28. In Hanover-square, aged 66, Sir George Nayler, Knight, K.H., C.T.S., and Chas. III., Garter Principal King of Arms, and F.S.A.

Sir George Nayler was the son of Mr. Richard Nayler, a native of one of the northern counties, who was surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary, and author of a work on Ulcers, published in the year 1800. The son was originally an officer in the West York militia, in which we find him retaining the commission of Lieutenant in 1797. He was first introduced into the office of Arms by being appointed Blanc Coursier Herald, and Genealogist of the Order of the Bath, in September 1792. In Dec. 1793 he was made Bluemantle Pursuivant; on the 15th of March following advanced to be York Herald; May 23, 1820, to be Clarenceux King of Arms; and May 10, 1821, on the death of Sir Isaac Heard, placed at the head of the college, as Garter. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries March 27, 1794; and received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 25, 1813.

During his official career he had assisted at the investiture of the following crowned heads, as Knights of the Garter: the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Wurtemberg, Denmark, and Charles the Tenth, ex-King of France.

Sir George Nayler did not distinguish himself as an author. At the period of the coronation of King George the Fourth, he projected a very magnificent history of that solemnity, the drawings prepared for which were exhibited at his residence; but only one or two parts were published.

Sir George had been unwell for some time, but was unexpectedly found dead in his bed from a spasmodic attack in the night. He has left a widow and four daughters.

RICHARD DUPPA, Esq. LL.B. F.S.A.

July 11. In Lincoln's Inn, Richard Duppa, esq. LL.B. barrister-at-law, and F.S.A.

He received his university education at Trinity college, Oxford; and afterwards took the degree of LL.B. at Trinity hall, Cambridge, in the year 1814.

He was the author of a great variety of works, of which the following is a catalogue: "A Journal of the most remarkable occurrences that took place at Rome upon the subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798," two editions in 1799. "A Selection of twelve heads from the Last Judgment of Michael An-

gelo, 1801," imperial folio. "Heads from the fresco Pictures of Raffaele in the Vatican. 1803," folio. "The Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, with his Poetry and Letters. 1806." 4to. 2d edit. 1809; 3d edit. 1816. "Elements of Botany. 1809." 3 vols. 8vo. "Virgil's Bucolics, with notes. 1810." "Select Greek Sentences. 1811." 24mo. "An edition of Martyn's Eclogues of Virgil. 1813." "On the author of Junius. 1814." "Introduction to Greek. 1815." "Observations on the price of Corn, as connected with the Commerce of the Country and the Public Revenue. 1815." "Classes and Orders of the Linnean System of Botany, illustrated by select specimens. 1816." 3 vols. 8vo.; "Life of Raffaele. 1816." "Outlines of Michael Angelo's works, with a plan, elevation, and sections of St. Peter's, Rome. 1816." "Illustrations of the Lotus of the ancients, and the Tamara of India. 1816." (only 30 private copies). "Dr. Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales in 1774, with illustrative notes. 1816." (incorporated in the late edition of Boswell's Life, by the Right Hon. J. W. Croker). "Miscellaneous Observations and Opinions on the Continent. 1825." "Travels in Italy, &c. 1828." "Travels on the Continent, Sicily, and the Lipari Islands. 1829." "Maxims, &c. 1830," and a pamphlet on the claims of authors to their copyright.

Mr. Duppa's library was sold by Mr. Evans in Pall-Mall, on the 3d September and three following days.

RICHARD REECE, M.D.

Lately. In Bolton Row, Piccadilly, Richard Reece, M.D. author of the "Medical Guide," &c.

This gentleman was the son of the Rev. William Reece, Rector of Colwall in the county of Hereford, and served his time to a country surgeon, after which he became an assistant in the infirmary at Hereford. About the year 1800, he settled in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, where he opened a shop for the sale of medicines in general, and that with such success as to be induced to take out his diploma from a Scottish college. He published several medical compilations on popular subjects, and started at various times such nostrums as appeared well calculated to excite public credulity. Of the former the titles are as follow: The Medical and Chirurgical Pharmacopœia. 1800.—The Domestic Medical Guide. 1803, and numerous editions.—Observations on the properties of the Lichen Islandicus, or Iceland Moss, in Consumption. 1804.—A Treatise on

the Radix Rhataniæ, or Rhatany root. 1808.—Dictionary of Domestic Medicine. 1808.—A Treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of Gout. 1810.—A new System of Physic and Medical Surgery. 1811.—Treatise on pulmonary Consumption, and Asthma. 1811.—Letters on the present state of Medicine. 1811.—Reecian Pandect of Medicine, or new Nosological arrangement of Diseases. 1812.—Practical Treatise on the Gratiola, as a remedy for consumption, asthma, and constitutional cough. 1813.—The Medical Guide for Tropical Climates. 1814. &c. &c.

When Joanna Southcott avowed herself to be in a state of pregnancy, the Doctor very incautiously suffered himself to be deluded into an interview with the pretended prophetess; whose appearance he declared to be such as to warrant him in pronouncing her to be in the state that she affected and her followers believed. This testimony also he was weak enough to send into the world through the daily newspapers, the consequence of which was that the public curiosity was roused to an uncommon pitch, the confidence of the impostor and her disciples increased, and the Doctor regarded for a time as a most wonderful man. At length the fallacy ended in the death of the woman, whose body was opened by the doctor, and he published the result of his observations in "A plain Narrative of the circumstances attending the last Illness and Death of Joanna Southcott. 1815."

MR. H. HUTCHINSON.

Nov. 27. At Leamington, aged 31, Mr. Henry Hutchinson, of Birmingham.

In recording the premature death of this accomplished architect, which may be regarded as a public loss, it would be unjust to his memory not to offer a tribute to his high professional promise. Although his attention was chiefly directed to architecture, he also displayed his characteristic feeling and taste in painting, which he always regarded as a kindred pursuit, dependent upon the same leading principles. His professional career, unhappily too brief to realise his own ardent aspirations, was distinguished by the rare union of profound practical knowledge with the most vivid perception of the sublime and beautiful in ancient art. These excellencies were pre-eminently conspicuous in the design and execution of the magnificent additions to St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge, erected in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Rickman; and in the last important undertaking to which he devoted himself, a design for

the University Library; of which it was observed, by an eminent and travelled critic, that it was more Grecian than any thing he had seen since he left Greece.

THE REV. RICHARD COCKBURN.

Nov. 24. At his prebendal house, Winchester, the Rev. Richard Cockburn, B.D. Rector of Barming and Vicar of Boxley, Kent, and a Prebendary of Winchester.

Mr. Cockburn passed a very successful and honourable career at the university of Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's college; and graduated B. A. 1791, as twelfth Wrangler; M.A. 1794, and B.D. 1802. He twice obtained, in 1802 and 1803, the prize for the Senecian poem; the subjects were St. Peter's Denial of Christ, and Christ raising the daughter of Jairus, both published in 4to.

In 1803 he was chosen to be the first to fill the honourable post of Christian Advocate, founded pursuant to the will of Mr. Hulse. He retained it for the full period of six years; and published several treatises calculated to fulfil the intentions of the pious founder; the first of which was "Remarks on Volney's Ruins of Empires."

In 1804 Mr. Cockburn attended, as a private friend, the deathbed of the second Lord Camelford, a talented but eccentric young man who had been mortally wounded in a duel with the notorious marksman Best; and to satisfy the public mind on that calamitous subject, he published "An authentic account of the late unfortunate death of Lord Camelford, with an extract from his Lordship's will, and some remarks upon his character," (see some extracts in our vol. LXXIV. 285; and in vol. LXXV. 140, a notice of a pamphlet, issued, in answer to some strictures inserted by Mr. Cockburn on the Police, by Mr. Neve (one of the magistrates of the Marlborough Street Office).

In 1805 Mr. Cockburn published, in quarto, "A Dissertation on the best means of civilizing the British subjects in India;" in the same year, "A Letter to the Editors of the Edinburgh Review;" and "An Address to Methodists, and all other honest Christians who conscientiously secede from the Church of England," (reviewed in our vol. LXXVII. 241); in 1806, "An Essay on the Epistles of Ignatius;" in 1807, "An Address to the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland;" in 1809, "The Credibility of the Jewish Exodus defended," and "A Sermon on the Fast-day;" in 1810, "Strictures on Clerical Education at the University of Cambridge."

Mr. Cockburn was presented to the

vicarage of Boxley in 1808, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to his prebend of Winchester in 1825, and to the rectory of Barming in 1827 by the Crown. He married a niece of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, and was indebted to that connection for his latter valuable preferment. He was one of Mr. Huskisson's executors.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Latly. At Lyme, aged 85, the Rev. *Michael Babbs*.

Aged 25, the Rev. *John Ellison Bates*, Assistant Minister of Ashted, Birmingham, and late of Christ church, Oxford.

At Wingham, Kent, the Rev. *James Bordman*, late Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1798.

Aged 85, the Rev. *William Calvert*, Rector of Hunsdon and Pelham Stocking, Herts. He was born June 29, 1746, the only surviving son of Peter Calvert, of Great Hadham, esq. (great-uncle of Nicolson Calvert, esq. and Charles Calvert, esq. the present representatives in parliament for Hertfordshire and Southwark) by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Tooke, D.D. of Lambourn, in Essex; and was nephew to Sir William Calvert, Lord Mayor of London in 1749, and for many years M.P. for the city. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1769, M.A. 1772; was presented to Stocking Pelham in 1771, and to Hunsdon in 1777, both by his first cousin Nicolson Calvert, esq.

At Kensington, aged 71, the Rev. *James Charles Clarke*, Rector of Colwall, and principal Registrar of the diocese of Hereford. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1784, and was collated to Colwall in 1789 by Dr. Butler, then Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. *Cornelius Copner*, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter, Worcester, and Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, Worc. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford: was presented to Naunton Beauchamp in 1815 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to his Worcester church in 1821 by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 18. In Upper Baker-st. Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Du Pré Russell, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Nov. 2. Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), brother to the Rev. Mr. Drake, whose death on his wedding night is recorded in p. 378.

Nov. 14. At Turnham-green, in his 80th year, Sir John Pishorn, Knt. of Ringwood-house, in the Isle of Wight, formerly a banker in Southwark. He received the hon.

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nour of knighthood May 19, 1802. His first lady died Jan. 8, 1811; and Sir John married secondly, in 1813, Susannah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Price, rector of Cradley, Herefordshire. His youngest dau. Martha was mar. in 1809 to Reader Clarke, esq.; and his second dau. Sophia in 1810 to the Rev. James Worsley, both of the Isle of Wight.

Nov. 18. At Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 63, Rowland Fawcett, esq. of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland.

Fanny, youngest dau. of B. R. Haydon, historical painter.

Nov. 19. The Fire King, M. Chabert: the cause, an internal inflammation by taking phosphorus. Various anecdotes of the career of this celebrated character will be found in our vols. xcvi. i. 601; xcix. ii. 171; c. i. 62, 168.

In Abingdon-st. Joseph Terry Hone, esq. barrister-at-law and a police magistrate at Union Hall.

Nov. 20. At Kensington, aged 62, Dorothy-Anne, widow of Henry Papps, esq. of Antigua.

At Gloucester-terr. Regent's-park, John Tylson Pares, esq.

At Kingsland, aged 48, George Palmer Holt, M.D. late of Colchester, second son of W. Holt, esq. surgeon, Tottenham.

Nov. 21. In Portman-square, at the residence of her father Charles Lyne Stephens, esq. Louisa, wife of Capt. Charles Bulkeley, 2d Reg. Life Guards.

In Coldbath-square, T. Webbe, esq. for 37 years surgeon to the House of Correction and New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Nov. 22. Laura, wife of C. Deacon, esq. of Weymouth-st.

Nov. 25. John Glynn, esq. of Earl's-court, Brompton.

Aged 31, John Charrington, esq. eldest son of late Nicholas Charrington, esq. of Mile-end.

At his father's, Somers-town, aged 36, Michael John Short, M.D.

In Gloucester-st. Portman-square, aged 69, James Cruikshank, esq. of Jamaica.

In Wimpole-street, aged 84, H. Fonnerau, esq.

Nov. 27. Aged 17, Rosalind, 5th dau. of George Gwilt, of Southwark, esq.

Nov. 30. In Great Cumberland-st. aged 85, John Prinsep, esq.

Latly. In Ulster-place, aged 78, Julia-Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Congreve, the first Baronet. She was the dau. and co-heir of Daniel Oliver, of Blackheath, esq. and the widow of General Eyre, R. Art. when she became the second wife of Sir William. She was left his widow in 1814.

Dec. 1. In Saville-row, aged 67, Geo. Squibb, esq. the celebrated auctioneer.

Dec. 2. At Clapham, Surrey, Charlotte, widow of Archibald Constable, esq. of Edinburgh.

Dec. 4. Maria, wife of H. Jadis, esq. of Bryanston-square.

Dec. 5. In Nottingham-place, in his 70th year, George Meredith, esq. of Berrington Court, Worcestershire, father of the young gentleman whose death at Cairo is recorded in p. 477. His large property, which he had only recently inherited from an elder brother, now devolves to heiresses.

Dec. 7. Don Francisco de Borja Mignon, First Mexican Agent in England, appointed in 1823 by the Government of Mexico, and afterwards Consul-general for the same.

Dec. 8. At Brixton, in his 77th year, Thomas Hayter, esq. son of the late Thos. Hayter, esq. of Wily, Wilts.

Dec. 9. At the house of his son-in-law, P. Bordenave, esq. Tavistock-place, aged 74, John Finlay, esq. of Chelsea.

Dec. 10. In Grove-end-road, Regent's-park, Fanny-Dorothea, wife of John Groves, esq.

At Springfield-lodge, Camberwell (the residence of her son-in-law, M. F. Gordon, esq.), aged 67, Charlotte, relict of the late Rev. John Sweete, of Oton, Devon.

In his 50th year, Isaac Jacob, esq. of Newchurch Parsonage, Isle of Wight.

In Southampton-row, Catherine, relict of Capt. T. J. Dixon, and third dau. of the late Rev. R. Adkin.

Dec. 12. In Henrietta-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 62, Geo. McInnes, esq. of Aberdeen.

At Paddington, aged 68, W. Brownrigg, esq.

Dec. 15. In Bryanston-sq. Hardin, the infant son of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

In the Regent's-park, in his 11th year, John Hugh, eldest son of J. G. Lockhart, esq. and grandson to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. He was the little fellow—Hugh Little John, to whom Sir Walter addressed his "Tales of a Grandfather;" in the frontispiece of which the boy was drawn, seated on the ground. Another portrait was published in one of the *Annals* for 1831.

Dec. 16. In Harley-st. aged 42, the Hon. James Berkeley Rodney, late Lieut.-Col. 3d Guards, brother to Lord Rodney. He was born Sept. 8, 1789, the sixth son of George 2d Lord Rodney, by Anne dau. of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, brother to Edward fourth Earl of Oxford.

Dec. 18. In Spring-gardens, in her 80th year, Margaret Louisa, widow of the Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. Principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and niece to the late Right Rev. J. Butler, Bishop of Hereford.

In Russell-sq. the wife of John Capel, esq. M. P.

Aged 60, Joseph L. Ratton, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Dec. 19. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. W. Waithman, third son of Mr. Alderman Waithman, M.P.

BERKS.—Nov. 14. At Windsor Castle, aged 83, Stephen Heather, esq. a gentleman of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, organist of Eton College, and lay-clerk of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of which last choir he had been a member in the reigns of George II., George III., George IV., and William IV., having entered in the year 1755 as a chorister, at the age of seven years.

Nov. 16. Aged 80, William Humfrey, esq. of the Holt, Wokingham.

Nov. 19. Aged 82, Henry Newell, esq. of Holyport.

Lately. At the Castle Inn, Windsor, the wife of Mr. Clode, Chief Magistrate of that town.

At Reading, in his 30th year, Arthur, 3d son of late Thos. Sowdon, esq.

Dec. 2. At Reading, aged 68, Henry Chivers Vince, esq. of Clift Hall, Wilts.

Dec. 11. Aged 51, Sarah, wife of the Rev. H. E. St. John, of West Court, near Wokingham.

BUCKS.—Oct. 31. Accidentally shot by a play-fellow near Eton-college, aged 13, Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, of Eltham, co. Fife, the 7th Bart. (of Nova Scotia 1694, and 3d of Great Britain 1799, and Heritable Carver to his Majesty for Scotland (1585). He was the only and posthumous child of Sir John Anstruther, (who assumed the name of Carmichael in 1817, on being served heir to the last Earl of Hyndford, and died in Feb. 1818) by Jane, 3d dau. of Major-Gen. Dewan, who married, 2dly, Robert Marsham, D.C.L. the Warden of Merton-college, where the young Baronet's remains were interred on the 8th Nov. His uncle, now Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, succeeds, it is said, to an unencumbered estate of 14,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of personal property to the amount of 120,000*l.* Sir Wyndham is married to a daughter of Lieut.-General Wetherell, Comptroller of the Household of the Duchess of Kent.

Nov. 22. At Great Marlow, aged 91, Mary, widow of R. Wright, esq. late of Footscray, Kent.

Dec. 6. At the New Inn, Stowe, Charlotte, second dau. of late John-Christopher Ridout, esq. of Banghurst House, Hants, and niece to late Gen. Sir John Floyd, Bart.

Dec. 14. Mary, youngest dau. of late Rev. C. Ashfield, of Stewkley.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dec. 10. At Fordham, aged 76, William Dunn Gardner, esq. of Chatteris.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 2. At Launceston, after an illness of three weeks, occasioned by a puncture of the hand whilst dissecting, Wm. Patch, esq. formerly one of the Surgeons to the North Devon Infirmary.

Dec. 6. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Amory, of Lantegloss, by Camelford.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 29. At Carlisle, aged 77, Anne, relict of David Graham, esq.

DEVON.—Nov. 21. Mary, the wife of John Pinsent Matthews, esq. Rydon House, Allaton.

Nov. 24. At Willsley, aged 38, Julia, wife of John Budd, esq.

Lately. At Stonehouse, Frances, youngest dau. of late Rev. Charles le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At the Rev. Mr. Walter's, Bideford, aged 69, Miss Elizabeth Keats, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Keats, Rector of Bideford and Kingsnympton, and sister to Adm. Sir R. G. Keats, G.C.B.

Dec. 9. At Exeter, aged 78, the widow of Edw. Collins, esq.

At Dawlish, Maria, widow of Major Geo. B. and sister to Sir Stafford Hen. Northcote, Bart. She was the younger dau. of Sir Stafford, the sixth and late Baronet, by Catherine, dau. of the Rev. George Bradford, Rector of Tallaton.

DURHAM.—Oct. 23. At Bishop Auckland, aged 58, Richard Bowser, esq. Solicitor and Clerk of the General Meetings of the Lieutenantcy of the county.

At Bildershaw, near West Auckland, aged 98, John Goundry, farmer. He remembered the Rebellion, and seeing the Duke of Cumberland, whose carriage broke down between Peircebridge and West Auckland, owing to the bad state of the roads. The Duke was supplied with a new carriage and horses, by Sir Robert Eden—grandfather to the present Baronet—who then lived at West Auckland.

ESSEX.—Nov. 20. At Writtle, Mary, wife of James Williams, esq. Political Commissioner of Guzerat, E. I. eldest dau. of late Mr. Evans, of Dunmow.

Nov. 22. Daniel Blyth, esq. of East Bergholt, late of Beaumont.

Nov. 27. The wife of J. P. Peacock, esq. Whalebone House, Romford.

Dec. 5. Mary Anne, wife of Mr. G. D. H. Vaizey, of Halsted, and eldest dau. of the Rev. John Savill, of that place.

Dec. 10. At Plaistow, aged 32, Thomas Townshend, esq. of Romford.

Lately. Horatio Cock, esq. of Colchester. He has bequeathed nearly 35,000*l.* to charitable institutions, including 9000*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 9000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

Aged 78, the widow of the Rev. John Thurlow, LL.B. Vicar of Gosfield, Essex, whose death is recorded in our last volume, pt. ii. p. 282.

At Dedham, aged 30, Capt. Edw. Chas. Manning, 43d Madras Inf.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 14. At Bristol Hotwells, Eliz. dau. of late Philip Anglin Scarlett, esq. of Jamaica.

Nov. 21. Aged 16, Selina, second dau. of Dr. Bompas, of Fishponds, near Bristol.

Nov. 22. At Clifton, Samuel Greaves, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Mrs. Martha Sandiford, sister to the Rev. Dr. Sandiford, Rector of Newton in the Isle of Ely, and to the late Archdeacon Sandiford.

Nov. 30. At Thornbury, aged 82, Mr. W. Bingham, Alderman.

Dec. 6. At Gloucester, aged 78, Hannah, widow of the Rev. Robert Lucas, D.D. Rector of Ripple, Worc. and niece to the late learned and venerable Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester.

HANTS.—Nov. 14. Robert, second son of Alexander M'Kenzie, esq. of Bursledon House.

Nov. 24. In her 45th year, the wife of Edward Carter, esq. Alderman, and sister of John Bonham Carter, esq. one of the representatives of Portsmouth.

Nov. 25. On board the ship *Volusia*, off Ryde, aged 25, Thomas Bluett Hardwick, esq. late of St. John's college, Oxford, son of Thomas Hardwick, esq. of Grange House, Tytherington, Glouc.

Nov. 29. At West Cowes, aged 76, Louisa-Susannah, wife of Alexander Aikman, esq. formerly King's Printer and Printer to the Assembly of Jamaica, and for many years a member of that house. She was born in Charleston, South Carolina, the second dau. of Mr. Robert Wells, by Mary, eldest child of John Rowan, merchant of Glasgow, (a descendant of the unfortunate family of Ruthven, Earls of Gowrie, who relinquished that name for Rowan,) and was sister to William Charles Wells, M.D. F.R.S. L. and E., of whom memoirs are given in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 380, 467; and whose monument in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, is engraved in our vol. xci. i. 505. The death of Mrs. Aikman's eldest son, Alexander Aikman, esq. Printer to the House of Assembly, was recorded in our last Supplement, p. 650. She has left two surviving daughters; Mary, married in 1808 to Jas. Smith of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, and has a son and two daughters; and Ann-Hunter, married in 1811 to John Enright, Surgeon R.N., who was lost at sea in 1817, leaving two sons.

Lately. At Gosport, Commander Inledon, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Woolmer Lodge, aged 10, Granville, second son of Sir James Macdonald, Bart. M.P. for Hampshire.

Dec. 5. At Portsmouth, Charlotte Eliza Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Campbell, R.N.

Dec. 7. Aged 48, Charles Tink, esq. solicitor, Devonport.

Dec. 9. Aged 89, at Gosport, Commander Arnold. He was Master of the *Robust* in Keppel's action with the Count d'Orvilliers, and on the Court-martial that ensued proved in his evidence that the log of that ship had been altered after the order had been given for the assembling of that C

A long life of subsequent active service left him only a Lieutenant, with the nominal rank of Commander.

HERTS.—*Nov. 22.* At Baldock, aged 77, Mary, widow of Samuel Bedford, esq.

Dec. 18. At Cheshunt, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Lewin.

HUNTS.—*Nov. 22.* At Bampton, Etheldred-Harriette, wife of C. Seawell, esq.

Dec. 6. At Huntingdon, aged 78, Hannah, wife of David Veasey, esq.

KENT.—*Nov. 22.* At St. Paul's Cray Rectory, aged 65, Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Simons.

Nov. 23. Charlotte-Louisa, wife of Geo. Hannam, esq. of Bromston-house, Isle of Thanet, dau. of late John Bristow, esq. of the Council of Calcutta, and first cousin to Lord Lyttelton.

Lately. At Deal, Capt. Leach, R.N.

Dec. 6. At Deal, on his return from Madeira, H. Waring, esq.

Dec. 9. At Sandwich, aged 84, W. Broadhurst, esq., formerly of Mincing-lane and Kennington.

LANCASH.—*Nov. 11.* At Swinton, John Burton, esq. of that place, and of Saxby, Linc.

LEICESTERSH.—At Leicester, aged 54, Elizabeth-Mellicent, widow of Geo. Arbuthnot, esq. dau. of late Lt.-Gen. Briscoe.

LINCOLNSH.—*Nov. 20.* At Ropsley, Catharine the daughter, and *Nov. 21.* Catharine, wife of the Rev. Wm. Butcher, Rector.

Dec. 3. Aged 76, John Ullett, esq. of Wilsthorpe, near Stamford.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 21.* At Enfield, Sarah, widow of J. Underwood, esq. Potton, Beds.

Dec. 8. Aged 61, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Dr. Hooper, of Stanmore.

Dec. 9. At Ashford-Staines, aged 55, Lt.-Col. George Russell Deare, late of the 8th light dragoons, in which corps he served 28 years, and for some time in India. He was appointed Cornet in the regiment 1796, Lieut. 1798, Captain 1804, brevet Major 1814, and 8th dragoons 1815.

Dec. 14. At his brother's, at Tottenham, aged 82, J. Holt, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 20.* Aged 8, James-Lee, eldest son of Jas. Gay, esq. of Aylsham, and grandson of Wm. Lee, esq. of Upton.

Nov. 23. At Hargham Hall, aged 29, Elizabeth-Bridget, lady of Sir Thos. Beevor, Bart. and daughter of the late Richard Lubbock, M.D. of Norwich. She was married in 1819, and has left a son born in 1823, and other children.

Nov. 29. At Illington Hall, aged 64, George Wells, gent.

Dec. 17. At Sedgford, aged 36, Agnes, wife of the Rev. S. C. E. Neville.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 5.* At Peterborough, aged 75, Mary, widow of Wm. Hopkinson, esq. of Sutton, near Wansford.

Lately. At Peterborough, aged 82, the

relict of the Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Peterborough and Westminster.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 19.* At Craster Hall, near Alnwick, aged 72, Isabella, wife of Shafto Craster, esq.

NOTTS.—At Oxtou, W. C. Sherbrooke, esq. for many years Chairman of the county quarter sessions. He was also for some time a Captain in the Notts militia, but resigned in 1792, in consequence of the Duke of Newcastle's conduct towards the late Major Cartwright.

OXON.—*Nov. 28.* At Balliol college, Francis-John, youngest son of late William Fullerton Gardoer, esq. E.I.C.'s service.

At Oxford, far advanced in years, Mrs. Horseman, grandmother of Capt. Nichols, whose death is recorded below.

At Tiddington, Herbert Johnson, esq. B.A. Probationary Fellow of Wadham coll.

Dec. 7. At Corpus Christi college, Jemima-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thos. Edward Bridges, D.D. President.

Dec. 16. At Oxford, aged 49, Mr. Stephen Wentworth, surgeon to the city and county gaols, leaving a widow and nine children totally unprovided for.

Dec. 17. At Oxford, Margaret, widow of the Rev. N. Earle, Rector of Sworford.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 20.* At Bathford, Mary, widow of the Rev. Charles Davies, vicar of Sutton Benger.

Nov. 29. At his father's house in Bath, aged 44, Capt. Nicholas, R.N. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, Vicar of Charlton, Wilts.

Lately. At Bath, aged 81, Dorothea, widow of Sir John Lethbridge, of Sandhillpark, Bart. She was the elder dau. and co-heiress of Wm. Buckler, of Boreham-house, Wilts, esq., was married in 1776, and left a widow in 1815, having had issue one son, the present Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., and two daughters, Dorothea, married to Powell Collins, of Hatch Court, esq. and Frances-Maria to Sir Charles Boetock Rich, Bart.

At Frome, aged 74, Lucy, relict of Jas. Edgell, esq. attorney.

At Bath, Lieut. R. B. Reed, R.N.

At Curry Rivell, in his 80th year, Philip Secors, esq.

At West Pennard, near Glastonbury, Edward Townsend, esq.

Dec. 6. At her sister's, Mrs. Gaby, Bath, Maria, youngest dau. of late Richard Farmer, esq. of Swindon, Wilts.

Dec. 7. At Bath, J. Augustus Bateman, esq. youngest son of late John E. Bateman, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portman-place.

At Bathwick, aged 76, Edw. Welchman, esq. formerly of Kineton, Warw.

At Frome, aged 57, Mr. John Crocker, printer and land-surveyor.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Dec. 12.* At Whitmore Hall, aged 45, Charles Mainwaring, esq.

SURREY.—*Nov. 13.* At the Rev. John

Bickersteth's, Acton, Chas. Gisborne, esq. B.A. of Peterhouse, Camb.

Nov. 20. At Ipswich, Elizabeth, wife of H. Miller, esq.

Nov. 25. Aged 75, Edw. White, esq. of Kessingland.

Nov. 29. At Bury, William Hodson, esq. eldest and last surviving son of the Rev. Sept. Hudson, of Sharow, Yorkshire, by a sister of the present Sir James Affleck, Bt.

In his 50th year, Benjamin Fincham, esq. of Cranley-hall, Alderman of Eye, and Coroner for that borough.

Lately. At Hadleigh, aged 90, the widow of Col. Dawes, E. I. C.

SURREY.—Nov. 20. At Chellowes Park, aged 84, James Donovan, esq. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Alex. Donovan, of Framfield Park, Sussex, esq. who has lately been appointed a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Nov. 22. At Richmond, aged 13, Slingsby-James, eldest son of Slingsby Duncombe, esq. of Langford-house, Notts.

Nov. 27. At Kew, Frederica-Cornelia, infant dau. of Rev. Richard William Jelf, canon of Christ Church.

Dec. 7. At Merton Abbey, Isaac Cragg Smith, esq. nephew and heir to the late Adm. Isaac Smith, of whom we gave a memoir in our number for last August, p. 178. and on whose death he assumed the name of Smith.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 79, Benjamin Brecknell, esq.

At Brighton, aged 19, Elizabeth-Louisa, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bull, Royal Horse Artillery.

Nov. 25. At Brighton, in his 32d year, Capt. Henry Murray, formerly of the Coldstream Guards; brother to the Bishop of Rochester. He was the tenth and youngest child of the late Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, dau. and heiress of James second Duke of Atholl. He married in 1826 Catherine, sister to Otway Cave, esq. late M.P. for Leicester, but we believe has left no family.

Nov. 28. At Worthing, aged 61, Sarah-Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Boldero Barnard, esq. of Cave-castle, South Yorksh. eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late R. Gee, esq. of Bishop Burton, near Beverley.

WARWICK.—Lately. At Brailles-house, Anne-Cathleen, youngest dau. of Edw. Sheldon, esq.

Dec. 2. At Leamington, the widow of Chas. Mustyn, esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordsh.

Dec. 19. At Leamington, aged 55, John Connor Field, esq. of Adderbury Park, Oxfordshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of that county, and a Commander R.N.

WILTS.—Dec. 9. At the Moat, Downton, aged 60, Marin, relict of Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq. of Jamaica.

Dec. 13. At Salisbury, aged 2, Francis

William John Chicheley Chapeau, youngest son of William P. Chapeau, esq.

WORCESTER.—Dec. 1. At Pedmore, in his 82nd year, Thomas Biggs, esq. many years an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

YORK.—Nov. 16. In her 88th year, Sarah, widow of W. Thomson, esq. of Henwick-Hill, having survived him only six months.

Nov. 19. At Yafforth House, near Northallerton, aged 45, J. A. Moore, esq.

Nov. 30. Aged 67, Mr. Cawkwell, for thirty years connected with the *Doncaster Gazette*, and latterly one of the proprietors.

Dec. 2. At his mother's, North Cave, aged 28, John Foster, esq. M.B. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Dec. 3. Aged 75, Anne, relict of Rev. Jeremiah Dixon, A.M. of Woolley.

Dec. 13. Aged 81, the widow of Wm. Champney, esq. and mother of Mr. Alderman Champney, of York.

WALES.—Nov. 27. At the seat of her brother, O. F. Meyrick, esq. aged 14, Mary, fourth dau. of A. E. Fuller, esq.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, the wife of the Right Hon. John Learmouth, Lord Provost.

IRELAND.—At Kennedy, co. Wicklow, aged 67, the widow of Gun Cunningham, esq. of Riverdale, co. Kerry, and niece to Lieut.-Gen. Robert Cunningham, first Lord Rossmore.

Oct. ... Aged 60, James Francis Bland, esq. of Killarney, a magistrate for the county of Kerry, and late a Lieut.-Col. in the army. He was the son of Francis Bland, esq. (to whom there is a monument in the church of Kilkenny, erected by his cousin the late Sir Francis Lumm, Bart.), by the eldest dau. of James Mahony, of the Point in Kerry, esq. and half-brother to the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, whose mother was a Miss Phillips. The Colonel was never married, in consequence of which his property has fallen to his only legitimate sister, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hewson, of Kilcolman Glebe in Kerry.

EAST INDIES.—March 8. At Berhampore, aged 37, Capt. Elias Edward Isaac, 63d N. I. late of Marshfield, near Bath.

May 9. At sea, on her voyage from Bombay to China, Sophia-Catherine, wife of Capt. W. K. Lester, of E. I. C. Art. fourth dau. of John Pinchard, esq. of Taunton.

June 23. At Madras, Francis-Archibald Savage, esq. youngest son of late Robert S. esq. of Bristol, and of Knockado, co. Sligo.

July ... At Baroda, in his 20th year, Ensign John Jonathan Browne, of 16th N. I. eldest son of Mr. John Sam. Browne, of the East India House, and grandson of the late John Browne, esq. senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

July 8. At Cocoa Islands, on his passage to Calcutta, aged 64, Commodore Sir J. Hayes.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, SURGEON.

From November 25 to December 21, 1851. (See next page.)

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Barom.	Weather.
25	26	27	28	29	30
25	30.00	clear	28	30.00	clear
26	30.00	clear	29	30.00	clear
27	30.00	clear	30	30.00	clear
28	30.00	clear			
29	30.00	clear			
30	30.00	clear			
1	30.00	clear			
2	30.00	clear			
3	30.00	clear			
4	30.00	clear			
5	30.00	clear			
6	30.00	clear			
7	30.00	clear			
8	30.00	clear			
9	30.00	clear			
10	30.00	clear			

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From November 25, to December 21, 1851. (See next page.)

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	per Ct. Reduced.	per Ct. Canada.	per Ct. 1851.	per Ct. Reduced.	New	per Ct. 1851.	Long	Amort.	India	Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old 5. N. Amort.	per Ct. 1851.
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

late RICHARDSON, GOODRICK, and Co.

J. E. NICHOLS AND SON, 25 PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE



BIRTH PLACE OF RUBENS AT COLOGNE.



BIRTH PLACE OF ROUSSEAU AT GENEVA.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. CI. PART II.

Embellished with Views of the Birth-place of RUBENS at Cologne; and the Birth-place of ROUSSEAU at Geneva.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.
AMONGST the many remarkable objects which abound in Cologne, I was attracted towards one that is probably not so well known as the rest. It is the house in which the immortal Rubens first saw the light, and in which also Mary de' Medici, the wife of Henri Quatre, and mother of Louis the Thirteenth, terminated her existence. By a curious coincidence, the same room witnessed both these events.* On each side of the portal is a marble slab, with the inscriptions which, together with a hasty sketch, I have subjoined. Each of these tablets is surmounted by a golden star. Their purport, as you will perceive, is to relate the above facts, as well as some further details. On the left hand one, which records the birth and death of the "German Apelles," and also the death of his father, is mentioned the magnificent picture of the Crucifixion of St. Peter, which Rubens painted expressly for the parish church of his native city. On the other tablet, erected in honour of Mary, it is said that her heart was buried in the chapel of the Three Kings in the Cathedral Church of Cologne, and her body afterwards transferred to St. Denis.

Inscription on the left hand Tablet.

"In diesem Hause ward 1677 D. 29 Juni:
am Feste D. H. H. Apost. Petri u. Pauli.

geboren u. ind. Pfarrk. S. Petri. getauft, Peter Paul Rubens Edwardus VIIth Kipd seiner eltern, welche 20 Jahre hier gewohnt haben. S. Vater Doct. Joan. Rubens war vor hier 6 Jahr lang Katho-schiffen zu Antwerp: fluchtete wegen Religions Umrufen nach Cöln. Starb hier 1587 und ward in S. Peters Fierlichkeit begroben. Unser Peter Paul Rubens d'. Teutsche Apelles vermöthen seine Geburt Stadt Cöln vor seinem Todte noch einmal zu sehen u. das von unsern berühmten Kunstkennner dem Senator Eberhard Isabach anbestellte vorreffliche Gemälde d'. Kreuzigung Petri Seinem Tauf. Kirche durch s. eigne Hand zu werken. Aber ihm ubereite am Tod zu Antwerpen in 64^{ten} Jahre s'. Lebens. d. 30 Mai, 1640."

Inscription on the right hand Tablet.

In diesem Haus fluchtete auch Frankⁿ. Königin Henr^{ca}. D. Wittwa Maria von Medicis Ludwigs D. XIII. u. iii Königinnea. Mutter. Unserer Rubens berief sie aus seiner Wohnstadt Antwerpen um für ihren Palast in Paris das Epos ihres Lebens und ihrer Schicksal zu schildern. Er vollführte es in xxi grossen Tafeln. aber sie gedüngt von Unfällen starb in Cöln 1642, der 3 Juli, 69 Jahr alt in eben dem Zimmer wo Rubens geboren war.† Ihr Herz war in unserer Doms-Kirche von D. H. H. 8 Könige Capelle beigesetzt. Ihre Leiche später in die Königl. Gräft zu S. Denys war gebracht. Vor ihrem Ende dankte Sie noch dem Senate in der Stadt Cöln Für die Freyheit ihres Aufenthalts mit ehrwürdigen Geschencken welche die ungestimme Revolution mehrenchals vernichtet hat."

Perhaps these circumstances, and

* We append to our Correspondent's description the remarks of a recent traveller: "I was obliged to content myself with an outside view of a building so remarkable for being the one in which a prosperous Painter drew his first breath, and an unfortunate Queen, the patroness of his fertile genius, and heroine of his pictorial allegories, uttered her last sigh. Peter Paul Rubens, born in the house No. 10, Rue de Tival, the exterior of which is devoid of consequence, died in a palace at Antwerp, full of years and honours. Mary of Medicis, who, quitting the princely splendour of her native Italy for regal dignity in France, became the wife of Henry IV. and mother of Louis XIII. expired beneath this comparatively humble roof at Cologne, the exiled victim to her own ambitious weakness, and to Richelieu's ascendant subtlety. The only answer which I could obtain respecting the inside of this celebrated edifice was, that there remained 'nothing to be seen.' The present proprietor is a tradesman, and, it is said, has been Vandal enough to destroy some curious carvings which ornamented one of the rooms." Tour in 1825, by Seth William Stevenson.

† These pictures are now in the public gallery of the Louvre.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. VOL. CI. PART II.

the accompanying sketch, may not be altogether without interest; if so, I shall be gratified by their insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Yours, &c. DUDLEY COSTELLO.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

THE accompanying view of the house at Geneva, in which Jean Jacques Rousseau was born, is copied from the card of

"Gebel Benoit et Comp au 2^{me} étage de cette maison tiennent horlogerie et pièces à musique."

Isaac Rousseau was also a watch-maker in this same house; where he had been settled only ten months before the birth of his celebrated son, having resided for some time previously in Constantinople, where he was employed for the seraglio.

It appears that the manufacture of watches was one of the principal trades of Geneva as early as 1681; for in "The Present State of Geneva," a curious old guide-book published in that year in duodecimo, are the following passages:

"The people of Geneva are very industrious, and since they have not land enough to take up their time in agriculture and husbandry [*sic*], as other States of larger territories have, they apply themselves sedulously to the improvement of handy-craft trades.

"Clock and watch-making is a trade of great esteem, and of masters and servants there are above three hundred that follow that occupation; of whom there are some that drive a good trade by it, not only in all the countries of Europe, but also in Turkey, Persia, and other remote kingdoms. It is necessary that such as come hither to buy, have their eyes in their heads, if they would not be cheated, because there are bad as well as good artists among them.

"There are many excellent and skilful goldsmiths here also; but above all things fire-arms are here made in perfection, and as harquebuses, pistols, musquets, and the like, and many gentlemen provide themselves from hence."

At the present day, the goldsmiths eclipse the other artisans.*

To return to Rousseau's house. The street itself has received its name from the memorable nativity in this mean-looking house, which is now No. 69 in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. There is this inscription, on a small marble tablet over the door:

ICI EST NE' JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
LE XXVIII JUIN M.DCC.XII.

Yours, &c.

J.G.N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

NOTICE having been given by two of the City Members of bringing in a Bill immediately after the recess, containing some legislative provisions for regulating the speed of Steam Vessels in the Port of London, perhaps you will not consider a page of your valuable Magazine unworthily appropriated to a few remarks on the subject, from a constant yet disinterested observer of the Thames Navigation.

From the great convenience afforded to the inhabitants of London, more especially those whose means enable them to take trips to the sea-side for health or pleasure, people are too much inclined to consider the competition of rival Steam Companies as a public benefit, without taking into account the vast number of labourers who are thrown out of employ,—the loss of capital sustained by coachmasters,—or the loss of lives and property on the river, through the mis-

* "This town has a considerable trade in gold chains and trinkets, and the purity of the gold in the minutest article is very superior to the gold employed in similar articles manufactured in England. This fact merits particular attention.

"The English standard of gold is, dividing a given weight, as of a lb. or oz., into twenty-four parts, twenty-two of those parts are of pure gold, and of the two remaining parts, one is of silver, and one of copper; and the mint price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* In England, the very finest gold that is manufactured into chains, not assayed and stamped, is what the jewellers call eighteen carat gold, i. e. three parts gold, and a fourth part of alloy; but seals and trinkets in general, are so grossly allayed, that the stint altogether depends upon the conscience of the trader or manufacturer; the consequence of which is that we are beat out of foreign markets, where the manufacture of Geneva can be brought into competition.

"To remedy this evil, the English Government should adopt regulations similar to those adopted at Geneva; while their standard gold coin is rather below ours, we, as a great commercial nation, ought not to be inferior to them, when the same material is a staple of manufacture."—Miscellaneous Observations and Opinions on the Continent [by the late Richard Duppa, Esq.]. 1825, 8vo.

management or negligence of persons having the command of Steam Vessels.

Residing on the banks of the Thames, I have had abundant opportunities of witnessing some of the evils as well as the benefits of Steam Navigation. I am quite ready to admit the advantages contended for by the admirers of this elegant mode of travelling;—that it is cheaper, more expeditious, and (under proper regulations) perhaps even safer than land carriage, where great competition prevails among rival Coach Masters. Yet it is not necessary, Mr. Urban, while admitting these facts, that we should turn a deaf ear to the numerous complaints that have been made, at the respective police offices, of the misconduct of Steam Boat conductors, arising in the majority of instances from the dangerous velocity at which these vessels are propelled between Greenwich and London Bridge.

The Committee appointed by the House of Commons has had quite sufficient evidence adduced before it, to show the propriety of some legislative measures to insure the lives of his Majesty's subjects from being at the mercy of men, who, under the present state of things, are not amenable to the laws for their negligence or misconduct. It might be answered that the persons who are accessory to the death of any individual, are amenable to justice, either under the charge of homicide, or manslaughter. But in the frightful collision which takes place when two Steam Vessels, or a Steam Boat and any other vessel, come in contact, it is in most cases extremely difficult, if not impossible, to affix the principal blame on the most culpable parties; although a great number of lives may fall sacrifice to such criminal negligence. Indeed, the arbitrary rules, or rather the absence of any legislative regulations, in the management of Steam Vessels, have been the primary source of nearly all the serious accidents that have occurred.

The navigation of sailing vessels must ever be subject to circumstances over which the master or pilot can have no control; such as a current, an eddy, or else a falling off in the wind, by which a vessel would not answer her helm, and thus come foul of another ship sailing in an opposite course. But a similar plea cannot be offered in

defence of the master of a Steam Vessel, who has the helm under his entire control, aided by the propelling or retrograding power of the engines, as the case may require.

The facility with which Steam Vessels may be directed under every possible circumstance, except that of a violent gale, or the destruction of its paddle-work and machinery, leaves no apology or excuse for the misconduct of individuals commanding such vessels. With regard to sea-going Steam Vessels, it is evident the slightest precaution would guard against the occurrence of such frightful accidents as that of the *Comet*, Glasgow Steam Boat, about two years back. If each Steam Vessel in dark nights carried a light in her bows, and (following the rule of driving on a public road) each steersman put the helm *a-starboard*, when two vessels are approaching in opposite directions, accidents from collision could not possibly occur.

The necessity for enforcing some such regulation, however, becomes infinitely greater in the navigation of the Thames between Blackwall and the Tower than below Gravesend or at sea; and it might be questionable how far the City of London or the Legislature are justified in allowing Steam Vessels after dark, under any circumstances, to come above Blackwall or Greenwich. The objections to such regulation would be very slight, in comparison with the risk, inconvenience, and damage sustained through the present practice, by Steam Vessels passing through the pool at the rate of seven, eight, or even ten knots an hour. A very strong opposition to the new Bill will doubtless be raised both by the Steam Navigation Companies which are interested in maintaining a competition, with the view of ruining their competitors; and also by those who consider competition of every kind a public benefit. To a given extent this is undoubtedly true. Yet no man can plead ignorant of the fact, that various Acts of Parliament have been found necessary to regulate stage coaches, and inflict penalties by fine or imprisonment on careless drivers, with a view to the safety of his Majesty's subjects, from the effects of competition among Coach Owners. Consequently, no valid argument can be adduced why similar precautions should not be taken, and

certain penalties incurred by persons having the management and control of Steam Vessels. On the contrary, the circumstances in the latter case are far more imperative than in the former; 1st, from the greater number of lives at issue in the event of disaster; 2d, the nature of the element offering a twofold hazard; 3d, from the more complete control of a Steam Vessel, under judicious or even ordinary management, beyond that of controlling four well-bred or spirited horses. Thereby rendering the liability to accident in Steam Boats almost nugatory, except through the defects of the machinery, or the ignorance or obstinacy of the commander in working the engines at that rate of speed which becomes equally dangerous to the passengers on board, and to watermen and others exposed to the swell produced by Steam Vessels of the larger class.

It has been too much the practice in this great manufacturing and trading nation, while admiring the perfection to which machinery has arrived for superseding manual labour,—to leave out of view the privations which such “improvements” have entailed upon the poor labourers who are thrown out of employ. Thus in Steam Navigation we are disposed to admire the beauty of the vessels, the great accommodation, and cheapness of the conveyance, without taking into account the poor watermen and sailors who formerly procured a decent maintenance on the river, but “whose occupation’s gone,” by the erection of splendid Bridges, and the construction of commodious Steam Vessels.

It has been stated with too much truth, that the conduct of the Thames watermen on many occasions has been little calculated to excite the sympathy of the public. It has been stated, that in addition to that competition which the very necessities of these poor men prompted, by making them contend for priority on the arrival of Steam Vessels, they have in most cases shown a disposition to extort something beyond their regular fare. Yet, under all the circumstances, it cannot excite our surprise, taking into account the increase of population, with the diminution of the shipping trade, and the diminution of demand for watermen, from the additional Bridges, additional Steam Vessels,

and the commodious places for embarkation and landing.

From the monopoly thus afforded to Steam Vessels, at the expense of the Thames watermen, it is therefore not fair that the public should derive every possible security for the good management of such vessels. Independent of the accidents which are continually occurring, through the heavy swell occasioned by these vessels, they are in the practice of carrying on many occasions a number of passengers quite incompatible with every idea of safety. It was stated by some of the gentlemen who were examined by the Commons’ Committee “on Steam Navigation,” that a Steam Vessel cannot afford accommodation on the average to more than one person per ton measurement, yet I have repeatedly seen vessels from 300 to 350 tons laden with from 600 to 700 persons; and Sir John Hall states, in his evidence before the Committee, that he has seen the Albion steamer with not less than 1000 persons on board! The bare possibility of any accident, either from the machinery, the negligence or blunders of pilots and engineers, or the unlooked-for accidents that are always liable on passing through the pool filled with shipping and boats, is calculated to alarm the most stoical or indifferent observer. In the event of accident, the consequences would be truly disastrous among such a multitude. It is therefore not less incumbent on the Legislature to place a limit on the number of persons in a Steam Vessel, than to prevent such vessel from being propelled at a speed incompatible with the navigation of the river. If it be advisable to prevent a stage coach from being laden with more than a certain number, to prevent accidents by overturning, why should not the same principle be adopted with regard to Steam Vessels, where the risk on account of numbers is as fifty to one?

The proprietors of Steam Boats raise an outcry at any proposition to place their conduct under Parliamentary control. It is pronounced to be an interference with the freedom of navigation, and as infringing their “just rights.” Yet the very men who raise such clamour, are the most unblushing defenders of a system of imposition and insolence in the landing and embarkation of passengers at

Gravesend, as we perceive by the late resolution of the Gravesend and Milton Steam Company, refusing their sanction to the erection of a pier or landing wharf.

Should the system of competition by building light vessels fitted with engines of very great power, so as to run at sixteen or seventeen miles an hour, be still suffered to go unchecked by Parliamentary control, what security can the public have from such men, that they will not, when racing against each other, urge their steam engines to a most dangerous extent, rather than allow themselves to be beaten by rival boats; or that they will pay any regard whatever to the unfortunate wherry-men whose lives are so constantly endangered by the swell of Steam Vessels? It is a fact well known to persons residing on the banks of the river, that since the culpable extent to which Steam Vessels are propelled in the river, very few persons who can possibly avoid it, will trust themselves in a Thames wherry; and even the larger boats at Greenwich are constantly in danger of being swamped by the swell produced by the large steamers. It has been stated by some of the witnesses examined by the Committee, that most of the accidents happening to boats have arisen from the temerity or the obstinacy of the boatmen. But it should be borne in mind that these poor men are in the majority of cases compelled by their necessities to brave every danger, while approaching the Steamers in search of a fare from the passengers. Besides, it is too much to expect that men of rude habits, and having starving families to support by their labour, should show any courtesy towards those by whom they have been thrown out of employ.—The Thames waterman is in fact placed in a similar situation to the poor cotton-spinner or weaver, who feels that however advantageous the use of steam power may prove to the great capitalist, it has brought ruin on thousands of the industrious poor by superseding manual labour.

I must apologise, Mr. Urban, for the length of these remarks, and respectfully suggest to the Legislature, that in the event of the New Bill going into a Committee of the House, *that*, in addition to provisions for regulating the speed of Steam Vessels

above Blackwall, and for limiting the number of passengers according to the tonnage,—a trifling tax or toll of a penny or twopence per head ought to be levied on the passengers by Steam Vessels on the river Thames, in aid of a fund for sick or infirm watermen. Justice is the first attribute of legislation, and if compensation be always given to parties who are deprived of their local advantages for trade, by opening a new street for the public convenience,—why should not the same principle operate in affording some small compensation to the poor men who have lost three-fourths of their employment since the general introduction of Steam Navigation?

HUMANITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Woolwich, Dec. 6.*

IN your vol. C. part ii. p. 7, these words appear:—"We borrowed our Steam-boats from the Americans." But letters patent under the great Seal bearing date 21st December, 1736, were granted to Jonathan Hulls, for his invention of "a machine for carrying ships and vessels out of, or into any harbour or river against wind and tide, or in a calm, which may be of great service to our Royal Navy and merchant ships," &c.

The inventor published the patent in black letter with a plate prefixed, exhibiting a man-of-war towed by a steam-boat, and also the several parts of the machinery detached. In addition, he gives propositions and demonstrations illustrative of his invention.

Now whether Government bought the patent right, and stowed it away in a pigeon-hole, or whether some workman employed in framing the machine, might have been conveyed across the Atlantic at the public expense, carrying the secret with him; it is clear that the steam-boat was not borrowed from the Americans. It appears indeed that the invention was forgotten; for the writer of this, when accidentally looking at the first steam-boat that was built in his Majesty's yard at Woolwich, while the engineer was fixing the machinery, expressed his surprise that such vessels had not been used many years earlier, and was answered by the then master-shipwright that they were but lately invented in America. Hull's patent

was then mentioned, but the builder questioned the existence of any such instrument, saying that he had been 50 years in the service, and never heard of it. Neither did the worthy successor of that officer ever hear of it until the day when it was shown him in the library of the Royal Artillery, where your Correspondent may inspect it, through the Rev. Librarian, if he does not meet with another copy.

Nor is it improbable that the late Lord Melville and his immediate successor at the Admiralty, were equally unacquainted with the patent, when they abandoned the project of a grand Dock Yard at Northfleet, after having purchased a large track of land, and diverted their views and the public purse to the mouth of the Thames at Sheerness, contrary to the reasoning of the First Lord of the Admiralty in his published pamphlets.

Sic vos non vobis.

Yours, &c.

N.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

OFFA'S Dyke is known to have commenced at Tiddenham in Gloucestershire, near Chepstow; but its line from thence to Old Radnor is unknown, or undetermined. St. Briavel's in Gloucestershire is only a very few miles from Tiddenham, and I was greatly surprised, when on a visit there for change of air, I was asked whether I had seen the remains of Offa's Dyke in that parish. Upon my reply in the negative, I was informed that it ran through a wood called the *Fence* near Bigsweir Bridge. I was most anxious to visit the spot. The gout having, however, placed me in *Schedule A*, by disfranchising my locomotive members, and the brushwood rendering it impracticable to ride to it, I was obliged to forego the pleasure. But Charles Ransford Court, esq. of St. Briavel's, assured me that he had often crossed it, when shooting. The Dyke overhangs the Wye, and the *Fence Wood* forms one (the northern) horn of the crescent, in the centre of which stands the Castle of St. Briavel.

Hence arise two questions; (1) Did it cross the Wye to reach Monmouthshire or Herefordshire? or (2) did it take a circuitous route along the Gloucestershire side of the river?

Nicholson * says, "When the Romans made their inroads into this island, about the commencement of the Christian era, many of the Britons were said to have retreated into Wales, at which time the river Dee, in the neighbourhood of Chester, and the Severn divided the two countries. All to the east was England, and to the west Wales. This division continued about 600 years, when the ambitious Offa, coveting the fertile lands of his neighbours, easily raised a quarrel and an army. He then drove them west among the mountains, formed this vast Dyke, and ordained that neither English nor Welch should pass it."

I shall not attempt to decide which way it went, because such an attempt as exploration of the track, which would alone be satisfactory, is by me impracticable.

Nevertheless, without committing myself, for the reasons just given, it may be hypothetically and yet fairly stated, that it did *not* cross the river until it arrived at Monmouth, but followed the Gloucestershire bank of the Wye, as far as that town. In favour of this hypothesis it may be observed, that two-thirds of the Dyke from Mold in Flintshire to Old Radnor (nearly eighty miles by the scale on the map), have been clearly ascertained. From Mold to Llangollen it is a gentle curve, and from thence to Old Radnor nearly as straight as a Roman road. If we assume that the remaining third assimilated in form and direction the two others, it would proceed from Old Radnor to Clifford, thence to Llanthony, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, and Pontypool, and have entered the mouth of the Severn somewhere between Caerphilly and Newport; but, had it done so, it would have been twenty miles to the westward of either the Old or New Passages. Not to lose this connexion appears to have been the object of commencing the Dyke at Tiddenham, and of deviating from the preceding line. The direct line from Radnor to Tiddenham is through Trelech, Grosmount, and Bradwardine, in which direction it must have crossed the river twice. But as the remains of St. Briavel's show the line of continuation, it must have followed the river down to Monmouth, and perhaps have crossed the Wye at that

* *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, p. 910.

place; for the deviation from the direct line between Tiddenham and Monmouth along the river, is very trifling, and from thence by Grosmont and Bradwardine to Old Radnor, according to the map, the line is straight.

Another circumstance is observable. Where the course of the Dyke is known, there are old Roman or British camps in contiguity, or in the vicinity, besides mounts or small forts upon the line itself. Offa seemingly imitated the valla of Hadrian or Severus; the mounts being substituted for towers, and the camps used for garrisons or reserves. A similar coincidence occurs in the line now under discussion. There is a camp in Caswell wood, not far from St. Briavel's, and the *Devil's pulpit*, (a rock visited by tourists, on account of the fine bird's-eye view of Tintern Abbey beneath it, on the Monmouthshire side of the river,) is within the entrenchment. There is a line or mound from this camp, which can be traced nearly to a tumulus on the west side of the road, and situated near the mansion occupied by Mr. Trotter. This line appears to have communicated with St. Briavel's. This information I received from a very intelligent gentleman engaged in the Ordnance survey; and I have visited the Devil's pulpit, passed Mr. Trotter's gate up a straight Roman-road-looking wide lane, and observed every indication of the accuracy of the account. The part of St. Briavel's under discussion is a lofty elevation, of a \square form, part of which the Greeks would have scooped out for a theatre. The straight side of the \square is the river towards the west; the adjacent lower area resembles the pit; and the ascending semi-circular sides the boxes and galleries. In the centre of what we should call in a play-house the upper gallery, is the castle. But the piece of Offa's Dyke lies in the *Fence-wood*, and has no communication with the castle; but runs across the extremity of the northern end of the semicircle. I have heard that there are still remains of a very ancient lane from Bigswèir, which pointed towards Monmouth.

From the castle and village an old road passes by a camp called Stowgreen, towards Clearwell, a hamlet of Newland. This parish is adjacent to Staunton and Bury-hill, where, from inclusion in Bletislan hundred, the

Rocking-stone, and a Roman way, and other indicia not found at Monmouth, was to all appearance the Blestrum of Antoninus. About three miles further, on the same Gloucestershire side of the river, is a Roman encampment at Symond's Yat, and somewhat diverging to the east, the Roman camp on Ross Chase, and Ariconium. On the known line of the Dyke commencing in Herefordshire, at or near Lentwardine, are the two famous camps of Coxall Hill, and Brampton Brian, one of Caractacus, the other of Ostorius; and so fortresses continue to skirt it along the whole of its course. It is not, however, impossible but that, instead of crossing the Wye at or about Monmouth, it actually accompanied the circuit of the Wye by Ross and Hereford to Bradwardine; for the visible course of the Dyke runs in a straight line, and ceases to be discoverable at Old Radnor, which, according to the scale, is only as one ten miles, in a straight line N. to S. the uniform direction of the Dyke, from Bradwardine. Nicholson says, KNIGHTON, also called TREFFY-CLAWD, i. e. *the town upon the Dyke*; for Offa's Dyke enters this parish on the north from the county of Salop, and after running for two miles in almost a straight line to the south, it is plainly to be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, into the county of Hereford, i. e. to *Lentwardine*, which is situated at the end of the ninth mile on the road from Ludlow to Knighton. It is also to be observed, that the Dyke running in a straight line N. to S. bisects Wales longitudinally, though not in equal proportions. It may, therefore, be assumed that it continued to proceed in the same straight line N. and S. from Old Radnor to Tiddenham. That straight line has been before noted, as going by Bradwardine, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, Pontypool, and Newport, which direction does not bring it to Tiddenham, as, if the map be correct, according to the straight line from N. to S. it ought to do. As no further remains have been discoverable beyond Old Radnor, it *might*, therefore, (I do not say that it did,) have accompanied the river from Tiddenham to Bradwardine, and thus made boundaries of both the Wye and the Severn; for otherwise the Wye could have been a

boundary only for a comparatively few miles, as will be plain from the positions of the places upon a map, both in straight line and round the river.

It might not be difficult for a sturdy pedestrian to start from Old Radnor in a N. and S. direction, by the places mentioned, and so try the straight line for remains, duly observing the bearings of aberrations (if any) from the straight line, and following such deviations to their extremity. If nothing be discovered, and there will be nothing in such a direction, as the Dyke passes through St. Briavel's,—let him make a second attempt by going from Monmouth by Grosmont, and from thence to Bradwardine in a N. W. or N. N. W. direction. If both these fail, it is possible, though not certain, that the Dyke accompanied the river as far as Bradwardine.

I have made these hypotheses from the map, because there being no other remains known than those specified, the map was my only resource. Having only a wish, as an antiquary, to have the real line discovered, I heed not the tenability of any of the hypotheses. I only in my own defence say, that, if the line does not go in one or other of the above directions, the map is either inaccurate, or the line from Old Radnor to Tiddenham is anomalous to the straight N. and S. direction of the known parts. By the Dyke going from Tiddenham to St. Briavel's, and probably to Monmouth, Grosmont, and Bradwardine, there is an aberration to the East, but it is the shortest line of any, according to the map, and on that account may be the exploratory direction most likely to succeed.

I shall end this account with another puzzle connected with the banks of the Wye, viz. GOODRICH CASTLE. Nobody knows who was the founder that gave name to the fortress and village. In the *Liber Niger Scaccar.* (by Hearne), i. 160, is a charter of the abbot of Winchcombe, saying, that William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, owed two knights' fees to the abbot for Castle Godric. I treated it as a return wrongly entered, until I found in the *Rot. Marescall*,* 13 Ed. II.

* Palgrave's *Parl. Writs*, vol. ii. Div. ii. p. 529.

m. 4, that the abbot of Winchcombe is certified as having two knights' fees, which I presumed to be those of Godrich, as above. I have abstracts made by myself of the two registers of Winchcombe Abbey (now or lately in the possession of Lord Sherborne), but neither in the extracts nor in the *Monasticon* (the old edition, i. 187), could I find any elucidation, because all their "*antiqua testimonia*" of the endowment of the abbey, were destroyed by fire in the reign of Stephen. I then gave up the inquiry, as being much like that of the lost course of Offa's Dyke. But I was again revived, by finding that the same Orta, who expelled the Britons from the track between the Severn and the Wye, of which Godrich was part, was founder of the nunnery at Winchcombe, which preceded the famous mitred abbey, and of course might have endowed that nunnery with part of the acquired British property. Now the Conqueror ejected a Godric, abbot of Winchcombe, from his monastery, and imprisoned him in Gloucester Castle. Whether *this* Godric founded the castle or not, let others decide; but it is certain that the Earls Marshall did succeed in the estate, and that the abbot of Winchcombe in the reign of Henry II. certifies that William Marshall Earl of Pembroke did not only hold of him the two fees of Godrich, but also 1xv fees and a half of the honor of Striguil. If so, Offa might have given that immense estate to the monks, out of which the Conqueror might have ousted them, and transferred it to the Earls Marshall. It may be further observed that Godrich Castle had in more recent times a large extent of jurisdiction.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN a note to Collins's *Peerage*, vol. vii. p. 455, ed. 1812, is a confused account of the family of *Gunning*, some of the female branches of which (daughters of John Gunning, esq. and the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter of Theobald sixth Viscount Bourke of Mayo,) became so celebrated in the latter half of the last century, no less on account of their personal attractions, than alliances. Perhaps, there-

fore, the annexed letter (which I consider a curiosity from its style and orthography,) written by a person who appears to have been the parish clerk of Hemingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire, in reply to some queries made on the subject by James Madden, esq. of Cole Hill house, Fulham, may be considered worth preserving. It is copied *verbatim et literatim* as follows:

"Sir,

I Take the Freedom in wrighting to you, from an Information of Mr. Warrinton, that you would be Glad to have the account of my Townswoman (*sic*) the Notefied, the Famis, Beautifull Miss Gunnings, Born at Hemingford Grey, tho they left the parish before I had knolege Enough to Remember them, and I was Born in 82.* But I will Give you the Best account I Can, which I Belive is Better then any man in the Country besides myself, tho I have not the Birth Register for so long a Date, and since Dr. Dickens is dead, I dont know where it is, but the Best account I Can Give you is, Elizth the Eldest† Married to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, after his Decease, to the Duke of Arguile; the second‡ mary[ed] to the Viscount of Coventree: the third§ I never knew Ritely to home [whom], but I beleve to some privett Gentleman. I Rember [remember] a many years ago, at least 30, seeing her picture in a print shop, I beleve in St. Pauls Church yard, as follows:

the youngest of these Beauties here we have
in vue,
so like in person to the other two,
ho Ever views her Features and her fame,
will see at once that Gunning is her Name.

Which is the Best account I Can Give you of them three; but then there was two more, which perhaps you dont know any thing about, which I will Give you the True Mortalick Regester off, from a Black mar-

vel [marble] which lies in our Chancel, as follows:

"Sophia Gunning, the youngest of 4 Daughters, all Born at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire, to John Gunning, esq., Died an Infant, 1737. Lissy Gunning, his 5 Daughter, Born in Irel^d. Died Dec. 31, 1752. Aged 8 years, 10 m.

Suffer little Children and forbid them not, to Come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—Math. 19, 14."

this, sir, is the Truest and Best Information I Can Give, or you Can Get; and if this is of any use to you, I should be much oblig'd to you to let me have a line or two from you, that I may be satisf'd that it was not in vain.

And am, Sir, your most obedient and Humble Servant,
WM. CRISWELL.
Hemingford Grey, Aug. 14th, —96.

The writer of the above epistle is wrong in calling Elizabeth the eldest daughter, since she was the second, and also wrong in styling the Earl of Coventry Viscount. With regard to the portrait referred to by him, I believe his memory deceived him, so far as the lines are concerned. The print in question is an oval, painted by *Cotes*, and engraved by *Spooner*. Beneath, is the name "Miss Gunning," and a little lower the following lines: "This youngest Grace, so like her Sisters Frame!

Her kindred Features tell from whence She came,
'Tis needless once to mention Gunning's name."

If this be the same, it is a curious instance how poetry may be changed by oral recitation, and may serve to explain the perpetual variations in our old ballads. Of the two elder sisters there are numerous portraits, and in

* 1732.

† ELIZABETH, the second (not the eldest) daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 17 Dec. 1733; married 14 Feb. 1752, to James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died 17 Jan. 1758; and 2dly, 3 March, 1759, to Colonel John Campbell, whose father became Duke of Argyle in 1761, and who afterwards succeeded to that title in 1776; she died before his Grace, 20 Dec. 1790. She was mother of three Dukes, the seventh and eighth Dukes of Hamilton, and the present Duke of Argyle; and as the heir presumptive to the latter is his brother, it may be hereafter said that she was mother of four Dukes.

‡ MARY (called in the Peerages *Maria*), the eldest daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 15 Aug. 1732; married 5 March, 1752, to George-William Earl of Coventry; ob. at Croome, co. Worcester, 30 Sept. 1760. She was mother of the late and grandmother of the present Earls of Coventry.

§ CATHERINE, the third daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 12 June, 1735, married 6 May, 1769, at Somerset House Chapel, to Robert Travis, esq. She was upper house-keeper at that palace, and died there, 26 May, 1773. The name is often mis-spelt *Trevor* and *Travers*. The original Somerset Chapel Register is now in the possession of Sir Tho. Phillips, Bart.

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a scarce engraving by Houston, the heads of all three appear, with some verses in Latin and English beneath.

With regard to the *fourth* and *fifth* daughters, the following entries occur in the parish register of Hemingford Grey, for a copy of which, as well as for the other baptismal notices, inserted in the notes, I am indebted to the kindness of a gentleman resident in the parish :

" 1736. Nov. 24th, Sophia, y^e daughter of John Gunning, esq. and his wife," baptised.

" 1737. Jan. 11th, Sophia, an infant daughter of John Gunning, esq." buried.

" 1738. Jan. 5th, Liacy, the daughter of John Gunning, esq. and his wife," buried.

No other notices of this family occur in the registers ; and it is probable they removed not long after to Bath, and thence to London, where we find them in 1769. F. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

I DO not know whether the following discrepancy of dates in the history of Printing has been observed or accounted for. If so, perhaps there may be something in the notice of the Chronicle from which it is taken, which may atone for bringing it before you.

It is said (by Astle) that Fust and Gutenberg who were said to have used *movable wooden* types, and perhaps did so print a few pages, separated their partnership in 1455. Now under the date 1459, Philip de Lignamine, himself a printer of 1474, writes in the present tense,—" Jacob, by name Gutenberg, by birth an Argentine, and a certain other named Justus (Fustus?) both skilfull of printing letters on *skins* with *metal* types, are known to make each of them 300 sheets ('cartas') a day at Maguntia, a city of Germany. John also called Mentelin at Argentina, a city of the same province, and skilful in the same art, is known to print as many sheets a day." I am not quite certain if he here speaks of them as partners or not. The year in question 1459 is said to have seen the first book printed with *cast metal* types, namely, "Durandi Rituale," at Mentz. (Meerman, cited by Astle, p. 218.) Fust and Schœffer having used for the small letters of their Psalter of 1457, *movable metal* types, but *cut*, not *cast*.

The above notice is from the Original and Contemporary part of the Chronicon of John Philip de Lignamine, a Messenian, a knight of Sicily, and typographer of Rome, and familiar friend of Pope Sixtus the Fourth (printed at Rome, and dedicated to Sixtus.) He hints that he had increased the work of some other author, but does not say whose. With the exception of whole periods, lines, and words omitted, whereby it is almost unintelligible, Eccard (the editor of the "Corpus Historicum Medii Ævi") found it in all else the same with a Chronicle by a Ferrarese, seemingly Ricobaldi, as far down as the year 1312. Thenceforward it is continued down to 1473, the third of Pope Sixtus. In which year, after the spoiling of Spoletum, Indertum, and Castellum, it ends thus :—"Of this most worthy pontiff, in the third year of whose pontificate we know other famous things, we leave the feats to be commemorated by others who can do that better. Let him be the end of this series of times." Eccard has twice dated this Chronicle as down only to 1469. And yet 1471 follows in plain figures ; and it comes down to 1473, and seems printed in the year 1474. Perhaps this may be considered as the first date of a work *originally* printed, and this Chronicle from 1312 to 1473 as one of the first specimens. Caxton's first print in England, the "Game at Chess," is stated to have been finished in the Abbey of Westminster, the last of March 1474, and was followed by the "Book of Jason in 1475. And Caxton's "Recueil des Histories de Troyes," printed at Bruges in 1468, continued at Ghent, and finished at Cologne in 1471, was a translation, not an original. Some block books executed before 1450, may rank as originals, but hardly as books in the modern sense of the word. C.W.C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

IN the Minor Correspondence for your June number (part i. p. 482), is inserted the explanation of Abraham's swearing his servant by the hand under the thigh, as allusive to the rite of circumcision. That rite was, if not originally, at least to the Shemites, a lately instituted rite ; at most of about 40 years standing. The case referred

to is the first mention, by Moses, who particularly wrote for a family of the Shemites, of this adjuration subsequently to his mention of the institution. (He has given us another instance of the adjuration in the case of Joseph on his death-bed, Gen. 47.) Now I cannot but think, if the adjuration had reference to the rite, that under such circumstances the adjurer would have added words to that effect, supposing it the first use of that form of oath;—and supposing it not so, that the writer still would have added an observation to the same effect, for his reader's sake.

Grotius has observed that this adjuration was in his time still used in the East. If so, still this point would admit of a satisfactory solution, by ascertaining the light in which it is held by the nations using it,—or at least whether it is usual otherwise than among those of the Jewish or Ishmaelite circumcision.

Vatablus remarks that Eben Ezra gives it as a form of homage to place the hand under one sitting; illustrating the form by the derivation of *posidere* from *sedendo*. One of Grotius's suppositions is, that it may be by the sword worn on the thigh.

In p. 499 of the same number, in Mr. Oliver's article on Funeral ceremonies, the passing bell in Lincolnshire appears for a male to toll four times, for a female three times at present. A variation on this point I think exists in part of Northamptonshire, where I myself lately resided. The pulsations were in each case three, and three times repeated, or oftener, according to the number of the bells. The distinction being, that for a male the first triad is tolled on the bell of the lowest pitch, for a female on the highest bell; the following ones ascending or descending regularly. These rung out, the passing bell was tolled as usual about London for a

certain time; nor am I aware that there was any distinctive way of concluding, as in Lincolnshire.

Yours, &c.

C. W. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

IN requesting your insertion of the following abstract of the Charter of Padstow* under Queen Elizabeth, with the accompanying observations, I will just premise that the town was some centuries previously in possession of chartered privileges first acquired under King Athelstan. Lysons incorrectly states, that "it does not appear that Athelstan ever had any connection with Padstow;" the converse however is clearly established by Whitaker. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1825, i. 320.) Among his authorities we have "Ec'la de Aldestowe," in the Valor of Pope Nicholas (1291), and "P'och' s'c'i Petroci Majoris in quâ est Burgus de Aldestowe," in a writ of 45 Edw. III. (1372) for a general subsidy. Leland also is unusually explicit in explaining the name, viz. called "in English after the trew and old writings Adelstowe (latine Athelstani locus), and the town there taketh King Athelstane for the chef gevever of priviledges onto it." This circumstance quite accords with the character of the Sovereign and the events of his reign, which have been recently so faithfully and classically recorded by Mr. Turner in his Anglo-Saxon History: he remarks (ii. 305), "Athelstan was certainly a great and illustrious character. He appears to have been as amiable as great. To the clergy he was attentive and mild; to his people, affable and pleasant. With the great he was dignified, with others he lay aside his state, and was condescending and decently familiar. His people loved him for his bravery and humility, but his enemies felt his wrath." The name of Wealas was applied by the Saxons to the Britons

* For communications on the early history of Padstow, see *Gent. Mag.* 1825, i. 320, ii. 410; 1826, ii. 305; and 1827, ii. 17. The following engravings connected with this place have been published, viz. Place, inscribed to Humphrey Prideaux, esq. in Borlace's *Natural History of Cornwall*. Padstow, from the harbour, inscribed to the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, in *Hist. of Cornwall* by Rev. R. Polwhele. Saunders Hill, and part of Padstow, inscribed to Thomas Rawlings, esq. in *Gilbert's Cornwall*. Font and Piscina in Padstow Church, in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. Saunders Hill, in Neale's *Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen*, ser. ii. vol. i. Padstow Church, in *Gent. Mag.* 1827, ii. 17. Saunders' Hill, in *Jones's Views of Seats in the Western Counties*. Place, in *Fisher's Cornwall and Devonshire Illustrated*, 1831. Seal formerly used by the Padstow Corporation in *Lewis's Top. Dict.* 7.

generally; Mr. Turner has therefore been led into a slight error in making Howel King of Wales instead of Cornwall.

The following is an abstract of the Charter of Padstow, now lapsed by desuetude, extracted from the originals in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, 25 Eliz. (1583) part 3, Roll 59, viz.—

1. Incorporation under the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the "Burrowe of Padstowe."

2. Burgesses to elect at Michaelmas, a Mayor, Steward, five Aldermen, and two Sergeants of Mace.

3. Burgesses discharged from attendance on Juries, Assizes, &c. &c. except within said Borough.

4. Pleas to be held every Monday in the Guildhall before the Mayor and Steward or their Deputies.

5. Weekly Market on Friday; Mayor to be clerk of said market.

6. Two Fairs annually; one on the Friday fortnight before Easter, and one on the 6th August.

7. Burgesses discharged from toll at bridge, wallage, pannage, payage, carriage, stallage, passage, anchorage, culage, kayage, wayvage, planceage, and lastage.

8. Mayor and Burgesses empowered to levy toll, pontage, lastage, anchorage, and culage within the borough, port, and haven of Padstow, and the creeks thereto appertaining.

9. Full reservation in favour of the rights of the Lord of the said Borough and his heirs.

The weekly market is now held on Saturday; and April 18 and Sept. 21, are the days fixed for the nominal fairs.

In the Royal letters patent to John Pope in the Remembrancer's Office, 36 Hen. VIII. (1545) parts 1. 8. Rolls 71. 23. the rights of the lord of the manor, alluded to and confirmed in the above charter, are specified. Among several manors and lands in different parts of England conveyed to that gentleman, we find the manor of Padstow situate in Padstow, St. Cadock, Lenlissick, Rewne, and Tretharope, the advowson of the Vicarage, the oblations and emoluments of the chapels of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's, the fishery in the water of Gyll within the said manor, and the island of Gulland Rock, together with sundry other manorial rights in as full

and ample a manner as the late prior of Bodmin or his predecessors held or ought to have held and enjoyed. These rights evidently annul some of the privileges apparently conferred by the Charter. The copy of a lease from the manorial proprietor to the Corporation, was inserted in Gent. Mag. 1826, ii. 305.

The Pope family possessed considerable influence with the Crown, and filled many distinguished offices. Bp. Tanner remarks, with great truth, that several of the old persuasion were active promoters of the dissolution of religious houses, and succeeded in obtaining grants of the church lands on terms far below their real value. This was the case with the Roman Catholic family of Pope. John Pope, first of London, afterwards of Wroxton, co. Oxon, was the only brother, and eventually succeeded to the greater part of the estate, of Sir Thomas Pope, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, guardian of the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Warton published an interesting Life of this gentleman in 1760, with a pedigree tracing the descent from his brother (John Pope) to the noble families of Downe and Guilford.

By purchase from the last-mentioned gentleman, the manor of Padstow became the property of the Prideaux family. The following notice of their descent connects itself with the explanatory remarks which appeared on the same subject in Gent. Mag. 1827, ii. p. 18. Paganus de Prideaux, A.D. 1069, (temp. Will. Conq.) was the first of the family who resided at Prideaux Castle in Luxilion for fourteen descents, when the elder branch having ended in coheiresses, the property was carried by marriage about the year 1400 into the Arvas family, from whence it was similarly transferred to the Hearles of Northumberland. A younger son in the third descent from Paganus, settled at Orcharton near Modbury in Devonshire, having married an heiress of that name, and this branch gave birth to Roger and John Prideaux, both knights of the shire for Devon (temp. Edw. III). On the extinction of the elder, the descent was continued in a younger branch which had married the heiress of Adeston at Holbeton in the same county. In the third descent from John before men-

tioned, William of Adeston married the heiress of Giffard of Thuborough in the parish of Sutcombe, which then became the residence of his family, the elder branch of which, after marrying the heiresses of Edgecombe, Yeo, Arundell, Bevill, and Carminow, ultimately became extinct in the male line: by the last-mentioned heiress this branch was possessed of Resprin in St. Winnow, where Sir Richard Prideaux, knt. then Sheriff of Cornwall, was sented in the civil contests of 1746. Some generations previously to this period, Roger, the third son of Humphrey Prideaux of Thuborough, the founder of his own fortune, purchased Seldon in the parish of Holdsworthy, and made it the residence of his family; he became Sheriff of Devon in 1580. His eldest son Sir Nicholas purchased the manor of Padstow, and died in 1627, at an advanced age, having erected the mansion house at Place about the year 1600.* According to Lysons, the tithe fish and the oblations and emoluments of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's, were held on lease by his grandfather Humphrey in 1537, under the priory of Bodmin. Mr. Prideaux Brune, the present representative, obtained his Majesty's sign manual in 1797, for taking that name on succeeding to the estate of the ancient family of Brune of Plumber in Dorsetshire. The members of the Prideaux family have been so numerous, and have spread so extensively in the county of Devon, as to justify the probability that many families there, now bearing the same name, are descended from the younger branches of the house.

Within the nave of the Cathedral at Norwich, between the north pillars, is the following inscription to Dr. Prideaux, which may be added to the memorials of the Padstow Prideauxs which have appeared in your Magazine:

"M. S. Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt mortales exuvie Humphridi Prideaux, S.T.P. Nascebatur Padstoviz in agro Cornubiensi

3^o die Maii, A.D. 1648^o, Edmundi Prideaux de Padstoviâ, armigeri, filius natus tertius, bonis literis a piis parentibus datus, in scholâ regiâ Westmonasterii studiosum tyrocinium posuit, quæ postea in æde Christi Oxoniæ ulterius provexit, unde in hac ecclesiâ promotus, primò in prebendarium 15^o die Augusti, A.D. 1681^o; secundò in Archidiaconum Archidiaconatus Suffolciæ 21^o die Decembris, A.D. 1688^o, et tertio demùm in Decanum 8^o die Junii, A.D. 1702^o, installatus fuit. Obiit intra septem hujus ecclesiæ 1^o die Novembris, A.D. 1724."

It does not appear that the commercial interests of Padstow were benefited by the Charter; indeed, it is evident, that, unless supported and countenanced by the manorial proprietor, its provisions would with difficulty be carried into effect. The exercise, therefore, of these privileges probably ceased soon after the residence of the Prideaux family. About the middle of the last century, the trade of the port rapidly increased, and the spirit of commercial enterprise very much conduced to the prosperity of the town. There are now 74 vessels belonging to the port, chiefly under 100 tons burthen. This harbour is the only secure shelter for vessels between the Land's End and Hartland Point, a distance of 24 leagues; but the access is difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The character of the whole coast is marked by inaccessible cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the heavy ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean. 175 vessels have been wrecked or stranded, and upwards of 200 lives lost, in the last 33 years within the limits of the port. These melancholy facts have given rise to an excellent institution for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck established at this place in 1829, and liberally supported by Lloyd's, the Trinity House, and gentlemen of influence connected with the county. The property of the association is vested in John Paynter, esq. the manorial proprietor of Ide, and

* The writer has seen a document purporting to be the copy of a conveyance of the manor of Padstow and its dependencies, from John Pope, gent. to Nicholas Prideaux, esq. dated 36 Hen. VIII. (1545) appointing Roger Prideaux and William Tyler his attornies, first to take seizin on his behalf as proprietor, and then to deliver up possession to the purchaser. But the said Nicholas Prideaux was not born until 1552; what therefore becomes of the authenticity of the document? In all probability the latter gentleman purchased the estate from Pope in the reign of Elizabeth.

the Rev. William Rawlings, Vicar of Padstow, as trustees. The erections and excavations at the entrance of the harbour are very extensive, and the apparatus, to which a lifeboat is attached, having been brought into operation in the winter of 1830-1, succeeded in rescuing six vessels from total wreck, and in all probability their crews from destruction.

Yours, &c.

Δ.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

I perceive that Mr. Evans, of Worcester, (p. 290) considers that I am mistaken in assigning the 5th of July 1755 for the birth-day of Mrs. Siddons. His reason is that, "according to the register of her baptism she was born on the 14th of that month." He notices also the discrepancy in the said register as to the christian name of her father, who is styled George, whereas he was always known to be Roger Kemble.

Mr. Evans will find the 5th of July inscribed by her daughter upon her monument in the burial ground, and the mural tablet in Paddington church. This is authority enough—indeed the authority of Mrs. Siddons herself, for she directed the inscriptions to be placed on these memorials of her existence; and, with truly christian humility, marked nothing but the commencement and the close of life.

But I do not read the register as Mr. Evans has done; and as the worthy rector of St. Mary's, Brecon, sent me an extract from the Parish book, on the 24th April 1826, it may be worth while to preserve it *literatim*; for which purpose I transcribe it on the present occasion. To my eye July 14th is the day of baptism.

Register Book of Christenings and Marriages in St. Mary's, Brecon.

Baptisms in the year 1755—July 14, Sarah, daughter of George Kemble, a comedian, and Sarah his wife, was baptized.

I certify that this is a correct copy, taken from the Register Book of Christenings of St. Mary's, Brecon.

(signed)

THO. BEVAN.

Brecon,

Curate.

24th April 1826.

As I had the happiness to know Mr. Roger Kemble personally, I am quite sure that he had no share whatever in the nominal error pointed out; and at this distance of time, conjecture

alone can be exercised as to the cause of it. I, however, know that excellent person to have been a zealous catholic; and conceive it possible at least that Mrs. Kemble, a very firm protestant, took the sole direction of matters upon the entrance of her daughter into a christian community. Perhaps there might be difficulty at St. Mary's in this case of a catholic and protestant union, and a slight change might obviate the demur. I have nothing better to propose; for, as Mrs. Kemble was a lady of incomparable sense, it could be no hallucination of caprice. I must now close the subject, however fond of it.

"Sed fugit interea, fugit irrevocabile tempus,
Singula dum capiti circumvectamur amara."

J. BOADEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

THE following letter, though it may not furnish any new historical facts, will, I think, be thought worthy of publication, from its giving an account of a very important event in the annals of this country, penned on the very day of its occurrence. Although the writer does not mention the audible murmur of lamentation around the scaffold of the unfortunate Charles, which is recorded by some other writers; yet he uses an expression of equivalent import, that the execution "much discontented the citizens."

William Williams, the writer of this letter, was a younger son of a family which, as well as the Welbys, to the head of whom his letter is addressed, had been seated for some generations at Denton in Lincolnshire. He is thus described in the epitaph of his daughter Mrs. Susanna Gregory at Denton:

"William Williams was the youngest child of John Williams of Denton in the county of Lincoln, Esq. who [i. e. William] being a citizen of London, by his industry gained a moderate fortune, with which he, his executors, and his widow Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, purchased lands and tenements in the county of Nottingham, and in the town and county of the town of Nottingham; and also lands and tenements at Wivell and Hungarton in the county of Lincoln, which had been the estate of his eldest brother Richard Williams; and also lands and tenements at Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln; who surviving his brother Richard, and his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth King, and George and John his two

brothers (who never married), the estate at Denton descended to the aforesaid William Williams of Rempston, esq."

This flourishing and land-purchasing citizen was buried at Denton in the year 1700, fifty-two years after the death of Charles the First, at which period it may be presumed he was a very young man. His letter was addressed to William Welby, esq. the Lord of the superior manor at Denton, and who had married Williams's sister Eleanor (see the pedigrees of Welby and Williams, in Turnor's *Soke of Grantham*, pp. 124, 125). From that marriage Sir William Earle Welby, the present Baronet, is fourth in descent. He now enjoys the lordship of Denton, and with it the affectionate esteem of every man in the county. The name of Welby is there, and wherever known, a pledge for all that is kind, benevolent, independent, and honourable.

The original letter was found with others* in a box containing many old family deeds and documents at Denton.

Yours, &c. W. A. A.

MOST LOVING BROTHER!

The experience I have of your great kindnesses and favours, doth by y^e often thinkinge on their deservings, deeply embosome themselves in my grateful affection, that neither tyme nor absence can extenuate; and though the requitall of such invaluable curtesies lye not in my poore power, yett y^e willingnesse of my desires this letter will testifie in promisinge my uttermost power in all serviceable endeavours. Sir, in answer to your letter, such books as you write for I cannot possibly gett in towne, I have beene att divers shoppes and cannot gett ye ordinances for presbiteryan government, neither can ——— helpe you to y^m as yett.

All the newes I can sende you is y^t y^e Kinge was beheaded this daye before Whitehall gate; itt much discontents y^e cityzens. Y^e manner of his deportment was verely resolvedly, wth some smiling countenances, intimating his willingnesse to be out of his troubles; he made noe speech to y^e people, but to those upon y^e stage

with him, expressing y^t they murdered him; y^e Bishop of London was with him upon y^e stage. When he made himselfe ready for the blocke, he first pulled of his hatt and gave itt to y^e Bishop, yⁿ his cloack and his doublett to 2 others, and his George he gave to y^e Bishop, w^h y^e parliament hath sent for; and after his death proclamation was made y^t none sh^d be proclaimed Kinge butt with y^e Parliament's consent.

B^r, I desire you to excuse my rudenesse by reason of y^e want of tyme, y^t I cannot enlarge myself for expressions of my gratefullnesse. I pray give my humble duty wth many thanks to my mother, with my best love to youreselfe, with my B^r and Sisters.

Y^r faithful B^r

Jan. 30. WILL. WILLIAMS.

To Mr. Wm. Welby, at his house of Denton, near Grantham. These presents.

Mr. URBAN. Dec. 14.

ADVERTING to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright's "History of Bramber Rape," in his description of Edburton, I perceive he has omitted the following memorials in the Church, and other matters relating to the parish.

"In memory of the Rev. Charles-Vaughan Baker, A.M. the diligent Master of the Free Grammar-school at Steyning twenty-five years, and the faithful Rector of this parish near thirty years. He died the 2d day of August, MDCCLXXIV. and his remains are deposited in the middle of this chancel. Near to them are interred those of his widow, Elizabeth Baker, who was the second daughter of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, A.M. Rector of Westmeston in this county, who departed this life 17th day of May, 1802, in the 77th year of her age."

On Slabs:

"Here lyeth interred the body of John Coulstock, Gent. late of Perching, in this parish, who departed this life the 2d day of October, 1708, in the 74th year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Covert, who departed this life May y^e 30, 1729. aged 67. She was y^e daughter of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Covert, who were buried here."

Affixed to the pulpit is the iron frame where the hour-glass was placed, by which the Divines of old preached by regular rotation of time.

It appears by the Testa de Nevill, that William de Aguillon held one

* We hope we may be favoured with any others thought worthy of publication.—EDIT.

knight's fee at Perching, in Edburton parish. In aftertimes, Robert de Hangleton owned this fee, then valued at 5*l.* At Fulking, William Beaumont held lands of the honour and barony of Lewes, by the service of half a knight's fee. The manor of Paisthorn was anciently held of the manor of Portslade, by one fifth of a knight's fee.

The Coverts who resided at Edburton, were a collateral branch of the very ancient and respectable family of that name, anciently seated at Sullington, afterwards at Slaugham. It has been asserted, with probability, that this family could travel through their own lands from Crawley to the sea. They were possessed of estates in Crawley, Slaugham, Bolney, Twineham, Albourn, Woodmancourt, Edburton, and Hangleton, which last parish extends nearly to the sea-shore.

William de Braose held at Adberton one knight's fee, by free service. (Somner on Gavelkind, p. 56.)

The following are the names of the inhabitants of Perching, as contained in the Rape of Lewes, and Hundred of Poynings, who were rated to the subsidy 18 James I. 1620.

William Marchant, in lands *xxl. ijs. viijd.*
 Nicholas Faukenor, in lands *xxl. ijs. viijd.*
 William Wakefield, in lands *xxl. ijs. viijd.*
 William Scrase, in lands ... *xxl. ijs. viijd.*
 Wm. Sappes, gent. in goods *iiijl. vs.*
 Phillip More, gent. in lands *xli. vs. iiijd.*
 John Cheale, in lands *iiijl. viijs.*

Yours, &c. H. S. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Grimsby, Nov. 18.*

THE investigations connected with ecclesiastical topography possess a charm which has ever been deeply interesting to my mind; and they consequently form one of the principal sources of amusement, to which my few hours of leisure are devoted, amidst the incessant and arduous duties necessarily connected with the cure of souls in a populous market town. The fruits of these researches have been occasionally offered to the venerable pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*,

that they may be referred to with confidence by the future topographer and historian, as a faithful transcript of the state of the respective churches and their monuments at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The village of Ashby-cum-Fenby is pleasantly situated in a romantic valley, at the foot of the wold hills in the north-east parts of Lindsey, on the old road from Grimsby to Louth, being about twelve miles from the latter place, and half the same distance from the former. I am unacquainted with the history of this village before the Norman conquest, but at the compilation of Domesday, we find Fenby, now only a small and unimportant hamlet, giving its name to a hundred; without, however, possessing any manorial jurisdiction, for it was in the soke of Waltham, and belonged to Earl Ala. The manor of Ashby was the property of Wido de Credon or Cron, which formerly belonged to Aslac the Saxon, but was now occupied by Alured the vassal of Wido. It had nine acres and a half of coppice wood, and was tallaged at forty shillings. Earl Ala had also a part of this lordship, which was in the soke of Waltham, and had five acres of coppice wood. No vestiges of these woods are now remaining.

Subsequently to this period, the following desultory notices appear in the State records. Thomas de Wodehays claimed and substantiated before a Jury, his right to a gallows, and infangthef, and assize of ale in Ashby-cum-Fenby, and several adjoining parishes, where he possessed estates;* and at his death in 1295, the property and privileges were confirmed to his heir.† Prince Henry held in Ashby and other places in the soke of Waltham, thirty-one librates of land, which were a royal donation, and he gave them to Henry the Chaplain, but the service by which they were held is not expressed in the record.‡ About the same time, Richard de Lindon had in Ashby, Brigsley, and Waith, one knight's fee of the Constable of Chester§; and John de Santon held half

* Placit. quo warr.

† Inquis. post mort. 23 Ed. I.

‡ Testa de Nevil.

§ Alan Rufus, first Earl of Richmond, died without issue; and was succeeded by his brothers Alan Niger and Stephen, the latter of whom died in 1137. The property then became vested in Conan, whose son Conan inherited it at his death, and was succeeded by Galfrid, the next in descent. He was slain at a tournament in 1186, and his widow Constance married Ranulph Earl of Chester; and he assumed by patent the title of *Dux Britannie, Comes Cestræ et Richmondie*.

a knight's fee of the barony of Croun of the old feoffment.* Simon of Louth held a knight's fee and a half in the same village, of the Earl of Lincoln, who held of the king in chief.† The Hundred Rolls record an inquiry about purprestures, in which it was deposed that the Abbot of Louth Park had taken purprestures without any authority, on the king's highway, between the fields of Ashby-cum-Fenby and East Ravendale, in length ten perches, and two feet broad, by which the inhabitants of Ashby were injured to the amount of six shillings a year; and the Jury decided that the Abbot should make restitution.

The following charter, from the Originalia, relative to this parish, is worth transcribing.

"Rex omnibz ad quos, &c. Sal't'm. Cum nos nup' petissem' p' bre' n'r'm in curia n'ra coram justic' n'ris in Banco v'sus Will' Gerlaud unum messuagium octo acras bosci et viginti libratas redditus cu' p'tin' in Beseby, *Ashby juxta Fanneby*, Hawardby, Alwoldesby, Briggesley, Wolde Newton, et North Cotes infra sokam de Waltham in com' Linc' et idem Will' in p'd'c'a curia coram p'fat' justic' recognovit p'd'c'a messuagium boscum et redditum cum p'tin' esse jus n'r'um et ea p' se et heredibz suis postq' iude seisiti fuim' remiserit, et quietum clamavit nob' et heredibz n'ris imp'petuum, volentes eidem Will'o gr'am in hac p'te facere sp'alem, dedim' et concessim' ei p' nob' et heredibz n'ris p'd'c'a messuagium boscum et redditum cum p'tin', tenend' eidem Will'o ad totam vitam suam, &c. reddendo inde nob' p' an' quadraginta solidos, &c. Ita q'd post decessum ejusdem Will'i p'd'c' messuagium, &c. ad nos et her' n'ros integre rev'tant."‡

It may be conjectured that the church was erected some time before the date of the above recited charter, but the mutilations are at present so extensive, and a motley patchwork so prevalent, that nothing can be pronounced with absolute certainty on the subject. The plan is, a nave and north aisle, the latter almost wholly blocked up with an unsightly partition wall of lath and plaister, adjoining an elegant monument in ruins; with a chancel and tower at the west end. The bell windows are circular-headed, and divided into lights by cylinders; and the parapet of the tower is embat-

tled. Here are three bells with the following inscriptions:—

1. Gloria in altissimo Deo. 1699.
2. The same. John Whaley, Churchwarden, 1725.
3. Voco, veni, precare. Ebor. 1725.

On the south front is a porch with a pointed arch, and three mutilated windows of as many lights, with trefoil heads, and quatrefoils in the recesses; and two others of a similar character in this face of the chancel. The east end contains the remains of another, which is flanked by graduated buttresses. On the north side, the aisle is in a state of perfect dilapidation, and being separated within from the body of the Church, the inside is filled with rubbish. In this receptacle of dirt and pollution is a large and beautiful slab of black marble, laid in the floor, which had been so long used by the bricklayers, as a basis on which to temper their mortar, that I had great difficulty by brushing and scrubbing to ascertain that it was purfled with a broad margin of white marble, and contained an inscription importing that this was the final resting place of Christopher Wray, esq. who represented the Borough of Grimsby in the Long Parliament, and died A. D. 1669.

The interior of the Church is not imposing, though it possesses some good monuments. The north aisle is supported by circular arches springing from clustered columns of four conjoined shafts, under which has been placed a monument in the Grecian style, which at its first erection must have been extremely splendid, and is a copy of that which I have already described as existing in Whaplode Church* to the memory of Sir Anthony Irby, the ancestor of Lord Boston, to which family the Wrays were related by marriage; and it is probable that the two monuments were executed by the same artist, as Sir Anthony Irby died in 1623, and the Lady Frances Wray, before 1647. The Whaplode monument is kept in excellent condition, while this at Ashby has been miserably neglected. Time and dilapidation unchecked, have made sad havoc with the ornamental details; even the iron palisades by which it is surrounded, have not escaped the ruinous ef-

* Testa de Nevil.

† Rot. Hund.

‡ Rot. Origin. 28 E. I. Ro. 17.

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* Vide Gent. Mag. vol. xcix. pt. ii. p. 589.

fects of long continued inattention; and it remains a striking proof of the vanity of all human calculations, and an evidence of the decay of the family by whose munificence it was erected, and who probably intended it as a trophy which would be able to resist the encroachments of time. It consists of an altar tomb, on which lie the effigies of a knight in complete armour, and a lady in rich drapery at his right hand. It is surmounted by a canopy supported on ten pillars of the Composite order, and crested with a shield containing fourteen quarterings, as follows:—1. Argent, on a chief Azure a tau between two mullets Or. 2. Azure, seven cross-crosslets Gules, a chief dancetté. 3. Sable, six cinquefoils Azure. 4. Chequée Gules and Azure, on a fess Or three escallops. 5. Gules, an eagle displayed regardant, a crescent Sable for difference. 6. Or, three fusils in fess Gules. 7. Or, a fess Azure between three lions rampant. 8. Azure, bendy of six Gules. 9. Gules, a fess between three saltires Azure. 10. Azure, a fess between three horse-shoes Gules. 11. Gules, barry wavy of six Sable, three lozenges Azure. 12. Sable, a bend between six escallops Or. 13. Or, barry of six Gules, over all a bend Sable. 14. Argent, on a chief Azure a tau between two mullets Or. On the back of the same shield:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a chief three martlets Gules. 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron Sable between 3 birds' heads erased Proper, three cinquefoils of the Field. On an escutcheon of pretence the bloody hand. Motto—*Et Juste et Vray*.

On one of the pillars of the monument is this shield, with the arms of Wray and Drury:—Or, in chief three martlets; impaled with, Or, on a chief Azure, a tau between two mullets of the first. In these arms, the tinctures are probably in several instances erroneous, as it was difficult to distinguish between Or and Argent, Azure and Sable, from the very dilapidated state of the monument.

Round the frieze is a mutilated inscription, from which the following only can be gathered:

"The noble and religious Lady Frances Wray, eldest daughter and coheir to the honourable and worthy Sir William Drury Elizabeth Stafford, descended from the renowned and illustrious familie of the Staffords of Buckingham....."

The family of Drury came in with the Conqueror, and were of Norman extraction, as appears from the Roll of Battle Abbey, and settled at Thurton in Suffolk; where becoming rich and prosperous, in the eighth descent, the three sons of Nicholas Drury, by partition, became the heads of three several families. Sir Roger the eldest settled at Rougham; Nicholas, the second, at Hawstead; and John, the third, at Wetherden. Frances, the wife of Sir William Wray, was the fourteenth in descent from the head of the family. She resided with her husband at Glentworth and Ashby in the county of Lincoln. Her sister Sassanna being on a visit at Ashby during the hunting season (so runs the legend), felt an inclination to witness the sport; but not having been instructed in the art of horsemanship, she submitted to have her person fastened to the saddle with straps, to prevent the consequences of being dismounted. The animal, however, was spirited, and perceiving his superiority over the lovely burthen which he bore, from her want of dexterity in the management of the reins, he became restive, and ultimately ran off with fury across the country, outstripping all his pursuers, and regardless of the impediments which were opposed to his progress, till at length coming in contact with the branches of a tree, the brains of the unfortunate young lady were dashed out, and the promised enjoyments of the day were changed into mourning and lamentation. She was buried in Ashby Church, and a splendid monument erected to her memory in the chancel, which occupies the greater portion of the north wall. It consists of a Corinthian arch supported by pillars, the inner part divided into compartments, and decorated alternately with mullets and Stafford knots. Underneath is the effigies of a lady reclining on a tomb supported by two greyhounds sejant, collared; accompanied by a shield with the arms of Drury, and this inscription:

"*Piæ memorie sacrum.*

"*Hic sita est virgo clara, casta, pudica, antiquæ eius nominis hæc. Svsanna Druria, filia clariss. Do. Gulielmi Drurii militis, de Havsteed in comit. Suffolciensi, longâ Druriorum serie, Sede, clara, et etiam præclariss. Do. Elizabethæ Stafford pænobilis Buckinga. Ducum familie orta exemplar pietatis sanct. vixit amicis quam*

cessariis æque cara. De qua doluit nihil nisi mors eius. In beatarum choro himene irrupto, ab archangelo, in festo eius, Michaele rapta, anno CDDCVI. cum numerasset annos XX.II.

Hoc amoris ergo B.M. P. A."

Sir William Drury,* who is named in the above inscriptions, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Stafford of Grafton, knight, and was slain on the Continent in a duel with Sir John Borough, knt. A. D. 1589; and a noble monument by Nicholas Stone was erected to his memory in the chancel of Hawstead Church, consisting of a basement, upon which is a sarcophagus of black marble beneath a double arch, ornamented with warlike implements, and supported by Corinthian pillars. The whole surmounted by an oval frame with a bust the size of life, and a Latin inscription.

"The heirs of Sir Robert Drury † were his three sisters: Frances, married first to Sir Nicholas Clifford, afterwards to Sir W. Wray, and is interred in Ashby Church; Diana, second wife to Sir Edward Cecil, third son of the first Earl of Exeter; and Elizabeth, second wife of William second Earl of Exeter, by whom she had three daughters, and from them the noble families of Suffolk, Stamford, &c. are descended. Upon the partition of Sir Robert's estates, that at Hawstead and its environs was settled on the Lady Wray; the widow of whose only surviving son Sir Christopher, the honourable dame Albina

Wray, with her three sons, sold the estate in that place to Thomas Cullum, esq. for 17,697*l.* when the interest of the Drurys ceased at Hawstead after a continuance of a hundred and ninety years." ‡

To return to Ashby Church. At the west end lies an ancient effigy in tolerable preservation, of a crusader in the mail armour of the time of Edward I. with a pondrous sword and shield; but, as it has neither inscription nor date, I am possessed of no clue to determine the identity of the warrior who is here represented.

The font (called by Chrysostom "the bridechamber of the spirit, and the port of grace,") is octagonal, placed on a clustered pedestal, and panelled with quatrefoils in niches; near which is a curious ancient implement, used before the establishment of the poor laws for the purpose of collecting alms. It consists of a clustered column of stone, on the capital of which is a box with antique locks, surrounded with this inscription:

Εφ' ὅσον ἐποιήσατε ἐνι τούτων των ἀδελφῶν μου των ἐλαχίστων ἐμοὶ ἐποιήσατε.

On the front of the pulpit is a date carved in the oak, 1584; and on one of the pews near it is the following inscription sculptured in relief, in rude characters, accompanied by a badly executed shield of at least equal antiquity: "CHRISTOFERUS POYNTON DE FENBY."

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

* This Sir William Drury "had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at his house at Hawstead in her progress in 1578, and her apartment there ever after retained her name. Tradition reports that she dropped a silver handled fan into the moat. It was at this time that the Royal guest bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the master of the mansion who had entertained her with such sumptuous liberality."—Cullum's History of Hawstead, in Bib. Top. Brit. vol. V. p. 130.

† There is an entry in the books of the Heralds' College, recording the funeral of Sir Robert Drury, who was the last of that branch of the family, as follows:

"Mem. That the Right Worshipful Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead in the county of Suffolk, knight, married Aun, daughter of the Worshipful Sir Nic. Bacon of Redgrave in the county of Suffolk, knight and baronet, and had issue two daughters, both which died young, sans issue.

"The said Sir Robert departed this present life the second day of April, anno Domini 1615, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Hawstead aforesaid. His funeral was worshipfully solemnized by his aforesaid right worshipful ladie dame Anne Drury, Sir Henry Drury of Hewgeley in com. Buckingham, knight, being chiefe mourner, being assisted by the right worshipful Sir William Wray of Glentworth in com. Lincoln, knight baronet, Sir Robert Drury of Rougham in com. Suff. knight, Mr. Drue Drury, Ar. and Mr. Robert Drury, Ar. the said funeral being ordered by Richmond Herald, deputy to Mr. Clarendieux, King of Arms, and Chester Herald, the first of July, in the year above-said."—MS. in Heralds' Coll. T. 16, fol. 369, ut supra.

‡ Cullum, ut supra, p. 147.

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES.—No. II.

The Street Organist.

I ONCE had occasion to spend a winter in the capital of one of the German states, and having but a very scanty knowledge of the language, and limited acquaintanceship, I naturally enough felt somewhat solitary and gloomy in my comparatively lonely situation. What a winter in the north of Germany really is, he only knows who has experienced it. Snow that lies for weeks,—frost, that makes the snow grate like gravel, and the windows crack as if little Johnny Frost himself were getting his own fingers pinched, and wanted to come in to warm them at the stoves—and wind whetted to piercing, by traversing a long expanse of flat country, which has been chilled to zero;—with all this I had but little inducement to leave my apartment, except to take a little exercise before dinner. I lived near the Post Office, so the arrival and departure of the *Schnell* and *Fahr* posts formed a subject of some interest, especially when I hoped that some one of them might be the bearer of a letter from *mine ain coutrie*; when contrary winds, and impassable roads, delayed the arrival of my monthly *briefe*. As I observed above, I was apt to be gloomy, and, as I suspect is not unfrequently the case with melancholy men, rather unreasonably so. One day I rose from a desponding fit, threw on my cloak, and sallied out to the streets, to distract my mind by observing what was passing. It was during a snow storm, and sledges, from that of the prince to the common street hack, were to be seen whisking about in all directions; some, in all the pomp and circumstance of prancing steeds, and gay garniture, flew about like arrows, and others in less gorgeous array trundled along at a more sober pace. There is something cheerful and spirit-stirring in the sight of a sledge. Its silent, rapid, gliding motion, the ease with which the proud steed pulls it after him, the light music of the bells, impress the mind with the ideas of gaiety and activity. On happening to pass the Police Office, I was accosted in French by a poor looking fellow who had been applying about his passport. He begged some assistance. I inquired into his history.

He said he had belonged to a company of mountebanks, and had wandered with them as far as Königsberg, by that in an unlucky equestrian feat he had fallen and broken both his legs; that the expense of his consequent confinement, and medical assistance, had ruined him, and that now he was making the best of his way, feeble, solitary, and friendless, to his native country. His story carried nothing beyond probability in it—he said he had been in Italy, and spoke the language fluently; but of German, though he had been a considerable time in the country, he knew hardly anything: indeed it appears to be a language peculiarly difficult to be acquired by a Frenchman; but what particularly struck me in this man, was his buoyancy of spirits under his accumulated distresses, of lameness, poverty, and solitude. He said he intended to leave the city that evening, though the snow fell fast, for he preferred lodging in the way-side hamlet, as the peasantry, though they laughed at his gibberish, willingly shared their homely fare with him. I gave him a trifle, and returned home; and when I saw my table-cloth laid for dinner, my little collection of English and foreign works, the window-curtains drawn down, my table placed snugly by the stove, from which a comfortable flow of heat was emanating, I thought of the poor Frenchman, of his melancholy condition and my own happy one, his cheerfulness, and my most unreasonable discontent, and determined no longer to make myself unhappy, merely because I was too comfortable, or yield to such base ingratitude towards a kind and bountiful Providence.

Among other subjects that interest the solitary stranger, that of music.—I do not mean merely that of the concert-room, but *street music*, horrible as the phrase may seem to the Dilettante, must not be omitted. Sometimes a simple and sweet air will prove a source of heartfelt enjoyment, long-lost emotions are awakened, the sympathies of the soul are touched, while "*the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and mournful,*" springs up within. There was a little old man with a hand organ, who used to come and grind his music under my window, and as his melody, such as it was, particularly a beautiful German air, amused and enlivened me on many

a cold, dreary winter's night, when scarcely a sound was to be heard along the deserted streets, I used occasionally to throw him a *silber groschen*, and Francis Blatter, for that was his name, took care to keep up his acquaintanceship. One desperate evening, thinking the poor fellow must be half frozen, I called him in, gave him a glass of *brandie weine*; and requested to know something of his history. I was happy to find he spoke English tolerably.—“Times, Sir,” said he, “were once much better with me than they are now. I was born in the pretty little town of Meissen, in Saxony; my father was a merchant on a small scale: his business used to call him frequently to the great fair at Leipsic; I used occasionally to accompany him, and was much struck with the motley assemblage of dealers. I there got acquainted with the son of a diamond merchant, whose father transacted business with a wealthy establishment of jewellers in London. —This young man entertained me with descriptions of places and scenes he had visited and witnessed in different parts of Europe, with his father; but his account of England struck me most. I began to imagine my own mode of life a very dull and stupid sort of one for a lad of spirit like myself, and longed much to see a little more of the world. My brothers and sisters were all young, and could give my father but little assistance in his business, whereas my services were of essential utility;—still I was anxious to go; mentioned the scheme to my father, that I wished to go to England, where I should certainly succeed, and where, according to my friend’s account, money was to be had for the lifting. He heard me patiently, shook his head, and soberly discussed the merits of the case, proving its absurdity; but go I would, and he at last gave an unwilling assent, procured for me a letter to a house in Rotterdam, from which I got credentials for London, and embarked in March 179— in the brig *Charlotte* of that port. I cannot tell you, Sir, what my feelings were when we stood fairly out to sea. The ocean is a splendid sight to the man who has never seen any thing beyond an inland lake. A gale of wind drove us down upon the French coast; while it lasted I was, as you may suppose, not a little alarmed, and began to feel what many

a disobedient son has felt, deep compunctions of conscience for having neglected my parent’s advice. The weather moderated, however, and one morning, while sitting in the cabin, and anticipating a speedy termination to the voyage, I was alarmed by the report of a gun, evidently from a strange vessel, followed by a crash on board. I rushed upon deck, and soon discovered, to my inexpressible dismay, that we were the prisoners of a French privateer. We were carried into Dieppe, and I, with five others, huddled into a small apartment in the castle. After some time we were allowed to breathe the fresh air on the esplanade. I had now ample time for reflection; my sanguine hopes were blighted; a gloomy prospect was before me, my youth would be wasted away in useless idleness, my parents left in bitter anxiety, and my own mind harassed with feelings of remorse and vexation. My sober reason told me that all I suffered was only what my disobedience merited. Several months passed in this listless wearisome manner. I determined at last in concert with two others upon an attempt at escape; so we contrived to get one night to the beach, laid hold of a boat, and pushed out to sea. Scarcely were we afloat, when we were discovered. The guard turned out, and the cry of *les Anglais, les Anglais, les chiens échappent*, was answered by a rattle of musketry, which fortunately took no effect. From some cause or another, they did not put off after us for some time; so, favoured by the darkness of the night, we contrived to elude them, and in the morning were picked up by an English cruiser, and landed at Portsmouth. I contrived to find my way to London, and applied to my mercantile patrons for employment. My haggard appearance, and shabby dress, did not prepossess them in my favour. They received me in the cold, sulky suspicious manner of your countrymen, when not inclined to befriend. They offered me a place which I thought beneath my acceptance. I now think I acted foolishly; for, had I recommended myself in an inferior office, I might have risen to a higher; instead of which, I proudly resented the proffer as an insult, and thereby lost the interest of the house altogether. Pride is ever despicable, but a poor proud man is but a poor fool. So I found it

for, being set adrift on my own scores, with a light purse and a heavy heart, I had enough to do to weather it: *the German lord*, as my fellow-workmen used to style me, being glad to bear a hand at unloading vessels, running messages, ringing bells, and such like gentlemanly employments. At a sea-port to which I had wandered, I met with some soldiers of the King's German Legion, in a tap-room. They asked me to enlist; so, in my present desolate condition, I thought I could not do better. You know all about the war, Sir; I shared in most of the actions, and got a gun-shot wound in the leg at Vittoria, which makes me a kind of cripple to this day. I have a small pension, which I eke out with the help of my organ. When I returned to Meissen, I found that both my parents were dead; my brothers and sisters scattered about Germany, and doing well. Unwilling to be burthensome to them, I took to music, and contrive to live very passably."

His story was not without its moral, and he mentioned a case in which the relation of it had been useful. The son of a merchant, of a rambling disposition, resolved upon leaving the dull routine of trade for the more stirring profession of arms; he intended going out to Greece to join the natives in their revolutionary war, and become a *hero* of course. The narration of Francis Blatter's adventures, however, cooled his ardour, and induced him to remain at home. "Did you never," said I, "go to Hanover, and try to get some little office or other?" "No," he replied, "but I may as well make the attempt."

Some time after, passing through the capital of our German territories, I was saluted by a little man, at the door of a government office. He wore an ample blue coat, with red facings, and a large cocked hat on his head. I did not at once recognize my friend the organist. "I took your hint, Sir," said he. He had represented his case in the proper quarter, and his Royal Highness *Der Herzog von Cambridge* had provided a comfortable shelter for the veteran.

Clifton, Dec. 30.

J. S. M.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

ANECDOTES of departed genius, although perhaps trivial in themselves,

sometimes impart a tone of interest which renders them truly interesting to the near relative or the devoted friend.

When Mr. Northcote was about to publish his "*Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*," he was frequently visited upon in his "little painting room," to receive his instructions during the progress of that work. It was on one of those occasions that he was discovered sitting and absorbed in profound thought, contemplating the position into which he had placed the *neveu* composition figure usually standing beside his easel. The light to the room, which was properly subdued for the artist's studies, passing only through the upper panes of the window, gave an inexpressible gloom to the apartment, and yet exhibited the sketches, pictures, and gilt frames lying confusedly on the carpet, which bore the strongest indications of the tranquillity in which, perhaps for years together, they had rested. This was deemed by the visitor to be in the artist's eye what the *verde odoranda* is in that of the antiquary. The painter arose, enveloped in a long dark vesture; and, with pallid countenance and expressive eye, courteously presenting his spare form, announced "that his selection had at length been made for a portrait of Sir Joshua to adorn the *Memoirs*, and that it had fallen on the one (by the knight himself,) which represented his hand drawn horizontally over his eyebrows;" but it was not till after much procrastination and many interviews that he came to a decision, although we are drawn into a conclusion from his own *Memoirs*, that, from habit, he invariably decided rapidly; stating, in these words, that "he must begin at once, or he can do nothing;" very likely the subject of the *Memoirs*, then nearest his heart, made him "come tardy off." He disapproved of the portrait after all, inasmuch as it was not a strikingly good likeness—"it was drawn too full, too chubby for Sir Joshua"—but then the portrait was not so common as the others.

Nollekens decided with more promptitude; although he was for days together throwing the wet cloth, anxiously looking for a fortunate one, as a specimen for drapery requisite to give grace, elegance, and majesty, to his statue of Wellington.

ALPHA.

THE ABORIGINES OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.*

FROM the very earliest period of the Colony, there had always been, more or less, communications between the Aborigines, or the original inhabitants, and their visitors—it may be said, their invaders. Perhaps of all creatures that wear the human form, these natives, in point of barbarism, may justly be placed in the very lowest scale. Their complexion is quite black—their hair woolly—their features black and disagreeable—they go perfectly naked—live wholly in the woods, having no huts or other dwellings, unless the occasional placing of a little bark across a few upright sticks may be so termed—and although they are known to have distinct tribes, each with its chief or leader, they do not appear to have any rites or ceremonies, religious or otherwise, but live in a state of brute nature. Very soon after the Colony was first settled by the English, an unfortunate affair took place between a party of the 102d regiment, then quartered here, and some of the natives, which ended in the use of fire-arms, and by which some of the latter were severely wounded. To say that this was the origin of the ill-blood that has ever since subsisted at times between the two parties, would perhaps be hazardous too much; but it may be fairly asserted, that, until a very late day, too much of the spirit that gave rise to this wanton outrage has been continued towards them with impunity, their women having been forcibly taken away by stock-keepers and others, and treated with every species of indignity. Still, in most parts of the country, there was usually a show of friendly intercourse between the English and the natives; the latter coming fearlessly into the settled districts, and being often entertained with bread, and other articles of common use. Things went on this way for many years; but about 1814 the natives began to be troublesome, and to exercise their dexterity with spears and waddies, to the injury of the settlers and their servants; and from that period to the present, aggressions of this sort have been often repeated. It was only about the year 1826 or 7, however, that the evil began to assume a serious character. The friendly visits that had been common on the part of the blacks, particularly in the winter, had for some time been discontinued; accounts were constantly reaching head-quarters of some atrocity or another, committed on the person of whatever unhappy straggler was so unfortunate

as to fall in with them. They were doubtless incited to much of this sort of hostility, by the manner in which their women were treated by persons who, living in remote corners of the Colony, fancied they were beyond the reach of control or punishment; but an enmity, which has ever since been upon the increase, may still more, perhaps, be attributed at this time to the instigation of an Aborigine of New South Wales, who was known to be the immediate cause or instrument of several murders, and who, being taken in 1824, was tried, convicted, and afterwards executed.

Subsequently, numerous bodies of the blacks made their appearance in the winter, even in the streets of Hobart Town, but with no unfriendly disposition; and it may be granted, that, upon this occasion, every thing on the part of Colonel Arthur was attempted towards civilizing them, that humanity, or a desire to improve their condition, could dictate; but it was useless. Their savage state made them insensible to all that was endeavoured for their good, and the whole result of this and other similar efforts has been, to give them such a taste of what belongs to civil life, as to stimulate a desire of possessing themselves of sugar, blankets, and other articles in use with the settlers, that were previously unknown to them, and to procure which they have constantly committed cruel robberies.

Sufficient means had been presented by what had been observed of the Aborigines, to make the nature of their intellectual powers by no means questionable. They have frequently shewn themselves endowed with great quickness of perception, or an acuteness in many of the senses, which is not unfrequently bestowed by Providence, where such gifts are needed to supply other deficiencies. What their language is, is not much known, but they have been noticed to sound the letter R, with a rough deep emphasis, particularly when excited by anger or otherwise, and that upon these occasions also, they use the word *werr, werr*, very vehemently. Their usual food is kangaroo, opossums, or any other native animal they can catch. They broil the flesh, or rather just warm it on the coals, and then devour it with greediness. They likewise eat a root which they sometimes find in the earth, and which is not altogether unlike a yam in taste. They never kindle large fires, lest their haunts might be tracked, but choose retired situations, and generally where provisions are easily attainable. They are extremely dextrous in the use of the spear, which they can throw at a mark, at a considerable distance, with so much nicety as seldom to miss it. In managing the waddies also, they display great skill and

* From "*The Van Dieman's Land Almanack, for 1831*," published at Hobart Town, in foolscap 8vo. pp. 264—A work replete with much useful and curious information relative to that rising Colony.

proceed. When they fight among themselves, the chief weapon is the waddy, which they flourish in the air for some time, with boisterous threats and gestures, and then fall to in good earnest.

So far as means have been presented of judging of their numbers, they are very inconsiderable; probably not exceeding a couple of thousand in the whole island, and of these the greatest proportion by far are males. They are perpetually engaged in conflicts between rival tribes, and we are told that they are frequently attended by fatal issues. The settlers know, by experience, that some of these tribes are infinitely more savage and mischievous than others, more skilled in the arts of war, more treacherous, and more difficult to be wrought upon by any thing, save unrelenting severity.

Such, in few words, collected from the best and most authentic sources of information, are the Aboriginal natives of Van Dieman's Land.

By far the greater number of these native tribes have long continued in a state of daring hostility towards the whites, seizing every opportunity of annoyance; and in 1829, they proceeded even to set fire to the houses and corn ricks of the settlers, wherever an opportunity was presented. All this time, there was no alteration, either in the line of conduct, or in the sentiments of the Government towards them; but an order or two came out, as a guide to the settlers in their relations towards them. In September of 1830, however, affairs had reached such a crisis, as to render it imperative that some decisive steps should at once be taken;

and a plan was accordingly originated, the object of which was to force the whole of the Aboriginal population into one corner of the island that forms a peninsula, with a very narrow isthmus, and which was thought capable of being easily rendered impassable to the natives when once inclosed in it. By a Government order, the inhabitants were called upon to co-operate with the Government, towards accomplishing the design; and so well was the call answered, with so pure and disinterested a zeal was the whole population animated, that it is supposed a force of no less than four thousand civilians was assembled on the day appointed, ready to undertake whatever duties were assigned them.

What is to be the ultimate issue of the expedition, or of the present state of affairs between the white inhabitants and the Aborigines, (says the writer) time only can develop. It was part of the plan lately in progress, that when they were once couped up within the boundaries of the peninsula, into which it was endeavoured to drive them, that every means should be used for their civilization, so as to reclaim them from their unsubdued wildness, and, if possible, fit them to become useful, rather than continue as heretofore a perpetual alarm to the settlers. The aid the Government has throughout received from all classes will tend, if any thing will, to ultimate success; and, should the result turn out as hoped (for men ever judge by events), Colonel Arthur will have raised for himself a claim to be regarded as an eminent benefactor to mankind.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, *Greenwich, Dec. 28.*

I ENTIRELY concur with your Correspondent MEΛΑΣ, in the sentiments he has expressed on the importance of a liberal investigation of the phraseology of the Holy Scriptures, and am convinced that the more accurately its language is understood, the more highly will the Word of God be appreciated by candid and liberal scholars. With a strong aversion to theological controversy, I have an ardent love of free and friendly discussion on subjects of both sacred and profane literature; and, as your Correspondent does not appear disposed to dogmatize, have no objection to enter into a brief examination of the true meaning of the passage, of which he has favoured you with an ingenious elucidation. (Acts xvii. 10—13.)

On the first perusal of his observa-

tions, I was inclined to think that the interpretation which MEΛΑΣ has given of this passage, was the true one, and that the Berœans were about to be deprived of the honourable character for a candid and generous inquiry after the truth, which they have so long enjoyed. Subsequent consideration, however, has convinced me that his interpretation of the passage is erroneous, and that the reputation of these serious inquirers into Gospel truth, which has passed unquestioned through eighteen centuries, cannot justly be taken away. My opinion is founded on the following reasons.

1. Let any one who has not received a contrary impression upon the subject, carefully peruse the whole passage, and I am persuaded it will hardly fail to strike him, that the sacred penman intended to draw a contrast be-

between the conduct of the persecuting Jews of Thessalonica, and of those of the Synagogue of Berea; the former, actuated by vulgar prejudice and a furious spirit of persecution, drove Paul and Silas from their city; the latter not only afforded them a hospitable reception, but "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." This, I am persuaded, is the first impression the narrative would make on an unprejudiced mind, and that it is borne out by the obvious and grammatical language of the sacred Historian, and that the aid of ingenious criticism is required to give it a contrary signification, the following observations will, I trust, make evident.

2. MEAAΣ rightly remarks, that "the antecedent to the words οἱ τοι δε, which introduce the commendation (ver. 11), must be either *Ιουδαίων* (the Jews of Berea), according to Beza, or *οἱ ἀδελφοί* (the Thessalonian believers)." This is the hinge of the whole inquiry; for, if the antecedent can be satisfactorily determined, the question is settled. Now the general rule respecting the relative and its antecedent is this: "that the noun which is nearest to the relative in the preceding member of the sentence is to be considered its antecedent." If this be admitted, *Ιουδαίων* is manifestly the antecedent of οἱ τοι δε, and why we should go to a more remote member of the sentence for another, when this so obviously agrees with the general meaning of the writer, cannot easily be ascertained. To make *ἀδελφοί* the antecedent in this case, appears to me inconsistent with the grammatical structure of the sentence, and at the same time seems to charge the sacred Historian with a looseness and inaccuracy of style, which the general character of his writings by no means justifies.

3. On the word *ευγενιστεροι*, I would remark that it makes but little difference, whether we take it in its literal or metaphorical sense;—whether it is intended to distinguish the persons to whom it is applied as elevated by their rank, or by the nobler qualities of the mind. As it is confessedly used by classic authors in both senses, why may not the same license be allowed to St. Luke? Why

may he not employ the word in his gospel to designate a nobleman (Luke xix. 22), and here to characterize persons still more illustrious, the ingenious inquirers after sacred truth? But whatever meaning we affix to this important word, it must evidently follow the relative as an inseparable attendant, and to whichever of the preceding nouns its leader adheres, the persons designated by that noun are the *ευγενιστεροι* of the Historian. I would, however, ask MEAAΣ one question on this point, viz. whether he can perceive no difference between the phrases *Οἱ τοι δε ησαν οἱ ευγενιστεροι των εν Θεσσαλονικη*, and *οἱ τοι δε ησαν ευγενιστεροι των εν Θεσσαλονικη*; for, though I by no means consider the doctrine of the Greek article as satisfactorily established, yet it will be acknowledged, I believe, by most classical scholars, that, if *ἀδελφοί* were the antecedent in this case, the article must have been prefixed to the comparative, to show the previous mention of the antecedent. In this view it may also be worth while to notice the difference of this phrase *ευγενιστεροι των εν Θεσσαλονικη*, and the following (ver. 13), *οἱ απο Θεσσαλονικης Ιουδαιοι*.

In regard to the word *αλλων*, if it be admitted to be the true reading, the question is decided at once in favour of your Correspondent's interpretation; but, as it is acknowledged to be supported by very few MSS., and by none of high antiquity, I cannot consider it as deserving of attention.

If the reasons I have stated for differing in opinion with your Correspondent be valid, there can be no necessity for following him through his other arguments; and we may with propriety adopt the language of the Schools, and say, "cedit questio."

In conclusion, I may be allowed to remark that MEAAΣ appears to deserve the praise which his interpretation would withdraw from the Bereans; and I sincerely hope no opposition to his views will deter him from a further communication of his researches into the phraseology of the sacred Scriptures. He is manifestly a person of learning and talents; and, though high attainments cannot confer infallibility, the assistance of them to the elucidation

Writings cannot fail to be honourable to himself, and may be of important advantage to the Christian Church.

Yours, &c.

SAAEM.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, Nov. 15.

OUR knowledge of the Etruscan language has not advanced a step since Lanzi's work. He was deficient in acquaintance with any other languages than the Greek, Latin, and Italian, and he saw no explanation but through the first of these in his valuable Dissertation. Of his native tongue he did not make that use which he might have done; for many Etruscan words, I am satisfied, may be traced in the Italian. Professor Niebuhr denies that Lanzi has explained any words, but *Avil Ril*, "vixit annos." And Müller in his recent work "Die Etrusker," maintains that *Avil* is *etatis*, and *Ril* *vixit*. Müller supposes *Avil* and *avum* as similar. With deference to him, he is mistaken. There are several Etruscan words that may be traced to the great Celtic language which came from the East, and of which we have branches in Lower Brittany, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. *Avil* in the Bas-Breton dialect is wind,—hence breath, life,—*Avilia* is a female prenominal on two or three Etruscan monuments. *Ril* has not been attempted to be explained. Varro approached the truth. In explaining the derivation of the months, he says April is the opening of the spring. "Magis puto dictum, quod Ver omnia aperit, Aprilem." The year of the Etruscans began at the vernal equinox. Now *Ap*, *Op*, *Ov*, is in many languages to open; in all the Gothic particularly so. *Ap* in the Welsh is origin, derivation, *Ap-ril* will be the opening of the year. Hence the Romans borrowed the name from the Etruscans. Of the word *Ril*, I can form no other conjecture, than that *Ri* is the Sun in Coptic, but wanting the radical *L*, it is of little value, unless this letter was a sign of the genitive. We may, however, remark, that the ancient Greek name for the year (to be found once only in Homer), was *λυκαῖος*, from *Lukon*, the sun, and *Basis*, progress.

But there are other Etruscan words that may be explained from the Celtic dialects of Europe. Lanzi makes *clan*

in Etruscan monuments to be "natus,"—but so does he explain *and alisa*, and in one monument termination is followed by *clan*. In a monument found at Perugia in 1811 we have, in Etruscan characters,

Aula Ratiines Thusenial Clan,

which I interpret,

To Aula Ratiines, born of Thusenial, and of that tribe.

Here I take *clan* in the sense we among the Highlanders of Scotland—a body of people derived from one chief; and such distinctions were well known in the very early ages of Greece. On this ground, of many Celtic words being to be found in the Etruscan, I can nearly make out the inscription on the hem of the garment of the fine Etruscan bronze statue of the Haranguer, in the Gallery at Florence. The inscription, which I copied with care, is as follows:

Aulesi Metelis, ve . vesial . cliensi . Co .
Fleres, Tece . Sansl . Tenine . Tutnas
ψisvelies.

I translate it thus:

Aulesi Metelis, of the Vesiali College the head; dedicated and given for the sacred temple of Jupiter, by the whole of the ψisvelices (people).

If it were not that the Etruscans avoided in their inscriptions every appearance of vanity, I would interpret Aulesi—to the noble—for Aula is root is noble or revered, I find in many distinct languages. The College of Vesials were heralds, that declared war or made treaties, and whose persons were sacred in passing between contending nations. Cliensi I interpret College, or collection of men in a body; hence the Latin word Cliens, and which is derived from Clan. Cen is the same as the Celtic Kean, Ken in the Scots and Irish—as Ken-more—Greathead. Fleres occurs on two Etruscan statues of Juno; it is written on an altar; and also on a small statue of a boy with a bird in his hand. Tece is dedit, according to Lanzi; but on the above statue of the boy, the first letter has a double cross stroke † equivalent to X, as Lanzi thinks; but, perhaps, the hard Ce of the Italians, or tche in pronunciation, which I think was derived from the Etruscans. The inscription on the statue of the boy is, "Fleres xec sansl c Fleres tchec sansl Cuer."

Baurguet above 100 years past (*Bibl. Ital.*) maintained that *tchee* was temple, and *sansl* sacred or holy. *Tchee* was the eastern word for a treasury, because placed in a Temple for security; hence the modern word *Exchequer*.

Tenini is probably an inflection of *Tinia* for Jupiter, as on a well-known *Patera*;—see Inghirami. *Tuthines Psisvelises*, Lanzi makes all the people of *Psisvelises*; but of such a tribe we have no evidence. Indeed the Etruscan letter ψ is very doubtful to be the *psi* of the Greeks.*

There is a word which occurs frequently over the entrance to Etruscan tombs at Castel d'Asso, five miles from Viterbo, that may be explained,—

Ecasuth; and *Ecasuth inesl*.

The learned admit that *Eca* is "behold," and is still retained in the Italian and Latin, and *Ex* occurs in the Carthaginian dialogue in Plautus. In the same scene of this play, *Syth* is used, which Vallancey translates into Celtic by *Sith*, which is rest or peace. *In esel* is probably equivalent to within; hence "Behold rest within," a form of monumental admonition still used in Great Britain.†

In the year 1822 was discovered, near Perugia, a stone on which was the largest Etruscan inscription yet found. It contains 24 lines, besides 21 short lines on the narrow face of the stone. The whole is in excellent preservation. Professor Vermigliosi has written a dissertation on it, but has not made out any words, except proper names. On a careful examination, I think we may venture to affix meaning to some words. This

* I have doubted the value of the Etruscan ψ letter to be the same as the *psi* of the Greeks. On the edge of a stone, on which is the figure of a man larger than life in the Museum at Volterra, we find $\psi\beta\iota\psi$. The β after ψ shows that the first was not a *psi*.

† On a bronze *patera*, given in Inghirami, vol. ii. plate 6, we have ANIOVM.—*Suthina*. This name is probably that of some deity, and approaches nearly to the word over the tombs at Castel d'Asso. On a rock there, is the following in Etruscan characters, "Ecasu : inesl : tetnie." The Etruscan O or *th* is obliterated; and hence the words may be "Eca. suthin esl. tetnie." And *Suthina* of the *Patera* may be the god of Sleep, or Rest. In general, the word is written only *Ecasuth*.

inscription proves that the Etruscan language was not destitute of inflections; for example, we find,

Aphun, Aphuna, Aphunas, Aphunam.
Felthina, Felthinas, Felthinam.
Tesne, Tesnes; Rasne, Rasnes;
Phusle, Phusleri.

Also regular concords, as—

Tesnes, Teis, Rasnes, Chimthes,
Thuras, Aras, Peras.

Rasne, I consider to be the name the Etruscans gave themselves, for it comes to the same as Dion. Halycar. gives them, *Rhasenas*. They were called *Tvppnpov*, according to Herodotus. *Tyr* is land in Celtic dialects, as Tyre—*Tyr-connel*, the land of the Connells in Ireland; *Tyr-eagles* in Scotland; hence the land of the *Renos*, no great Greek deviation from *Rasnes*. The inscription appears to have been made on some solemn occasion; either fixing a boundary, or granting land; for we may discover in it a sacrifice, and an appeal to the nation to witness the transaction.—*Tesnes Teis Rasnes*, I translate, Be witnesses all the *Rasenes*.

Thuras—Aras—Peras. As Festus says that the Etruscans called the gods *As*, *Thur* may be the pronoun, hence "To the gods (*Thur-as*) altars burning." Again, we have *Satine, Teene, Eca, Felthina, Thuras, Thaura, Helu, Satine*, be witness, behold; *Felthina* to the gods; *Thuras, Thaura*, a Bull (*Taure* is the old Celtic for a bull); *Helu* may be given, as "is sacrificed."

Clen and *Cliensi* occur in this inscription; and in that on the rock at Saint Manno, we find,

Clencecha—Clensicen—Clenarisi. I translate them,

Clencecha—College of the Temple.

Cleni cen—Head of the College.

Clen arasi—College of sacrificers (*arasi*, of the altars.)

The name of *Lars*, *Larthia*, &c. appears to me to have been taken from the Etruscan god of War, who is called *Larun* on the *patera*; hence it came to be the title for a military chief, *Lars Porsenna*; thence again to the family, in *Larthia*, for females; but the word *Leucomon*, or any approach to it, does not exist on any monumental inscription of the Etruscans. *Lautne*, which Lanzi conjectures to be the word, cannot be admitted.

The physiognomy of nations, as indicating race, begins to be taken into view as well as language. Without relying upon engravings, I have drawn conclusions from the examination of Etruscan figures in basso-relievos on the monuments themselves. These figures appear to me to have broad faces, wide jaws, strongly marked noses, large eyes, and high broad foreheads, quite distinct from the Italian or Celtic cast of features. Yet in the long-contested dispute of the original of the Etruscans, the Lydian origin prevails. In opening up more of the Tarquinian and Caninian tombs, the features of the figures painted on the walls should be carefully traced. Such as I have seen so executed, have the forehead inclining back, and nothing of Greek features. The figures on the vases are Greek, and the dress Asiatic; for chintz-figured muslins, shawls, square and triangular, with tassels, armlets, and anklets of pearls and jewels, prevail in every female figure. Even the males have shawls.‡

The language of the Etruscans has been termed barbarous. Yet on what grounds? With the exception of the imperfect S. Manno inscription, another given by Count Caylus, and the great Perugian stone, all the rest of our knowledge is derived from brief funereal records and proper names on pateræ. No nation was so free of vanity as the Etruscans to the dead. The name of the deceased, his mother's name (to express to what family he belonged), and the years he lived, comprehend the whole of every funereal inscription. There is not a single instance of a record of the virtues or titles of the dead, that has yet occurred among all the monuments. Even after the Etruscan language and character was disused, the Latin inscriptions in Etruria are in the same simple form. This forms a striking contrast to those of the Romans. The most ancient of these, the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus, records in rude hexameters his conquests and titles. I think I can discover in the inscription on a stone given by Caylus, since

by Lanzi, a short rude stanza, with an approach to rhyme, and bearing a strong resemblance to the short verse of the northern nations.

It has not been properly attended to, that the Etruscans did not write on their monuments the short vowels *i* and *e*. Thus, *Epl̄t*, *Span̄cel*, *Pen̄ex*, *C̄nl*, *Thunchul̄thl*, words that occur in the Perugian inscriptions, are with the inserted vowels—Epelet, Spancecel, Penexes, Cenel, Thunchenlethel. We are yet ignorant whether there was an article in the Etruscan language. It has, however, been most judiciously observed, that language must keep pace in improvement with the fine arts; for as yet we know of no nation that possessed them without a language far advanced in refinement. The precise extent of knowledge and civilization to which a people attain is marked out in their language. Every modification of domestic life, of political and religious institutions, and of the arts, find in language their representatives. I know not a single advance in civilization, that the Romans did not copy and adopt from the Etruscans. But that the Etruscans were in language and literature barbarous, we may boldly deny, from their intimate knowledge of Homer and Euripides, so fully expressed on their tombs and pateræ. I do not mean on their urns, for these appear tame, as well as the similar urns found at Corinth and Athens. And the greater part of the subjects represented, with the numberless symbols on them, were as mysterious to the Greeks and Etruscans, as they are to us at this day. They were in shape elegant, and lively in painting, and appear to have been fashionable in carrying in processions for the dead, and to be deposited in their tombs, throughout Greece, Etruria, Græcia Major in Italy, and in Sicily. This I think is the only explanation that can be given of these urns, taking also into consideration the eastern dresses on the greater part of them.

I admit that there is much conjecture in this paper, but the object is to turn the attention of those who like such investigations, to the ancient Celtic and some Eastern languages for an explanation of Etruscan words.

Yours, &c.

G. L. M.

‡ One of the most curious of the urns in the Canino collection at Rome, is that representing the perfect bust of a true negro of the Coast of Guinea (Senegal), in features, woolly hair, and negro ornaments.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the Conquest of England by William of Normandy. By Henry Wheaton, Hon. Memb. of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Society at Copenhagen. 8vo, pp 367.

(Resumed from p. 327.)

THE Algerines by sea, and the American Indians by land, represent at this day the habits of our northern ancestors. Pirates and robbers will not forego their profession, until by becoming rich they wish for settled habitations, a less precarious existence, and the protection of civilization and laws.* Climate and circumstances impeded the improvement of the north, and so late as the time of Valentinian, we find in Ammianus Marcellinus, a description of the Quadi and Sarmatæ perfectly applicable to our early Saxon and Danish invaders. The Historian calls the former nations very skilful in rapine and robbery (*ad raptus et latrocinia*) who used to drive off plunders (*sic*) of men and women, and cattle, exulting in the ashes of burnt towns, and the afflictions of the slaughtered inhabitants, whom they [came upon] unexpectedly [and] destroyed without mercy (*parcimonid*).† Cowardice in people of such pursuits would be unprofessional and ruinous; because, as the historian says,‡ “idleness, so pleasurable (*voluptabile*) to peaceable and quiet men,” would render them unable to act on the defensive or offensive. To prevent the fear of death, it was accordingly impressed upon these Northerns that he was happy who died in battle, because in Valhalla, one of the Paradises of Odin, the heroes who had so perished had nothing to do in their mornings but to arm themselves, pass in review, range themselves in order of battle, and cut one another to pieces. As soon as the hour of repast approached, they went on horseback, without any wound, to the hall of Odin, who sat by himself alone at a particular table, drinking wine, *per distinction*, while the others dined off boar’s flesh, and

got regularly drunk afterwards with beer and hydromel, which they quaffed out of the skulls of their enemies, young virgins waiting upon them, and filling the skulls as fast as they were emptied.§ How Odin succeeded, like Mahomet, in establishing his supremacy, was derived from the opinion of all these nations, “*Fatum vinci principis potestate vel fieri.*”§ He was a mighty master in war and imposture, and his followers were, like all barbarians, superstitious. It is said, moreover, of his *Valhalla*, that the hope of enjoying it rendered the northern nations so ardent for war, that they conquered all Europe. We come now to Mr. Wheaton.

“Odin and his followers migrated from the banks of the Tanais, as is supposed, in the first century before the Christian æra. The Yag-linga-Saga calls the river Tanasquid, or Vanasquid, and the country encircled by its branches Vanaland or Vanaheimr. . . . The country to the east of Tanasquid in Asia, was called Asaland or Asaheimr, and the capital of that country Asgard. There ruled Odin, and there too was a great place of sacrifice. Twelve pontiffs (*hofgodar*) presided in the temples, who were at the same time judges of the law. They were called Diar or Drottmar, and all the people were bound to show them reverence and obedience. Odin was a puissant chief, and conquered many kingdoms. He was successful in every combat: whence his warriors believed that victory hung on his arm. When he sent forth his people to war, or any other expedition, he laid his hands upon them, and blessed them; they then believed themselves invincible. In whatever perils they found themselves, they invoked his name, and found safety.”—pp. 111, 112.

Ultimately Odin fixed his abode near the Mälar sea in Sweden (p. 114).

He was always deemed a great seer and magician (pp. 113, 115), omnipotent over all nature, and the legend thus explains the cause, &c.

“When Odin and his fellows came to the North, he taught the people those arts and mysteries which have ever since been cultivated there. I will tell how it came to pass that he had such power and influence over other men. Now the case was this:

* See Thucydides.

† Hist. Ang. ii. 491.

‡ Id. 504.

§ Mallet, &c. &c.

|| Hist. Ang. ii. 352, ed. Sylb.

his person was comely, and his countenance mild and benignant to his friends, but to his enemies dreadful to behold; such was his wonderful power of changing at will his form and face. He knew also how to sing lays, and his pontiffs were called masters of the lay, because they first introduced this art into the North. He could look into futurity; could strike his enemies with blindness or deafness, or sudden panic, and dull the edge of their weapons, whilst he rendered his own warriors invincible with magic spells. He could transform himself at pleasure into any bird, beast, fish, or serpent, and fly in an instant to the uttermost parts of the earth, whilst his body remained all the time in a trance. He could with a single word extinguish fire, still the raging sea, direct the course of the winds, and raise the dead. He had a wonderful ship called *Skidbladnir*, in which he could sail over the great ocean, yet so small, that he could wrap it up as a piece of cloth. He understood the arts of divination, and carried about with him the embalmed head of *Mimir*, from whose responses he obtained a knowledge of what was passing in the remotest lands. He had also two ravens who could speak, and flew on his behests to the uttermost parts of the earth. All these arts he imparted to others by means of *Runes*, and lays, and magic songs, which he taught to the priests and priestesses; *Odin* and his twelve pontiffs were at last deified, and worshipped with divine honours."—p. 115.)

He evidently got part of his superstitions, such as giants, dwarfs, dragons, &c. from his native country *Scythia Magna* (see p. 111).

"The Runic alphabet" (says Mr. Wheaton) consists properly of sixteen letters, which are Phenician in their origin. The Northern traditions, sagas, and songs, attribute their introduction to *Odin*. They were probably brought by him into *Scandinavia*, but they have no resemblance to any of the alphabets of central Asia."—p. 61.

We have compared the most ancient Runic letters with the Cadmean and succeeding alphabets, but find only a resemblance of *Sun* or *Sol* (S. Z.), *Tyr* (T), *Biark* (B), and *Lau-gur* (L), to any of them. The nearest assimilation to the Runic characters are those of the Welch stick alphabet, which also contained only sixteen letters, and the *Marcomannic Runes*, the latter word having the same origin as *Ogham*. *Wormius* says, it agreed with the Runic both in shape and names (*Enc. of Antiq.* i. 357). According to the shapes of the letters in the Welch stick alphabets and Irish

Oghams, they ought all to be *Rune*. The letters are said to have primarily had magical or prophetic meanings, and *Ezekiel* (ch. xxxvii. v. 16-20) was directed to use sticks for such writings. The strait and angular forms appear to have grown out of the custom of inscribing wood and hard substances, which could not be stripped easily, with circular characters.

Mr. Wheaton's work contains matter very little known, often very curious. Of course, it is a valuable accession to the historical library.

History and Topography of the United States.
Edited by John Howard Hinton, A.M.
assisted by several Literary Gentlemen in
America and England. Illustrated with a
series of Views, drawn on the spot, and en-
graved on steel, expressly for this work.
Vol. I. 4to. pp. 476.

THIS work has been noticed in its progress (see our *Mag.* for July, p. 46), but the first volume was not then completed.

The early history of America has been written in his usual excellent manner, by *Robertson*, and the contents of all the preceding *Histories* have been abstracted by *Solorzano*. The history of savages, unconnected with foreign enlightened intercourse, is as stationary in reference to manners and customs, as that of the birds and beasts of the field. The work before us is a modern history of the country, in the style of the *Annual Register*.

That the secession of the Colonies had its origin in the oppression of the Mother Country, we do not believe. Profound political writers state that it grew out of the conquest of Canada by *Wolfe*. Previous to the expulsion of the French, we were obliged to keep a large force in America, which force was also a restraint upon the Colonists. Removal of this check enabled them to assert, and ultimately obtain, that independence which had been long before meditated. That a country, inhabited by a scanty population in a large territory, and that population possessing English skill and industry, should so elevate the price of labour as to make subsistence easy, and production copious, is matter of course; especially where by navigation an export trade can be obtained. The early History of Modern America becomes in consequence commonplace.

—(1) Robinson Crusoe; (2) Pitcairn's Island; and (3) Australia, exhibit the primary stages. We shall therefore have recourse to a more curious matter, viz. the discovery of human fossil remains, as described in the following passage, written by a Mr. Atwater:

"I am credibly informed, that in digging a well at Cincinnati, in this state, an arrow-head was found more than ninety feet below the surface. At Pickaway plains, while several persons were digging a well several years since, a human skeleton was found seventeen feet six inches below the surface. This skeleton was seen by several persons, and among others, by Dr. Daniel Turney, an eminent surgeon; they all concurred in the belief, that it belonged to a human being. Pickaway plains are, or rather were, a large prairie, before the land was improved by its present inhabitants. This tract is alluvial to a great depth; greater, probably, than the earth has ever been perforated, certainly than it has been here, by the hand of man. The surface of the plain is at least one hundred feet above the highest freshets of the Scioto River, near which it lies. On the surface is a black vegetable mould, from three to six and nine feet in depth; then we find pebbles and shells imbedded among them: the pebbles are evidently rounded and smoothed by attrition in water, exactly such as we now see at the bottom of rivers, ponds, and lakes. I have examined the spot where this skeleton was found, and am persuaded that it was not deposited there by the hand of man, for there are no marks of any grave, or of any of the works of man, but the earth and pebbles appear to lie in the very position in which they were deposited by the water. On the north side of a small stream, called Hargus creek, which at this place empties itself into the Scioto, in digging through a hill composed of such pebbles as I have described in Pickaway plains, at least nine feet below the surface, several human skeletons were discovered, perfect in every limb. These skeletons were promiscuously scattered about, and parts of skeletons were sometimes found at different depths below the surface. This hill is at least fifty feet above the highest freshets in the Scioto, and is a very ancient alluvion, where every stratum of sand, clay, and pebbles, has been deposited by the waters of some stream. Other skulls have been taken out of the same hill, by persons who, in order to make a road through it, were engaged in taking it away. These bones are very similar to those found in our mounds, and probably belong to the same race of men; a people short and thick, not exceeding generally five feet in height, and very possibly they were not more than four feet six inches. The skeletons, when first exposed to the atmosphere, are quite perfect,

but afterwards moulder and fall into pieces. Whether they were overwhelmed by the deluge of Noah, or by some other, I know not; but one thing appears certain, namely, —that water has deposited them here, together with the hill in which, for so many ages, they have reposed. Indeed, this whole country appears to have been once, and for a considerable period, covered with water, which has made it one vast cemetery of the beings of former ages.—Fragments of antique pottery, and even entire pots of coarse earthenware, have been found likewise in the excavations of the Illinois salt-works, at the depth of eighty feet and more from the surface. One of these was ascertained to hold from eight to ten gallons, and some were alleged to be of much greater capacity. This fossil pottery is stated not to differ materially from that which frequently occurs in the mounds supposed to have been formed by the aboriginal Indians."—p. 82.

If these human remains are deemed antediluvian, the position is not tenable. Mr. Lyell shows the fluctuations and inundations of the lakes and rivers in America, and the deposits which they in consequence leave behind them. As to the strata, the heavy rains in 1826, detached from the steep and lofty declivities which rise abruptly on both sides of the river Saco, innumerable rock stones, many of them of sufficient size to fill a common apartment, besides other debris, and nine persons were then destroyed; seven of their mangled bodies were afterwards found near the river, buried beneath drift wood and mountain ruins.* The American account says, that "*parts* of skeletons were sometimes found" (not a result of aqueous action), and that the hill "where they were found, is an ancient alluvion." For our parts, we believe that the remains only resulted from some battle of the Indians. Such enormous seas of fresh water as the North American lakes, the largest of which is elevated more than six hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and is in parts twelve hundred feet deep, is alone sufficient to assure us that the time will come, however distant, when a deluge will lay waste a considerable part of the American Continent. Equatorial America is subject to earthquakes. Lower Louisiana seems to be the recent formation of one of them, and such changes of level as have accompanied earthquakes since the present century, or such excavation of ravines as the receding cataract

* Lyell's Princip. of Geology, 193, 194.

of Niagara is now effecting, might breach the barriers.*

According to our author, the deluge of Noah might have had much to do with America. For there is a diluvion called the *ultimate diluvion* by Professor Eaton, which appears to be identical with the fine earth lying above the pebbles in the diluvial hollows of the rock of Gibraltar;† and at Lake Huron

"Granites, gneiss, mica slate, and porphyries prevail; of kinds which, says Dr. Bigsby, I never saw *in situ*, although I have skirted the North shore for two hundred miles, and have traversed the wildernesses to the east-north-east for six hundred miles."—p. 75.

We also find, p. 77, *fish* converted into *coal*.

The plates are uncommonly interesting. We particularly mention the Castellated Penitentiary at Philadelphia, as peculiarly in keeping with the purpose.

A History, antiquarian and statistical, of the Parish of Great Totham, co. Essex. By Geo. W. Johnson, F.L.S. Z.S. and H.H.S. 8vo, pp. 62.

THIS little work is most elaborately compiled, and is entitled to particular distinction for the minuteness of its biographical accounts of the several landed proprietors. There are no remarkable matters as to history in the parish. There are however barrows supposed to belong to the Saxons and Danes, in which no remains were discovered,—a common event, because we suppose that they had been stolen out of them in times not far distant from their erection. Goats are mentioned in Domesday, as having been kept in the parish, because there were high-lying heathy grounds; and a field called the *goat-lodge* is presumed to have been the night pen and winter shelter of them. In the Church was an altar-piece, now boarded over,

"being a wretched representation of the Last Supper. In it, besides the old false accompaniment of a glory, our Saviour has the additional distinction of one more than the usual number of fingers upon his left hand."—p. 9.

In the Church-yard is the following trite epitaph:

"Stop, Reader, here as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me."

* Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, 89, 191.

† Topographical part, ii. 74.

To which Mr. Luttrell replied,

"To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I knew which way you went."—p. 10.

In pp. 48, 49, we have an extract from Mr. Coneybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, relating it is presumed to a battle here, in which Brithnoth fell in 991. It is said in p. 49, that the Anglo-Saxon battle-axes were carried in sheaths, and were broad and brown of edge; and that they carried two swords, or one and a dagger.

"At this moment his large hilted sword dropped to the earth; he could no longer hold his hand-glaive, nor wield his weapon."

We find nothing of these in Strutt's plates of dresses; and only the weapons engraved by him (*viz.* long javelins, battle-axes, and swords) are mentioned by Dr. Meyrick (*Armour*, i. 6); nor does *hand-glaive* occur in Lye, in the dictionary part, although he gives us in the will of Prince Æthelstan, *hand*, *manubrium* [*ensis*]. The cause, as we presume, was, that *Glaive* is only a corruption of the Latin *Gladius*. The weapon meant is apparently the *hand-seax* or *seax* (*Manualis securis, sica*,) some of which were two-edged. See Lye *in voce*.

The History of Godmanchester, in the County of Huntingdon, comprising its ancient, modern, municipal, and ecclesiastical History. By Robert Fox. Imp. 8vo.

WHEREVER we find the Saxon appellation of a station to be quite different from that of the Romans, we are inclined to think that the denomination given by the latter, was a Celtic name latinized. Accordingly, we agree with our author, that the Roman *Durolipons* was situated at Godmanchester, whether it be or be not the only British town in the district called now Huntingdonshire. There is another proof: many British roads, as well as Roman, passed through it in various directions (p. 15). It is also known, that *Godmundingaham* in Yorkshire, is now called *Goodmanham*; and from this corruption of *Mund* (a *mound*, Lat. *tutela, septum*) into *man*, we are inclined to derive *Godmanchester*, from "good mounded camp," or "well protected" camp; and so it appears to have been deemed from its subsequent occupation by Danes and Saxons. Its ancient memorials are however very scanty; and when this desideratum occurs in towns of established antiquity,

recourse should be had to the excavation and appearances of the ground, and deductions be made therefrom. Many British towns and villages have been thus elucidated with success. The encampment lay in a *lingula* or angle, formed by the river Ouse, and such *lingulae*, Caesar says, were favourite sites of Celtic towns. In these desiderata, and "*Roman spurs*," with rowels of twelve points (p. 27), we regret that we do not altogether coincide with our author; not from disrespect, but because we think it not only curious, but very illustrative of the national history, to have the best possible knowledge of Celtic antiquities. The work, however, full of records and deeds, has a forensic character, far more useful to the inhabitants; and the place is barren of Antiquities. We give Mr. Fox every credit for the great pains he has here taken, and extract the following paragraph from the charter of James I. A.D. 1604:

"And as we are credibly informed that our aforesaid borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, consists altogether, or for the most part, of agriculture and husbandry, and also, that consequently the Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said borough, use horses, called *stone-horses*, for the ploughing and cultivation of their lands, which said horses, called *stone-horses*, are less proper and fit for journeys; and whereas a certain officer, called a *Standing Post*, constantly resides and abides in our town of Huntingdon, near the said borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, which said officer, called the *Standing Post*, and many other of our subjects, inhabitants within the said town of Huntingdon, from time to time, and at all times, keep and have certain horses for travelling, called hackneys, to lett to hire, which said hackneys are sufficiently able to execute and perform any expeditions and journeys from time to time for our service—We, being unwilling that the aforesaid Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, should be hindered and molested in the aforesaid ploughing and cultivation of their lands, will, ordain, and grant, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We will, ordain, and grant to the aforesaid Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the aforesaid borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, and their successors, that their horses, called *stone-horses*, from time to time used and

employed in the ploughing and cultivation of their lands, and also *their other horses, mares, and geldings* employed in agriculture, and occupied in ploughing and tillage, and which are less fit and proper for travelling, hereafter for ever shall not be taken, nor shall any one of them be taken from their ploughs or other work in or about agriculture or husbandry, for any service for us, our heirs or successors, in any journeys or expeditions of us, our heirs or successors, but from all such service of us, our heirs and successors, they shall be for ever exempt, exonerated, and freed, any statute, act, proclamation, ordinance, or provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding."—pp. 145, 146.

We ought to observe, that the book is very elegantly edited.

Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in the Years 1823 and 1829, with remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and Anecdotes of distinguished Public Characters, in a Series of Letters, By a German Prince. 2 vols. post 8vo.

IT is most certain that he who knows nothing of the manufacture of a machine, cannot give an accurate account of the complicated causes which produce its modes of action. We form the same opinion of critical comments upon our national manners by foreigners. They estimate them by erroneous tests, by their own national habits, or personal feelings; not by those which actuate Englishmen, generate their peculiarities, and grow out of circumstances of which these foreigners are ignorant. Several of our manners and customs are to be traced back to the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans; and as such, may be retentions, derived from barbarous ages, and of unknown origin. Others may be the results of climate, situation, government, religion, necessity, avocation, and interest. All therefore that we can expect from foreigners is trial of these by reason; and by this standard they may be improved, as Chinese chopsticks have been by European knives and forks. But should such comments teach us far more of the manners and thinking of the writer's own nation, than they do of ours, we discover more of them than they of us. This often happens, and does so in the *Travels* before us. We derive from them a

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good exhibition of the reason, religion, and popular thinking of the continental Liberals.

The author (said to be Prince Puckler Muskau, a Prussian) is an amiable man of the world, who seems to have made his religion a mixture of the *Système de la Nature* and Christianity; his reason, a compound of French philosophy and German sentiment; and his habits and manners chivalrous and gentlemanly. With these he unites a love of society and travelling, and studies us as jockies do horses. Such, according to our analytical powers, is the real character of this accomplished Anacharsis. But we shall proceed to extracts.

Concerning a house, which a friend had built in Wales, in the old Saxon style of architecture, the Prince says,

"The English falsely ascribe the introduction of this style to the Anglo-Saxons; it arose in time of the Emperors of Saxon line; and it is quite certain that none of the numerous Saxon remains are to be traced to an earlier date."—i. 42. HUM!

In i. p. 77, he gives the following origin of the Prince of Wales's motto. When the Nobles assented to the rule of a Prince, who was born in Wales, and could not speak a word of English, Edward the First

"presented his new-born son, exclaiming, in broken Welch, '*Eich Dyn*,' i. e. 'This is your man,' which has been corrupted into the present motto of '*Ich Dien*.'"

Concerning the conveyance of the enormous stones of the Plas-Newydd cromlechs, he remembers reading that two Japanese junks, as big as frigates, were carried by thousands of men across a chain of hills (i. 99).

Among the anecdotes to which we do not annex implicit credit, where they are derived from information, are the following:

"MR. BECKFORD.—I was told that he was seldom visible, but that when he rode out it was with the following retinue:—First rides a grey-headed old steward; behind him two grooms, with long hunting whips; then follows Mr. Beckford himself, surrounded by five or six dogs; two more grooms with whips close the procession. If in the course of the ride one of the dogs is refractory, the whole train halts, and castigation is immediately applied with the whips. This course of education is continued through the whole ride.

"When he was living at Fonthill, a neighbouring Lord was tormented by such an in- see the place, that

he caused a high ladder to be set up against the wall, and climbed over by night. He was soon discovered and taken before Mr. Beckford; who on hearing his name, contrary to his expectations, received him very courteously, conducted him all over the house and grounds, in the morning, entertained him in a princely manner, to which he retired, taking the most polite leave of his Lordship. The latter, disappointed at the successful issue of his enterprise, was hastening home, but found all the gates locked, and no one there to open them. He returned to the house to beg admission, but was told that Mr. Beckford desired to see him, and that he would return as he had come—*that* he would find the ladder standing when he left it. His Lordship replied with great asperity, but it was of no use; he must return to the place of his clandestine entrance, and climb the ladder. Could it ever of his curiosity, he quitted the forbidden entrance.

"After Fonthill was sold, Mr. Beckford lived for a while in great seclusion in one of the suburbs of London. In the immediate neighbourhood was a nursery garden, extremely celebrated for the beauty and rarity of its flowers. He walked in it daily, and paid fifty guineas a week to the owner of it for permission to gather whatever flowers he liked."—ii. 211, 212.

We shall add one more, concerning a very unpopular Prince:

"The General asserted, that Louis [Bonaparte] was very intimate with the Queen of Portugal, who gave him a political rendezvous at Badajoz. He thought D—M— was the result of this meeting. Certain it is, as you may remember I wrote you from London, that that Prince is strikingly like Napoleon."—ii. 286.

The book is entertaining, and if it occasionally lashes certain classes of foolish people, we do not know by what authority foolish people can expect better treatment, especially as many of their leaders are only knaves endeavouring to make others dupes; and such sarcasm may obstruct success in proselytism.

Poland under the Dominion of Russia. By Harro Harring, late Cadet in the Lancer Regiment of the Grand Duke Constantine's Imperial Russian Body Guard. From the German. post 8vo. pp. 276.

IN barbarous nations, the "debellare superbos" is not followed by the "parcere devictis." The wise policy of sparing the conquered, that they may become united with the victors, and not desire a distinct independence, was followed by savages, who re-

served to themselves the profession of arms, and, as did Joshua with the Gibeonites, made of the conquered "hewers of wood," and domestic drudges. Such was the policy of Russia towards Poland, but the inhabitants were too Europeanly enlightened to endure the yoke patiently, and the result was a resistance which has only been subdued by irresistible physical power. Poland itself, as a flat country, was besides unfavourable for defence. In a matter so obvious, further observation is unnecessary.

The Russian policy is subtilly supported by encouragement of profligate habits, because they are deemed a sure antidote to democratic ideas (p. 86); and so little is knowledge regarded, that an old sergeant, who had served 22½ years in the guards, was rewarded at his discharge "with the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in Cassan." p. 155.

The discipline to which our felons in the hulks are subject, is only that of a boy's school compared with the Russian military system; as the following anecdote of that Herod of martinets, the late Grand Duke Constantine, will show. We are not to wonder at the frequent assassination of members of the imperial family, for they do not seem to study popularity, only to become devils, that people may be afraid and hold candles to them. But to the extract:—

"The officers as well as sub-officers of the Russian horse-guards are subjected to the most rigorous discipline, and are required to execute, on horseback, all the manœuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

"One day an officer of the lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way; until, when at full gallop, he was suddenly ordered to turn—his horse proved restive, and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thundering voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey him, but without effect; for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance of his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

"The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. 'Halt!' he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets, to be erected. The order was instantly obeyed.

"The officer, who had by this time sub-

dued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid; and the spirited horse bore his rider safely over it.

"Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap; and, to the amazement of all present, the noble horse and his brave rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

"The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order for the third time. A General, who happened to be present, now stepped forward, and interceded for the pardon of the officer; observing, that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death.

"This humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the General, who had thus presumed to rebel.

"The word of command was given, and horse and rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

"Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time 'To the left about! Forward!' The command was obeyed; and for the fourth time the horse leaped the pyramid, and then with his rider dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unhurt; but the horse had both his fore-legs broken.

"The countenance of the officer was deadly pale; his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him.

"A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his Highness's feet, he thanked him in a faltering voice for the honour he had enjoyed in the emperor's service. 'I take back your sword,' said the Grand Duke gloomily; 'and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me?'

"The officer was sent to the guard-house. He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.

"This scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of credible eye-witnesses."—p. 119.

The effect of the horrible, sublime, and pathetic, is best shown by the details. We shall therefore omit remarks upon this anecdote, because it would be only an attempt to improve the Laocoon. Certain, however, it is, that this savage discipline must produce such a desperate bravery as may make the greatest cowards fight; for we by no means think that all soldiers do so from elevated motives, no more than that all people take physic from other causes than necessity. We know, too, that if a boy chimney-sweep is made

by a ruffian of a master to encounter cruelties and dangers, it would require another barbarous ruler, or law, to make that master be a similar sufferer; and thus in barbarous countries terror and despotism are naturally created, as indispensable instruments of government.

Savageness ought to be exposed, because such exposure makes men respect the order and wisdom by which civilized states are regulated, and the well-being of citizens secured. In these, the great have not venison for themselves, and the rest of the people only water-gruel. We therefore recommend this work.

Lives of the most eminent British Military Commanders. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Vol. I. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia).

BATTLE, in the heroic ages, consisted of duels, as between gladiators and prize-fighters; in which the most powerful men obtained the victory. The heroes fought; the subordinates only lent them necessary protection from overpowering numbers. The Greeks and Romans in after ages invented an admirable system of tactics, of which, so far as warfare can be made independent of gunpowder, the manœuvres are practised in the present day. The middle-age plan was the charge of cavalry; which again, under cover of walls and good positions, was opposed by missiles from archers and crossbow men. In more modern times, missiles and manœuvres are the tools employed; and the best calculator, who sees intuitively the most advantageous moves, will, if he attacks, disorganise the plans of the enemy, so as to improve circumstances; or, if attacked, get the enemy into a trap. This was the *forte* of Marlborough. He saw at a simple reconnoitre the weak points of the enemy's order of battle, and poured upon it with an irresistible force. If the order was even perfect, he compelled a change which would disorder it; if imperfect, he bore down upon the weak point; and, generally speaking, in both cases, sooner or later, penetrated the centre, the intention of which manœuvre is to bear upon one separated half, with a double force, and keep the other at bay. Particulars we of course cannot enter into, but

this we will venture to say, that the battles of Epaminondas exhibit no preconceived plan and general management, than any battles before the last century. The preceding was in the main games of chance. For instance, no intellect appears to have been exerted in most instances before the "hurly-burly" commenced. The battle of *Newport*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has the best title to the name of a battle fought with intellectual aid; and accordingly the author, in his life of Horace de Vere, has given a detailed account of that battle.

The name of the author, Mr. Gleig, stands too high with the public to need eulogy.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier; including an introductory view of the earlier discoveries in the South Sea, and the history of the Buccaneers. With portraits. 12mo. pp. 461.

WE have not room for a regular digest of a digest (which such works as this only are themselves), and will not substitute a dry catalogue, because it would say nothing for instruction or entertainment; and these are books of the utmost importance to philosophers and merchants, and of delightful reading to every body.

We shall therefore take other ground. It is that in such *undiscovered* countries (as they must have been, *geographically* speaking, to the ancients), we find the origin of many of the legends and fables, published by Pliny and others; e.g. the Molucca pilots mentioned a people whose ears were so long, that the one served for a mattress, and the other for a coverlet. This was a description of their costume enabled, a very usual practice. Our author says, p. 54:—

"The classic reader will be amused by the coincidence between the marvellous legends of the Molucca pilots, and the wonders related by a story-teller of remoter antiquity and higher authority, *Strabo*, who recounts this among other legends, brought from the east by the soldiers of Alexander the Great." —p. 54.

Nothing is more evidential of legendary antiquity than the discovery of gigantic bones in sepulchres:

"The crew of *Le Maire* and *Schouten*, when their fleet lay here, opened some of the graves; or more properly removed the heaps, which in elevated points, on the summits of

hills and rocks, were laid above the dead, according to the practice of burial among these tribes, and found human skeletons, as they allege, of ten and eleven feet in length. The skulls covered the Dutchmen's heads as helmets, so much larger were they in size than the skulls of Europeans."—p. 176.

In p. 185, we find the following accompaniments of our barrow-burial :

"When any one died, his bows and arrows, canoes, and all his personal property, were buried along with him ; as the English verified by opening a grave."—p. 185.

Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jamieson. 2 vols. 8vo.

FEMALE Sovereigns are hermaphrodites ; and the substance of their history must be their behaviour under the double sex. Amazons they may be ; benefactors they may be ; patriots they may be ; but would Dido sacrifice Æneas to Narbas ? Have they the masterly skill of male sovereigns in dissimulation ? Can they be perfect diplomatists ? Lie they certainly can, with ability enough ; but can they deceive the envy and jealousy of courtiers ? who, if they could not themselves detect the favourites, their wives would ? In short, their sexual feelings are incompatible with just and impartial government. Add to this, that a blue education, by eminent men, may make of them indescribable hybrids—such as was Christina of Sweden, by Voss and De Saumaise (Vossius and Salmasius).

"They, (says Mrs. Jamieson,) with bad intentions, first unsettled her religious opinions, and blunted her moral feelings by continually occupying her with idle metaphysical disputes, under pretence of studying philosophy."

The probable chance, in regard to female sovereigns, is, that they will be puppets moved by wires, or mischievous even through their good qualities. Mrs. Jamieson, speaking of Joanna of Sicily, says :

"It was the singular fate of this Queen, during the whole of her eventful reign, to suffer by the mistakes, the follies, or the crimes of her nearest connexions, and to be injured by her own virtues ; for the weaknesses of a man are sometimes the virtues of a woman : or, at least, if the indulgence in the gentle and kindly feelings proper to her sex, as pity, tenderness, and confidence, in despite of calculation and self interest, may become weak or criminal in a woman, when trusted with sovereign power."—i. 65.

In short, female sovereignty cannot, in most examples, be approved, unless exceptions be elevated above the general rule.

Mrs. Jamieson has written a good historical work in the political form. It would be improved by a greater introduction of "*les choses piquantes*," which exhibit character in one or two words, and of those anecdotes, which, "though dead, speak." In Elizabeth's history, for instance, there is, as conspicuous as a William and Mary on a half-crown, a "*Propria quæ Maribus*," as distinct from the "*Famineo Generi sunt*," as head and heart, as Burleigh and Essex, Queen and subject, mighty Cupids and weak Elizabeth.

"*Excute virginem conceptas pectore flammæ,
Si potes, infelix. Si possis, sanior esses.
Sed trahit invitam nova vis ; aliudque Cupido,
Mens aliud suadet.*"

Church Reform. A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. By a Layman. 8vo. pp. 68.

PRESBYTERIANISM was a Jesuitical stratagem of John Calvin, intended to place society completely under the domination of a republic of priests. For the effectuation of this pernicious scheme, John Knox infuriately advocated sacrilege, felony, persecution, and even assassination. For the proofs of these allegations, we refer to our notices of Mr. D'Israeli's *Commentaries*, and the *Life of Knox*. It is necessary to make these remarks, because the author before us recommends the substitution of Presbyterianism for the Establishment, which he most grossly libels ; and advocates the confiscation of church property. It would, he says (p. 62), be "pretty pickings for a distressed treasury." So thought John Knox, and when the Church property was alienated to the Laity, the people complained by memorials, that, through the exchange, they were compelled to pay thirty shillings where they had before only paid twenty. Such would also be the result here, if the tax-gatherer superseded the parson. We shall now proceed to show, that, without reference to the clergy, this writer has no regard for common honesty.

Laymen, who have purchased impropriations, advowsons, &c. have done so under the persuasion that this, like other property, was secure under

the protection of government. Upon the sponge principle of wiping out the national debt, our author, however, contends, that, because the tithe-tax *might* be abolished, the holders of it are entitled to no indemnification. Thus, if a legislature of rascals sponged out the national debt, the unfortunate fundholders ought to have no resource but the workhouse; or because a thing might be stolen, it ought to be stolen.

Sketch of the Reformation in England. By the Rev. I. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 327.

THERE is no greater mistake than that of making Reformations the mere results of abuses. In petty concerns they are unpopular, through the dread of creating persecution or enmity; in those of higher character, there are no means of effecting them, without the aid of over-ruling power. Had it not been for the private objects of Henry the Eighth, and the lure of the monastic estates, there would have been no Reformation; for how little doctrinal errors influence the people at large, may be seen from the patronage which is bestowed upon sectaries of all kinds; and certainly toleration is favourable to liberalism: which again produces indifference as to any kind of religion unconnected with interested views. But to the work before us. Mr. Blunt very truly observes, that the fear of regorging the church lands formed a party in the reign of Mary which preserved Protestantism; and the following remarks will both illustrate the then existing and present state of circumstances.

"This act of desecration (as it was considered) proved the safety, perhaps, of the yet tottering Protestant cause, under the reign of Queen Mary; for the great proprietors had violent scruples against returning to a form of faith which might entail upon them the surrender of their lands. And though it is probable that the religious establishment of this country, if it had stood at all, would have stood upon firmer ground at this moment, had the Reformation been completed (for it was left sadly imperfect), by the revision instead of the excessive alienation of the revenues of the church; yet, as affairs turned out, that very spoliation, perhaps, sustained the Church of England a second time, when the Puritan lay improprators threw themselves in the way (whether consistently or not) of the abolition of tithes; and more unlikely things

have happened than that it should do to the country the like good office again: for it would require a man of more intrepidity than even the disingenuous Neal (who was over this incident more delicately than is his custom where there is room for a sting to the Church) to draw a distinction between the lay and ecclesiastical tithe-holder, in favour of the former; and to maintain that the right of the one is inviolable, because he does not observe the conditions upon which it was originally founded; whilst that of the other is nugatory, because he does. Certain it is, that the people were at first very reluctant to transfer the payment of tithes (which they had ever regarded, and which the law had ever taught them to regard, as inseparably connected with religious services), to laymen: and however it may be the fashion of our own times to spare the improprator, and assail the clergyman, nothing is more true than that it was not so from the beginning; but, on the contrary, that it was then thought no less an anomaly to pay tenths to the landlord, than it would now be thought so to pay fees for burials and baptisms to the squire."—pp. 147, 148.

Mr. Blunt could not give any new history of the leading points; but he has enlivened it with many curious anecdotes and scraps, which he has narrated in a very amusing manner, and quaint style.

Sermons preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn. By Edward Maltby, D.D. F.R.S. &c. Preacher to the learned and honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, now Bishop of Chichester.—8vo. pp. 402.

THE Bishop's excellent discourses exhibit the beauty of Reason. It has been the misfortune of that daughter of God to have in many dry works only her fine figure scarcely apparent, under an ungraceful dress, and her lovely countenance gloomily veiled; but Eloquence is a good lady's maid, and even a Bishop may be a fine portrait painter.

We shall point out passages which bear upon certain follies of the day:

"Some religionists there are, who strongly disapprove and harshly condemn every participation in amusement, however harmless; every approach to pleasure, however distant. Now I say that, when the amusement is harmless; when it contributes to the innocent gratification of others as well as of ourselves; when it infringes no duty and is productive of no excess; I am not aware of any rule in our most holy and amiable religion, which interdicts it; and I am sure that the spirit which it uniformly breathes, as well as

the example of its founder, appear directly to authorize it."—p. 40.

If this liberal acceptation of Scripture were not received, there would be no friends to Christianity among the rich and educated, and no charity as to opinions. There would ensue in society only the strange antithesis of its members becoming prisoners and gaolers to each other; prisoners by the law which they profess, and gaolers by the restrictions which they impose to prevent infringement.

The Bishop further shows the arrant mistake of the Calvinistic interpretations of the ninth chapter of Romans—the absurdity of men professing to teach the Bible who have no means of understanding it; and the *lie* that morals are not integral parts of Scripture. The Bishop warns deluded persons in the following words of Fox:—

"They do not sufficiently attend to that great doctrine of Tully, in questions of civil dissension, wherein he declares his preference of even an unfair peace to the most just war. Did they sufficiently weigh the dangers that might ensue, even from victory? dangers, in such cases, little less formidable to the cause, than those which might follow a defeat? Did they consider that it is not peculiar to the followers of Pompey and the civil wars of Rome, that the event to be looked for is, as the same Tully describes it, in case of defeat, proscription; in that of victory, servitude."—p. 395?

But this is all "Old Almanack;" what, then, is "Young Almanack?" Tell them, thou sage proverb—"Young men *think* old men to be fools; but old men *know* young men to be so."

The Poetical Works of John Milton, Vol. I.; (Pickering's Aldine Poets).

MILTON lived in turbulent times. Nature formed him for an agitator; but in the warfare he appears to have been more a powerful trumpeter than an invincible combatant. His political works exhibit only eccentricities and sophisms. Nobody treated him as an oracle, and as there is nothing amiable in his character, his patrons and friends appear to have been drawn to him from party sympathies. His conjugal concerns show that he was in very serious matters as a man of mere impulse. He must have known the state of female education in his own times, viz. that of making girls Lady Bounti-

fuls and housekeepers, and yet he quarreled with his wife because she was not a good conversational companion for *him!* for *Milton*; as if the moon could be qualified to become the wife of the sun—as despotic as Milton and too powerful to be looked upon. The best that could have been made of her would have been only Moliere's housekeeper. Besides, how could she have been a companion, if Milton would not endure mere common place talk, and had his head always full of polemics, politics, and poetry; and moreover was not a man of temper, or coolness, or judgment. He speaks with regard to his separation from this very wife, whom he had gained by a courtship of only a few days, of *invincible antipathies* and *eternal aversions*, (p. xi.) yet lived with her again. His contemporaries, who knew him, called him a harsh and choleric man (p. xliii.)

We have made these remarks, because the temper of an author affects the glass which he paints; and we do not believe that he could have given us so fine a picture as that of his own Devil, whom nobody can forbear pitying, if he had not had in himself many of the qualities which he ascribes to that ambitious and disappointed *hero*, maddened with morbid feelings, for such is the real character of Milton's devil. So much for the *cx* pages of Milton's Life. It often happens, that biographers who mean to praise, let "cats out of the bag," which, in the blindness of their partiality, they do not discover to be productive of an effect quite opposite to that intended.

But if in his private life, he is Man after the Fall, he is in his poetry Man before it. He is there a supernatural being. Cold-blooded critics have analysed or dissected his poetry, like chemists or surgeons; but we will here give a beautiful character* by those who have doated upon his work with woman's love.

"*Lighter pieces.*—We cannot look upon the sportive exercises for which the genius of Milton ungirds itself, without catching a glimpse of the gorgeous and terrible panoply, which it is accustomed to wear. The strength of his imagination triumphed over

* Milton's True Religion, edited by the Bishop of Salisbury, Append. 51; from the *Edinb. Rev.* No. LXXXIV. pp. 310-324.

every obstacle. So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind, that it not only was not suffocated beneath the weight of its fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass, with its own heat and radiance.

"We often hear of the magical influence of poetry. The expression in general means nothing, but applied to the writings of Milton it is most appropriate. His poetry acts like an incantation. Its merit lies less in its obvious meaning than in its occult power. There would seem at first sight to be no more in his words than in other words; but they are words of enchantment. No sooner are they pronounced, than the past is present, and the distant near. New forms of beauty start at once into existence, and all the burial places of the memory give up their dead.

"*His Spirits* are unlike those of almost all other writers. His fiends in particular are wonderful creations. They are not metaphysical abstractions; they are not wicked men; they are not ugly beasts; they have no horns, no tails, none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock. They have just enough in common with human nature to be intelligible to human beings. Their characters are like their forms, mocked by a certain dim resemblance to those of men, but exaggerated to gigantic dimensions, and veiled in mysterious gloom.

"*Satan*.—The might of his intellectual nature is victorious over the extremity of pain. Amidst agonies which cannot be conceived without horror, he deliberates, resolves, and even exults. Against the sword of Michael, against the thunder of Jehovah, against the flaming lake, and the marl burning with solid fire, against the prospect of an eternity of unintermittent misery, his spirit bears up unbroken, resting on its own innate energies, requiring no support from anything external, nor even from hope itself."

"*Allgro : Penseroso*.—It is impossible to conceive that the mechanism of language can be brought to a more exquisite degree of perfection. These poems differ from others as otto of roses does from ordinary rose-water; the close-packed essence from the thin diluted mixture.

"*Comus*.—The speeches must be read as majestic soliloquies; and he who so reads them will be enraptured with their eloquence, their sublimity, and their music."

The "Life of Milton," annexed to this book, is elaborately written; but, as it does not give the foregoing critique, we have added it, instead of making extracts from biography and poetry so very familiar. The notes to the *Paradise Lost* show the passages which he borrowed or imitated from other writers.

The Cause and Cure of National Distress, stated in a Sermon preached at Duder. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. F.R.S.L. 8vo, pp. 22.

THERE is no doubt whatever concerning the tendency of immorality to produce distress, no more than there is of commerce engendering luxury, and destroying simplicity of manners. Franklin clearly illustrates both these positions; and we solemnly believe, that upon comparing the incomes of the rich with those of the poor, it will be found that the former do not spend so much in wine, though dearer, than the poor do in beer, though cheaper.

According to M. Moreau's Records of British Finance (p. 21), the Malt tax produced in 1827, 3,962,805*l.*; wines of all sorts, 1,307,822*l.*; British spirits, 2,884,670*l.* These products in Duties only.—Now if we take, with Dr. Hamilton, the total income of the poor at ninety millions, and fix the price-cost of the articles at three times the amount of the Duties, we may estimate the sum expended in beer only, by the poor, at twelve millions. God forbid that we should envy them their indulgences, but when they have families, such a deduction must have a serious operation; and distress will beget the troubles complained of. We by no means have stated all the causes of the signs of the times, only given proofs in illustration of this eloquent and worthy Divine's sermon. Through glutting the markets and competition, trade fluctuates and prices fall. Both parties suffer, the employer and employed: and as Dr. Booker justly says (p. 5), "the remedy ought not to be extortion from the master, who suffers as well as his men, but by a fund laid up against a rainy day:" and if only one third of the sum expended in drunkenness, during a prosperous run of trade, and consequent high wages, was laid by against a change, it would, we believe, much ameliorate suffering. Moreover, early imprudent marriages, and intemperate indulgences, are destructive to the poor; the first, because it causes two or more persons to subsist on the wages of only one; and the second, because it often leaves the wife and children nothing at all to live upon. Add to this, that the poor are commonly improvident, and how can we expect sensualists to be otherwise? If the revenues of the poor,

however, amount to only ninety millions, and their numbers be twenty millions, then will each individual have but 4*l.* odd per annum, or about 3½*d.* per day—far too little. Emigration then is the only remedy.

A Treatise on the progressive improvement and present state of the Manufactures in Metal. Vol. I. Iron and Steel. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 16mo, pp. 341.

IT is proverbial, that we can do without gold, but not without iron, and such are its versatile uses, that in p. 134 we find that it has not only superseded mahogany bedsteads, but even feather-beds themselves, "iron mattresses having obtained considerable vogue among travellers."

The work before us gives us elaborate accounts of the various forms of that Jack-of-all-trades Iron, and its highly educated son Steel; and the result of all information of such a kind is, excitement to improve, often with success.

We are not perfectly satisfied with the usual accounts of the generation of meteoric and native iron, and we shall therefore introduce an extract upon that subject, with an observation from Magellan's Cronstedt, concerning iron as connected with volcanic explosions. He says, that iron makes from one half to a quarter of all these ejections, and that we may infer from hence, that the interior parts of the earth chiefly consist of this metal, its ores, and those stones that contain it, whose greater or less oxidation in different parts may cause the variation of the magnetic direction in various places. The fact of martial pyrites, by being moistened, acquiring heat, and by concourse of pure air, inflaming, accounts for their burning, if we consider pure air to be furnished by such substances as are known to yield it. The application of these remarks, to a certain extent, will we think appear in the following extract:

"The existence of pure native iron, as well as of lead and tin, was formerly questioned. Of the fact, however, that such pieces have been found, there now remains little doubt; indeed none at all, if reliance is to be placed upon highly respectable testimony. Not to mention others, a mass of malleable iron, weighing 1680 Russian pounds, is said to have been found in Siberia in 1752. It was easily cut with chisels,

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and in many places presented cavities filled with small polished pieces of hyacinthine spar. Had it been met with in a country where iron ore was not apparent, its origin would probably have been regarded as meteoric; but as Siberia abounds with iron, and as rich veins of ore were found in the immediate vicinity of this mass, it is reasonably supposed to have been the production of some ancient volcanic eruption.

"The discovery of pieces of this virgin metal has not been confined to the old world. In the 'Philosophical Transactions' (1788), there is a paper on the finding of a mass of native iron in South America, in 1783, by Don Michael Rubin de Ceslis, a Spaniard. The block, which was three yards across, and weighed 800 quintals, was found at Otumba, almost buried in pure clay and ashes. The notice is curious:—'The exterior appearance of it was that of perfectly compact iron; but on cutting off pieces of it (says the narrator), I found the internal part full of cavities, as if the whole had been formerly in a liquid state. I was confirmed in this idea by observing on the surface of it the impressions as of human feet and hands, of a large size, as well as the feet of large birds, which are common in this country. Though these impressions seem very imperfect, yet I am persuaded that they are either a *lusus naturæ*, or that impressions of this nature were previously on the ground, and that the liquid mass of iron falling on it received them. It resembled nothing so much as a mass of dough, which, having been stamped with impressions of hands and feet, and marked with a finger, was afterwards converted into iron.'

"This mass was found to be very soft, pure iron, easily cut with a chisel, and capable of being wrought without difficulty on the anvil when heated. Several pieces were brought to London, some of which were made into various small articles, and others were deposited in the British Museum, as specimens of the block, which is considered by the Spaniards to be of volcanic origin. That stones have fallen from the clouds, as well in England as elsewhere, seems to be a fact placed beyond all reasonable doubt in the annals of philosophy. The chemical constitution of these masses appears to have been pretty uniform in the various specimens which have been brought into this country. They all contained pyrites of a peculiar character; they all had a coating of black oxide of iron; they all contained an alloy of iron and nickel; and the earths which covered them are a sort of connecting medium, corresponding in their nature, and nearly in their proportions. The history and conversion of one of these meteoric masses is too curious to be omitted. In January 1803, an extract from the autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Jehan-

gire, which had been translated from the original Persian by Colonel Kirkpatrick, was read before the Royal Society. It related to a luminous body, which fell amidst thunder and lightning in 1620; and the following, with a few verbal alterations, are the words of the relation referred to:—"Mahommed Lyceed, the superintendent of the district where the stone had fallen, directed the ground to be dug up, when, the deeper it was dug, the greater was the heat of it found to be. At length a lump of iron made its appearance, the heat of which was so violent, that one might have supposed it to have been taken from a furnace. After some time it became cold, when the superintendent conveyed it to his own habitation, from whence he afterwards despatched it in a sealed bag to Court. Here I had," continues the Emperor, "this substance weighed in my presence. Its weight was 160 tolahs (five or six pounds). I committed it to a skilful artisan, with orders to make of it a sabre, a knife, and a dagger. The workman soon reported that the substance was not malleable, but shivered into pieces under the hammer. Upon this I ordered it to be mixed with other iron. Conformably to my order, three parts of the iron of lightning (or thunderbolt) were mixed with one part of common iron, and from the mixture were made two sabres, one knife, and one dagger.

"By the addition of the common iron, the new substance acquired a fine temper, the blade fabricated from it proving as elastic as the most genuine blades of *, and of the south, and bending like them without leaving any mark of the bend. I had them tried in my presence, and found them cut excellently; as well, indeed, as the best genuine sabres."—pp. 6-9.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish and Church of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane. Part I. pp. 80.

IN the portion now before us, we have a notice of Roman London, and of the antiquity of East Cheap market. Several interesting wood-cuts of relics in the possession of Mr. Knight, sub-architect of the new bridge, which have been discovered during the late excavations for that work, give much value to this part of the publication. We have next a well-written notice of Eastcheap, and its Vintners' and Cooks' shops (*publica coquinaria*) in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; when, according to the old song of London *Lick or Lack* penny, both expressive terms for money-gorging London, although we incline for the first reading,

* Name of place not intelligible in the original Persian.

"One cries rybbs of beefe and many a pe,
Pewter pots they clattered on a heape;
There was harpe, pype, and mynstrelays,
Yea by Cocke, nay by Cocke, som began cry,
Some sang of Jenkin and Julian for this
meda."

There is a pretty frontispiece view of St. Michael's Church, which we are disposed to regret was not left, with its lofty spire, as an object terminating the north end of the bridge, the road diverging right and left, as they will eventually, we believe.

We shall with pleasure resume our notice of these parochial annals when they are completed.

Dictionary of Quotations from various Authors in Ancient and Modern Languages, with English Translations, and illustrated by remarks and explanations. By Hugh Moore, Esq. 8vo, pp. 507.

THESE quotations are gentlemen proverbs; and, as a King eminent for wisdom approved of such modes of instruction for persons of all ranks, we think that Lord Chesterfield injured the progress of common sense by proscribing those of more homely character. Many of these are of very ingenious and witty construction; a device to fix them more strongly in the memory. Indeed, were they collected, and classed under heads, the work would form a most valuable manual of practical wisdom; though as much too vulgar for table-talk, as would be for use mere iron forks, not silver prongs. The Dictionary here before us is adapted to polished habits. We shall make an extract or two, to show that proverbs, though professed to be derived from Latin or Greek authors, were used or remodelled by our Saviour himself, e. g.

"*Ἄλλαν ἰατρος αὐτοὶ εὐλασθε βρυσιν.*" PLUT.

"146. *A Physician to others, while he himself is overrun with ulcers. A man who distinguishes the mote in his brother's eye, but does not take out the beam from his own.*"—p. 15.

"151. *Alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem ostendit alterâ.* In one hand he conceals a stone, while in the other he shews you bread. In allusion to a character but too common, who, by professions of kindness, lures you into his toils, to accomplish your ruin, or seeks your confidence to betray you."

Our Lord remodels it (Matth. vii. 9) by saying, that a father will give his son things profitable, not hurtful or useless to him.

We have scarcely a moral axiom which is not to be found in this collection, and have besides some valuable additions from Tacitus, the first of all writers of reflections illustrative of human nature.

We now come to a phrase, which has been much commented.

"*Simplex munditiis*. Hon. 'Simple, in neat attire.' Clean and tidy, free from gaudy ornaments."—p. 337.

Our own opinion is, that this translation does not give the meaning of Horace. *Simplex* in one of its senses, means "of one sort;" and *Munditia*, "neatness in dress or habit." From the connection between the two words, the subject being dress, we think that the poet means "She was very neatly attired in a dress of one sort."

Our author has added the mottoes of the nobility, some of which are as unintelligible as the famous conundrum,—What was the animal which existed before the Creation? Answer, A great *Shay-horse*, i. e. *Cha-os*. Who can understand the allusion in the Earl of Stamford's motto, "*A ma naissance*;" or the Duke of Buccleugh's "*Amo*;" though no doubt taken from some family incident.

This book is uncommonly useful.

An Examination of the Fundamental Principles of "Mahometanism unveiled." By the Rev. W. H. Neale, M.A. 8vo, pp. 128.

THE origin of any successful superstition can only be historically explained by the state of manners and opinions at the time of its foundation. Spanheim, from the first authorities, says that the times in which Mahomet lived, afforded him the fairest opportunity of spreading his imposture. Christianity was reduced to a miserable condition by heresies in doctrine, dissensions in the Church, superstition in worship, and corruption in morals. Mahometanism itself is a compound of the opinions of Heathens, Saracens, Jews, Gnostics, and Christian heretics. The mixture of various forms of worship and religious opinions, drawn partly from the ancient Koreishism [a Saracenic sect], partly from Judaism, and partly from the various heresies which distracted the Christian Church, was the manœuvre by which Mahomet obtained the favour and aid of Arabians, Gentiles, Jews, and Heretics. These, together with vagabonds, he formed

into an army. Liberty of conscience, and toleration towards the conquered, induced many to adopt his creed spontaneously, and as barbarians have a much stronger feeling of another life than those who enjoy the felicity of civilization, the permission of carnal pleasures, divorce, and polygamy, and the promise of sensual delights in another world, allured very many to his party. In the end, the conquered were compelled to receive Islamism or death.*

Thus Spanheim. The object of Mr. Neale is to controvert the Rev. C. Forster's "*Mahometanism unveiled*," in certain particular points. The chief of these is, that Islamism was a providential arrangement growing out of the Ishmaelitic Covenant, and therefore not to be too severely censured. This view of the subject Mr. Neale combats in an elaborate form. As to ourselves, we are of opinion that the blessing promised to Ishmael was more of a temporal than spiritual character; and that, although God may extract good out of evil, He cannot be affirmed to do evil that good may come, a doctrine which Mr. Forster's hypothesis seems to imply.

Balaam. By the Author of "*Modern Fanaticism unveiled*." Post 8vo, pp. 271.

ONE construction which may be put upon the story of Balaam is this. He was an eminent vaticinator according to the Chaldean astrology, both ambitious and avaricious, but one who had penetration enough to discover the indispensable unity of Deity, and the impossibility of opposing his will. When he was solicited to come to Balak, an impulse forbidding him to go from a sense of its inutility and offence, restrained him; but the messengers, who seem to have well-known his disposition, bribed him very highly, and he to secure these, and to save his own character from the imputation of being a false prophet, conditioned that he should be allowed to speak the real suggestions of his mind. He did so, but to make Balak amends, he instructs him how to corrupt the Israelites so that they might bring a curse upon themselves. The plot was to promote a criminal intercourse between them and the women of Moab

* Spanheim, p. 334-338. Ed. Wright.

and Midian, who would allure them to the idolatrous feasts, where every species of licentiousness prevailed, and in the end cause them to become idolaters. The stratagem had considerable success, but the vindictive retaliation cost Balaam his life.

Such were the simple facts, divested of the miraculous interpositions. If a horse of Achilles spoke in the Iliad, we know from Tacitus in his Germany, that the Suevi, an ancient nation, had sacred horses, from whose neighings the most accredited presages were formed, and of course such neighings were interpreted, like a language. A pretence of understanding the language of birds, beasts, &c. is an ancient orientalism; and every object in nature was presumed to be animated by a *δαίμων*, which was *præsagum futuri*, and could utter oracles. We make these observations, not that we dispute the possibility of a miracle as to the speech of the ass, but because in Numbers xxii. 28, we have only "the Lord opened the mouth of the ass;" and our translation of Peter (2 Pet. ii. 16) speaking with *man's voice*,* is controvertible. The original is "ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἀφώνων ἐν ἀνθρώπων φωνῇ φθεγγόμενον." Here there is an antithesis between *ἀφώνων* and *φωνῇ*—*φθεγγόμενος* often means only to utter a sound, and *ἐν* (see Viger) may be interpreted "in the power of." The clause may therefore be interpreted "the speechless beast, having uttered a sound in the power of the human voice." It does not therefore follow that he spoke Hebrew; only that he uttered a sound which the prophet knew how to interpret in the manner before stated.

The book is well-written, and we have only made these remarks because we know that history can only be satisfactorily explained by contemporary opinions and customs. Illustrations of another character may be both ingenious and successful, as in the following extract:

"Was it a matter of small offence that he [Balaam] had persisted in soliciting the God of Holiness and Truth, to sanction the guilty wishes of his heart, by affording him liberty to sully the attributes, and injure the cause of his Maker in the eyes of the heathen?"

* *Ἀνθρώπου φωνῇ εἶπεν*, is the classical Greek. See Valpy's Four Dialogues of 180, p. 132, § III.

who in the event of his succeeding, would have had ground to conclude that Jehovah was morally like unto the gods whom they adored."—p. 82.

The Working Man's Companion. Rights of Industry. Capital and Labour. 16mo, pp. 213.

AS watches now serve the ancient purpose of clocks, so little books now do that of great ones. This is one of which the matter is as profound as that of Adam Smith, to whose 'Wealth of Nations' it is much indebted. We need not therefore say more concerning the nature of the contents, especially as, after correcting an error, we have a curious extract to make.

In p. 84 we are told, that during the reign of Henry VIII. seventy-two thousand *thieves* were hanged in England. This is a mistake. They were in the main at least insurgents or rebels, on account of the dissolution of monasteries or the reformation.

We shall now give an account of the annual consumption of the following articles in Great Britain, from p. 131.

Wheat. 15 millions of quarters, about a quarter to each individual.

Malt. 25 millions of bushels.

Hops. 46,000 acres cultivated with.

Meat. 1,250,000 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, sold in Smithfield market alone, presumed a 10th of the consumption of the whole kingdom.

Tea. 30 millions of pounds.

Sugar. 500 millions of pounds, or 4 millions of cwts.; about 20 pounds for every individual, reckoning the population at 25 millions.

Coffee. About 20 millions of pounds.

Soap. 114 millions of pounds.

Candles. About 117 millions of pounds.

Coals. Sea-borne, about 3 millions of chaldrons; adding those of the Midland Counties, each person is presumed to consume a chaldron per annum.

Cotton Manufacture. There are manufactured about 200 millions of pounds of cotton wool, which produce 1200 millions of yards of calico, and various other cotton fabrics, and of these we export about a third; so that 800 millions of yards remain for home consumption, being about 32 yards annually for each person.

Woollen Manufactures, 30 millions of pounds of wool.

Hides and Skins, about 50 millions annually tanned and dressed.

Paper, about 50 millions of pounds, or 2 millions of reams.

Ships in the carrying trade, 20,000.

Turnpike roads, 25,000 miles total length.

Canals, 3000 miles total length.

Acres under cultivation, 40 miles.

Fixed Capital insured (but far short of its real amount) above 500 millions of pounds sterling.

Fixed Capital uninsured, or not represented by this species of insurance, perhaps as much.

Capital expended in improvement of land, presumed to be equal to the capital which is represented by houses and furniture, and shipping and stocks of goods.

Public Capital of the Country, expended in roads, canals, docks, harbours, and buildings, equal to at least half the private capital.

This is, in the work, called the "accumulated capital of the last two thousand years;" but from observing the vast increase of manufactories, shops, and goods, over the whole kingdom, we are inclined to think that a full half of this accumulation is to be ascribed to the last fifty years, and the use of steam and machinery.

Standard Novels, Nos. VIII. and IX.

The Scottish Chiefs, Vol. II.—Chivalry has been most happily denominated the "Poetry of Life;" and we will add, that it equals the most glorious productions of the heroic muse. In the exhibition of chivalrous character, Miss Porter rises to the *beau idéal*: and as chivalry supposes subjection of sense to soul, there are numerous passages in the *Scottish Chiefs*, which have as overpowering an effect as the Trumpet of Doomsday. We spring out of degrading earthliness, and feel our resurrection in undefecated soul. Such, at least, is the "amabilis insania," the effect of fine writing upon intellectual persons; but, as the work is familiar, we shall say no more.

Frankenstein.—This is a horrible dream converted into a romance. An alchemist makes and animates a figure of a giant, and finds that in so doing, he has only created a demon who murders his creator's family. The moral seems to be, that man would only effect mischief, if he possessed divine power. No absurdity can be more palpable than that man could confer life out of natural processes; but supposing that he could do so, we may infer that the artificial man would, if left to himself, become a mere imitation of wild beasts. Peter the Wild Boy and Valentine and Orson, are stories, as to *Natural History*, inferior to the

following account, which we extract from a Letter to Isaac Vossius, printed in the "Newes of Thursday February 18, 1663."—no. 14.

"The Bishop of Velnas having appointed not long since within his territory a great meeting to hunt the bear, there was found among the bears a naked child, judged at 8 or 9 years old, that appeared to have nothing humane (sic) about it but the shape, and for the rest it had not only the *gate* (sic), but the *gestures*, *grins*, and the very *grumbings*, of a bear. This child was sent by the Bishop to the Queen, where it has been now a matter of 8 dayes, and clothed after the manner of other children. It was best pleased with *raw flesh* and *blood* for *meat* and *drink*, but yet care is taken to hinder it from that diet. Upon coming it into a garden, it makes choice of the herb it likes by the smell (as it does of everything else). Some two dayes since, they shew'd it a bear, toward which it advanced without any fear or trouble at all, with those expressions of familiarity and kindness that are common from one bear to another. By the custome of walking upon all foure, the armes are grown extremely toward the body. It cannot yet be taught to articulate any sound; but it begins to be under command about the rate of apes or bears, that are brought up under the tuition of a keeper. Some 6 or 7 years ago, a woman of this country lost her child, of about 2 years old, and by the agreement of the time, some people imagine that this may be that child, which Providence possibly may have cast under the protection of some beaste that gave suck; but let that be as it will, the thing I tell you is a truth, whereof I myself was an eye-witness."

In the Parliamentary Intelligencer (p. 41, Oct. 1-8. 1660) we have another account of an *Irish* wild man, who came to the woods of Clone and Clonitibrid. He had no other covering than a little red cap on his head and long reddish hair on his body. He was pursued from the Lordship of Glanshawe by the country people and dogs.

"He did no hurt, but [except] when pincht with hunger; and had no armes, but his feet, that carried him too fast for any horse in those parts to overtake him."

There are many other stories of "wild men;" some, no doubt, lunatics or idiots, who *can* support life in an extraordinary manner, and have been known to do so. This fact may be enough to show, that others in their senses may have done the same; and that the demon of Frankenstein, as to his actions, is not a mere vision.

ary character. Savages, even though cannibals, are grades higher than either of the wild men mentioned.

Ghost Seer (from the German of Schiller), Vol. I.—The story, as far as we can judge from the first volume, is full of plot and cabal. The Ghost-makers are only Thaumaturgists, striving to entrap a German Prince. Occasionally coruscations of Schiller's genius; e. g. "Beauty is born a queen," appear with great brilliancy; but the German novels are of very different construction to those of the English; and a pettifogger or swindler among us, would be incapable of such able Machiavelism as is here described. For our parts, we deem it essential that the materials of a novel should be found in real life. *Ficta voluptatis causa sit proxima veris*. From what we have read of Italy (and Venice) Schiller's novel may be a warning to foreigners, who are the fittest subjects, through ignorance of national manners, for plunder, and perhaps assassination, from that cause, or revenge.

The Savings Banks in England, Wales, and Ireland; arranged according to Counties; with the period of the establishment of each institution, and the increase or decrease of each class of Depositors, &c. since November 1829, from the latest official return, &c. &c. By John Tidd Pratt, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks and of Friendly Societies in England and Wales, &c. &c.

THERE is no surer indication of the increase of moral character in the mass of the people, than that of the increase of economists: and what wise man would not rather see England a warm hive, populated by honest industrious bees, than a cheese, composed of felonious political mites? But further introduction is unnecessary, because proverbs form the useful copper coin of prudence, and every man knows, as well as he does the Britannia on a half-penny, that "a penny saved is a penny got," and that "every little makes a mickle." We shall therefore proceed to the following summary, from page 71:—

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS BANKS, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

In England, Wales, and Ireland, there were, on the 20th November, 1830, four hundred and seventy-seven Savings Banks; from twenty-three no returns have been made.—The remaining Banks contain:

	Total number of Depositors	Increase or Decrease since 1829.	Total amount of Investments.	Incr. or Decr. on Total Investments since 1829.	Average amount of each Depositor.
Depositors under 20 <i>l.</i> each	210,247	8,926 inc.	1,509,820	.....	£7
— 50 <i>l.</i> each	116,940	4,039 inc.	3,595,952	.....	30
— 100 <i>l.</i> each	54,059	602 dec.	3,687,919	.....	68
— 150 <i>l.</i> each	18,557	339 inc.	2,271,884	.....	122
— 200 <i>l.</i> each	8,009	534 inc.	1,354,030	.....	169
Above 200 <i>l.</i> each	4,405	554 dec.	1,087,960	.....	247
Total Depositors	412,217	12,682 inc.	13,507,565	.....	32
Friendly Societies	4,449	103 dec.	690,823	.....	155
Charitable Societies	2,092	442 inc.	168,579	.....	80
Total Accounts	418,758	13,021 inc.	14,366,967	132,290 inc.	34

It is remarkable, that in England, Wales, and Ireland, the average amount of each depositor under 20*l.* is the same, viz. 7*l.*; while the total of such depositors is in England, 187,770; in Wales, 5,117; and in Ireland, 17,360. The total amount of investments in England is 13,080,255*l.* and the increase 81,084*l.*; in Wales, 340,721*l.* and 8,515*l.* decrease; in Ireland, 945,991*l.* and 59,721 increase. The increase of depositors under 20*l.* is in England 7,082; in Wales, the decrease is 104; in Ireland, the increase is 1,948. Now, as political economy

is more often lighted up with "Wills o'-the-Wisp" than with gas, we think it right to observe, that Ireland is certainly in a state of greater distress than Wales; and that the Savings Banks deposits under 20*l.* in general show little more than that a fewer number of servants are kept in the Principality than in Ireland. The mass of such small depositors consists chiefly of celibates in service, who thus hoard a certain portion of their wages; the married families commonly expend their savings upon the purchase of cottages and pieces of land;

sometimes upon a stock for a small trade. To recommend the important blessing of this institution by a common-place eulogy would be unnecessary; but not so, if we observe that it would be greatly benefited by masters insisting upon a strict observation of sobriety, industry, and prudence in their dependents; because he who gets drunk is expensive, idle, and imprudent, even if he does not become dishonest.

The Eventful History of the Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of H.M.S. Bounty: its cause and consequences. (Family Library, No. XXV.)

THE interest which is almost proverbially attached to the history of Robinson Crusoe, and which has tempted so many imitations of that fascinating tale, must be multiplied in the perusal of the present volume, when it is felt that all the hazardous adventures, all the perilous escapes, and all the resources and contrivances attendant on the domestic economy of a solitary island, here related, are matters of fact and actual occurrence. If there ever was a romance of real life, this is one; not deficient even in that integral part (as the fashion goes) of a fictitious romance—a tale of love; but it is the pure flame of fraternal affection, though burning with an unusual and enthusiastic intensity. The great charm is, that all is true: and we have the best satisfaction not only for the authenticity of the narrative, but that the most perfect information has been procured, when we learn that the author is Mr. Barrow, the Secretary to the Admiralty.

The volume is divided into eight chapters. The first contains a brief description of Otaheite, as it was at the time of its first discovery by Capt. Wallis, and when subsequently visited by Captain Cook. In the perusal of this we cannot but imagine that credit is given to Capt. Cook for many of the reflections of Dr. Hawkesworth, and feel that the natural and unsophisticated narrative of the navigator, though it might not have so well pleased the public at first, would *now* (were it preserved) be considered more interesting than the well-formed sentences of the scholar.

It appears that Captain Cook very erroneously calculated the population of Otaheite at 204,000.

"By a survey of the first missionaries, and a census of the inhabitants taken in 1797, the population was estimated at 16,050 souls; Captain Waldegrave, in 1830, states it, on the authority of a census as taken by the missionaries, to amount only to 5000—and there is but too much reason to ascribe this diminution to praying, palm-singing, and dram-drinking.

"The island of Otaheite is in shape two circles, united by a low and narrow isthmus. The larger circle is named Otaheité Moocé, and is about thirty miles in diameter; the lesser, named Tiaraboo, about ten miles in diameter. A belt of low land, terminating in numerous valleys, ascending by gentle slopes to the central mountain, which is about seven thousand feet high, surrounds the larger circle, and the same is the case with the smaller circle on a proportionate scale. Down these valleys flow streams and rivulets of clear water, and the most luxuriant and verdant foliage fills their sides and the hilly ridges that separate them, among which were once scattered the smiling cottages and little plantations of the natives. All these are now destroyed, and the remnant of the population has crept down to the flats and swampy ground on the sea-shore, completely subservient to the seven establishments of missionaries, who have taken from them what little trade they used to carry on, to possess themselves of it; who have their warehouses, act as agents, and monopolize all the cattle on the island—but, in return, they have given them a new religion and a *parliament* (*risum teneatis?*) and reduced them to a state of complete pauperism—and all, as they say, and probably have persuaded themselves, for the honour of God, and the salvation of their souls!"

The second chapter relates the expedition of the *Bounty*, commanded by Capt. Bligh, to convey the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the West India islands.

The Bread-tree, which without the plough-share, yields

The unreap'd harvest of unfurrow'd fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves,
Without a furnace in unpurchas'd groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest.

These lines, which do not exaggerate the well-furnished state of Otaheite in its "golden age," are from Lord Byron's "Island;" in which he partially treated the subject of this volume, which is so well adapted for an epic poem; but, by blending two incongruous stories, and leaving them both imperfect, and by mixing up truth with fiction, Byron was on the whole less felicitous than usual.

In the third chapter are related the momentous events of the Mutiny. It was evidently in great measure occasioned by the overbearing conduct and brutal abuse employed by Capt. Bligh to his officers, particularly towards the high-spirited Christian. It is impossible not to admire the adroit seamanship and great moral courage which enabled Captain Bligh to perform his unparalleled voyage of four thousand miles, with seventeen other persons, in an open boat (which forms the subject of the next chapter); yet we are convinced that the impartial and feeling reader will regret, that a man who had been guilty of such cruelties, and whose heartless severity was the occasion of so much crime and so much suffering, should ever have had so completely the power of making ex-parte statements, and have carried the government and the country so far with him, as not only to escape censure, but to receive consolation and reward. The present author, with all his official and honourable horror of naval insubordination, is forced by a sense of justice to censure Bligh. There is some satisfaction, after reading the unparalleled sufferings of Mr. Heywood when on board the Pandora, and after its shipwreck, to know that to him at least reparation was made, and that he afterwards run a successful and honourable career in his profession; but what a long train of persecution have we first to peruse in the chapters entitled the Pandora, the Court Martial, and the King's Warrant! We lately gave a brief sketch of these circumstances in our memoir of Capt. Heywood.* To the Captain's widow,

"the Editor is indebted for those beautiful and affectionate letters, written by a beloved sister to her unfortunate brother, while a prisoner and under sentence of death; as well as for some occasional poetry, which displays an intensity of feeling, a tenderness

* A memoir of Capt. Heywood, who died on the 10th of February last, will be found in our last Supplement, p. 540. Sir Thomas Staines's narrative of the state in which he discovered the Pitcairn islanders, was inserted in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 597; also Lieut. Shillibeer's, who was with Capt. Staines, in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 340. Some interesting particulars of the family of John Adams, were communicated to our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 37, by our late intelligent correspondent Mr. Walters.

of expression, and a high tone of sentiment, that do honour to the head and heart of this amiable and accomplished lady. Those letters also from the brother to his deeply afflicted family, will be read with peculiar interest."

Intensely interesting as the whole volume is, perhaps the most pleasing chapter is the last, which describes the simple and virtuous manners of the descendants of the uncaptured Mutineers, accidentally discovered in 1814 on Pitcairn's island; and subsequently visited by Captain Beechey in 1825, and Captain Waldegrave in 1830, besides a few other private vessels. Capt. Waldegrave was sent by his Majesty's government to supply these interesting people with a few cattle and other stores. Mr. Barrow remarks:

"It is impossible not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of this little society, and at the same time an apprehension that something may happen to disturb that harmony and destroy that simplicity of manners which have hitherto characterized it. It is to be feared, indeed, that the seeds of discord are already sown."

It appears that Capt. Waldegrave found three Englishmen had made their way into this happy society; and that one of them was an idle and impudent fellow, calling himself "pastor, registrar, and schoolmaster," and thus infringing on the capacities which had been already well supplied, first by the venerable patriarch Adams, and afterwards by John Buffet, an industrious and harmless seaman, the first stranger who arrived.

"Just as the last sheet came from the press, the editor has noticed, with a feeling of deep and sincere regret, a paragraph in the newspapers, said to be extracted from an American paper, stating that a vessel sent to Pitcairn's island by the missionaries of Otaheite, has carried off the whole of the settlers to the latter island. If this be true,—and the mention of the name of Nott gives a colour to the transaction—the 'cherubin' must have slept, the 'flaming sword' have been sheathed, and another Eden has been lost: and, what is worse than all, that native simplicity of manners, that purity of morals, and that singleness of heart, which so peculiarly distinguished this little interesting society, are all lost. They will now be dispersed among the missionary stations as humble dependants, where Kitty Quintal and the rest of them may get 'food for their souls,' such as it is, in exchange for the substantial blessings they enjoyed on Pitcairn's island."

Alas, the evanescent happiness of mortal man! the brief duration of his golden ages! The history of Pitcairn's Island is begun and concluded in one brief volume; and, as usual, the busy fanatic has spoiled what the philanthropist and philosopher have admired, and a paternal government has cherished and assisted.

We are sure this volume will be very popular, particularly with the naval profession. It is embellished with six interesting plates etched by Lieut.-Col. Batty.

—◆—
A Treatise on the origin, progressive improvement, and present state of the Silk Manufacture. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

WHENEVER we are at a loss as to the origin and early history of arts or manufactures, we refer to the manners and customs of savage nations. From these we find that *felting* or beating the inner barks of trees, to fabricate a cloth, is still practised in Polynesia; accordingly, we presume this practice to be antecedent to spinning, as spinning is to weaving. The utility of entwining suitable plants, as initiatory substitutes for cords and ropes, (mythology hints observation of spiders,) may (necessity being the mother of invention,) have given birth to some method of spinning; and the easy conversion of the threads or lines into cloth by crossing them, may have suggested weaving; and when these arts, however rude, are known, it will of course occur, that matters of fibrous texture may be used as materials. We of course speak hypothetically; and presume that some ingenious person, unknown, having noticed the outward or floss silk of the worm, and the continuity of the filaments, conceived the idea of making it useful and attractive for garments, by applying it to the apparatus for spinning and weaving. That the Chinese are eminent for ingenuity, beauty, and delicacy of workmanship in various articles of mechanism, is well known, and he who does well is naturally impelled to do better. Accordingly, silk is described by the ancients, as first coming from *Sereinda*, a word compounded of *Seres*, the Chinese, and *Indi*, a vague term, applied without precise application, as India is now by Europeans. The commercial pursuits of various nations in-

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troduced from China the manufactured silk; and importation of the raw material gave employment to extensive manufactories in Persia, Tyre, Berytus, and elsewhere. In ancient Italy the labours of the silk-worm were unknown; and Pliny and various writers confounded what they had heard or read of silk-worms feeding on mulberry leaves, with cotton, growing upon shrubs, with flax, and with *coir*, or the inner rind of the cocoa-nut. The introduction of the manufacture by Justinian into Italy is in all its particulars familiarized; but the progress was very slow, until Roger the First, King of Sicily, led into captivity from Greece numerous silk-weavers, and obliged them to instruct his subjects. By degrees, the knowledge of the several processes was diffused over the greater part of Italy, and carried into Spain; but it did not take root in France till the time of Francis the First, and still later in England, though the *use* of it, as an imported article, was far earlier. To continue the abstract any further we deem unnecessary; and for details we have not room. We shall therefore only add, that the book is curious, and very satisfactorily executed; and that all such works tend to suggest other inventions, and also improvements in those already known.

—◆—
Considerations addressed to all Classes, on the necessity and equity of a National Banking and Annuity System. 8vo. pp. 71.

FINANCIAL speculations, like various minerals and vegetables, can only be classed among medicines, or poisons, by experiment; and as no such experiment has been made with regard to our author's proposition, we shall state it, and there leave it. He proposes the establishment of Governmental Banks and Annuity Offices, in every parish; by the profits of which said banks and annuities, a sinking fund of five millions would, he says, be annually raised towards redemption of the national debt.

That the savings banks and friendly society institutions might be extended with benefit both to the state and people is probable, because they have worked well; but our author (p. 60) calls the saving institution an embargo upon industry; because, as we assume

his meaning, the money is not laid out upon speculations, and so produces less interest. But the former implies a certainty, and the latter a lottery; nor would we advise a man worth only 5*l.*, to risk it, as at a gaming-table, under the hope of doubling it. He ought not to run before he can walk; but if he risks only a little time and labour, and is a prudent, managing, and calculating fellow, he cannot do better than follow our author's methods of "turning a penny," mentioned in pp. 19, 20.

Our author says, p. 65, that the operation of the "free-trade system," is to diminish the wages of the workmen, but not the prices of the articles; to augment the profits of the capitalist out of the property of the poor. He says,

"Many an article of primary use by the rich and poor, articles too on which there is no limitation, are as costly now as they were when wages were double the present rate. Since we first gave way to the clamour for free trade, wages have fallen 60 per cent.; in 1828, about 15 per cent.; in 1829 to 35 per cent.; in 1830, they had fallen below 60 per cent., with a prospect of farther depression."—p. 65.

Rules for improving the Health of the Delicate. By W. Henderson, M.D. Post 8vo. pp. 328.

Dr. HENDERSON, a person of the delicate health described, has written this book for the purpose of recommending a "Stomachic Vegetable Elixir," prepared by himself, from which he has derived great benefit. Books upon health are considered by the profession to do, in the hands of

the public at large, more harm than good, and we are sure, that no man ought to adopt new rules, without previous medical approbation. We shall therefore not enter into the subject further than to quote an extraordinary *cerebellum* case.

"Upon examination of the head after death, the brain was found to be remarkably softened throughout its whole substance. Four ounces of limpid fluid were found in the ventricles; and a tumour embedded in the centre of the left hemisphere of the cerebellum, or little brain, measuring one inch in the transverse diameter, and weighing 1 oz. 3 dr.

"The most remarkable feature in this case is, that although the sight, hearing, and the power of volition, or latterly the influence which the will possessed over the voluntary muscles, were completely destroyed, yet the reasoning faculties remained unaffected, and digestion and nutrition went on, with very little interruption, to the last."—p. 33.

Hence we may infer that, (1) as Phrenologists allege, the brain is compartmental, each compartment having its own peculiar modes of action, independent of and unaffected by the others; (2) that such compartments have their own peculiar sets of nerves; (3) that volition has an action distinct from the reasoning faculties; (4) that the latter has an intimate connection with the organs of digestion and nutrition, which are not subjected to volition; (5) if so, that there may be compartments, which especially belong to the senses and volition; and others, which as especially appertain to the involuntary parts. Other deductions may be made, for which we have not room.

Color Images in the Brain; with a view of the bearings of their detection on Philosophy; to which are annexed strictures on the Abstract of the subject printed by the Royal Society. 8vo. pp. 39.—By color images, our author means (see p. 10), visible objects detected in the head; and he states it, as a truth, "that over and above the gift of two external or cranial eyes, man has, by his adorable Creator, been endowed with an internal and cerebral organ, which performs the office of a THIRD EYE, by being the common recipient of impressions, propagated either from one or both the cranial eyes; and that the mind, in its presence-room, perceives by means of images, and steers with regard to external objects, on the same principle, as the captain mariner, sitting below in his cabin, perceives, by means of his mariner's compass, that his ship is steering

towards the pole, or in any other direction." That animation or self-agency implies an accompaniment of mind to direct it, is obvious; but we do not believe, that any language which we possess, or any knowledge which we can acquire, can elucidate the processes of mental action. The reason may be that the processes and results, though real, are insubstantial, possibly for this cause. Upon insubstantiality may partly depend the accumulation of ideas, because by this means they have no bulk, and require no room, which must be necessary if they were material. How vision can be presumed to penetrate an impermeable medium, and how insubstantiality can have the properties of organization, we know not; and without disputing the talents of Mr. Fearn, we class insubstantialities with infinities, of which *multa sunt ars*.

Parliament is the proper place for discussing the subjects alluded to in Mr. CAYLEY's *Letter to Lord Milton*.

We like to see knowledge and love of reading diffused, and therefore wish success to the *Magnet*, and *Periodical Review*.

The *Cottager's Friendly Guide* is a work of uncommon utility, and one capable of converting a barren sandhill into a mountain of precious metal.

If the Unitarians adopt doctrines offensive to the pious class of Christians who expect salvation through Christ as God, Dr. CHANNING cannot prevent that *Exclusion and Denunciation* of which he complains, for so to act is an express injunction of the Apostle Paul, &c. &c.

We deem the *Catechisms of Christian Instruction, Zoology, Geography, and French and Latin Grammar*, so satisfactorily as they are compiled, so full as they are of information, and so cheap as they are in cost, such excellent things, that we sincerely hope the currency of them may be very extensive. This we wish, because the public will derive from them infinite instruction, and the booksellers (herein benefactors also) thus receive their merited remuneration.

We are happy to see Vol. VI. of Dr. DIDON's *Sunday Library*, for we heartily pray, that the high reason of the Divines selected by him, may cure the diseased appetite for trash which is symptomatic of hyper-religious chlorosis.

We are glad to announce the *third, fourth, and fifth volumes of the Works of Jeremy Taylor*, edited by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. The first volume of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's Works was noticed in p. 42. He here appears as a good pious and ingenious ascetic, who deemed every pleasurable sensation a sin, and unnecessary misery a duty.

The Rev. ROBERT HALL's *Sermon on Infidelity* is truly excellent.

We recommend to the Trade Mr. HARRISON's pamphlet *On the proportions of the constituent parts of Bells*.

Modern Claims to Miraculous Gifts of the Spirit, considered in a Sermon, by the Rev. W. HARNES. A certain conjuror in Scripture wished to buy the gifts of the Spirit, because he could have made a fortune by them. In his time pretended holy orders were not so good as the real, nor the cash of spiritual gifts negotiable by bills of exchange; now several persons will discount them. But, says Mr. Harnes:—"Before this modern gift of tongues is received as a

miracle that ought to affect my understanding, it is incumbent on the persons so assuming to be gifted, to inform me where the natives are to be found among whom such tongues as theirs are spoken," p. 11. We will tell him where—In the land of the quart-bottles, from which men of full size creep out and in; and of whom one used the public scurvily some years ago.

The *Harmonicon* continues to put forth in each publication several popular compositions, (partly extracted from new works and partly original) and to furnish a correct view of the events of the musical world, with intelligent critiques on most of the novelties in that science. We have seen with pleasure some well compiled memoirs of eminent musical professors; those of Dr. Cooke, Grestorex, and Jonah Bates, are particularly interesting. In the number for November is a pretty *Rondino à la Paganini* by C. G. Lickl; and a *Waltz* by Hummel, singular for its simplicity.

We implore Country-gentlemen to patronize the *Earnest Appeal on the necessity of forming Associations in every town and village in England, for encouraging industrious Labourers and Mechanics, by providing allotments of land, which they may rent and cultivate for their own advantages*; by the Secretary of the *Wantage Society*.

SAMUELLE's *Entomological Cabinet* will be published monthly, in duodecimo, with six coloured plates. The author of this useful key to the study of British Entomology has been for many years keeper of the insects in the British Museum, and is also known to the world by his very excellent "Compendium on the subject, published some years since, and which essentially contributed to promote a taste for the pursuit of this interesting science. The drawings for the entertaining and instructive work now before us, have been made by the author from nature, and the plates are beautifully and faithfully coloured; and these, with the very accurate, pleasing, and popular descriptions accompanying them, present at once "a Hand-Book to the Juvenile, a Text-Book to the Tyro, and a Magazine to the scientific."

We entirely approve of the *Temperance Codes*.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, No. 91, insula, (as usual) in p. 486, the sister societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel. How the abolition of slavery can be recommended by creating unnecessary enemies, and the cloven foot not be betrayed by making the work before us a vehicle of injuring the regular clergy, and deifying sectaries, we know not; but many will think, that the abolition is

only a nail, whereon to hang the cloak alluded to.

The *Commercial Vade-Mecum* is a very useful little Manual to all commercial men, and particularly to travellers. It is so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, and yet contains a complete calculator, Interest Tables, Lists of Coins, Commercial Foreign Cities, Cities and towns in Great Britain, Fairs, &c.

We congratulate the author of *Nature displayed in her mode of teaching French*, because his work has reached a twelfth edition, an incident which implies a favourable opinion on the part of the public. The author must, however, excuse our smile at the Gallicism of making Isemael address his mother Hagar (pt. i. p. 49) by the title of "Mama;" and a lady's styling herself "desolée," because she had a previous engagement when invited to a card-party.

The *Usurer's Daughter*, a novel. Misers can only be represented in caricature, and their meannesses are frequently interesting. People often enjoy them, especially young ones, as much as children do the tricks in pantomimes. The story before us exhibits one in which there is *nil humani* but the ruling passion. The novel contains also some very excellent reflections, not unworthy Rochefoucault, and not so artificial and useless.

We find in Mr. WOOD's *Addresses for Sunday Schools*, a list of books recommended, none of which books appear (we believe) in the catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We by no means say, that there are not well-intentioned books not included in that list; only that the author, who is the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A. has not apparently written this book for the Sunday scholars of the Establishment. After church he puts [chapel] in brackets, and mentions "Catechisms," not "the Catechism."

We think that Mr. ALFRED BARTHOLOMEW has been successful in his *Sacred Lyrics*, an unusual circumstance.

Manuscript Memorials is a miscellany collection of serious and comic, in verse and prose. In the Chapter of Errors and Anachronisms are mentioned the following bulls (inter alia) of our great authors.

Nor yet perceived the vital spirit fled,
But still fought on, nor knew that he was dead.

Johnson.

When first young Maro in his noble mind
A work to outlast immortal Rome designed.

Pope.

Light readers are flies; and we think they may insert their probosces with much satisfaction, in several of the sweets of this collection. University undergraduates will highly relish various sportive articles of local relation, for the work is quite characteristic of their literature, out of serious study.

We have read with pleasure various lines in Mr. BRYDSON's *Pictures of the Past*.

Mrs. CURLING makes a very respectable figure in her *Poetical Pieces*.

We have to announce VALPR's publication of *Plutarch's Lives*, which is appearing in monthly volumes. He was the first and best of garrulists—the *facile princeps* of tellers of long stories.

The *Last of the Sophists*, a Poem, by C. F. HENNINGSEN, a Minor, shows facility of versification, and he who has a fondness for practising a thing is almost certain to improve in it.

The Poems by WILLIAM DANBY, Esq. are animated by a fine poetical spirit.

We are glad to see that Mr. BROSTER has been so successful in his *Plan for removing impediments of Speech*. We only wish that he could transfer a few of the latter to interminable talkers, and tiresome prosists.

The *Sailor's Bride*, a tale of home, by the author of the *Months of the Year*, &c. is a pathetic and interesting story, illustrative of the bad consequences of anticipating uncertain evils; for it is to be recollected, that such evils may never ensue at all, or, if they do, not be so severe as apprehended.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

At a general assembly of the academicians, held at Somerset House, the following distributions of premiums took place:—To Mr. Daniel M'Clise, for the best Historical Painting, (subject, the Choice of Hercules,) the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West," handsomely bound and inscribed.—To Mr. Sebastian Wyndham Arnold, for the

best Group in Sculpture, the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West."—To Mr. Eden Upton Eddis, for the best Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Robert Martin, for a copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal.—To Mr. William Edward Frost, for the best Drawing from the Life, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry,

Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Charles West Cope, for a Drawing from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edgar George Papworth, for the best Model from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Henry Fenning, for the best Drawings of the London University, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Crake, for Drawings of the London University, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edward Ridley, for the best Drawings from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Sluce, for a Drawing from the Antique, a silver medal.—To Mr. Frederick Orson Rossi, for the best Model from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. Henry James Hakewill, for a model from the Antique, the silver medal.

After the distribution, the President addressed a discourse to the candidates and students; and the General Assembly appointed officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected President.

The "Literary Gazette," in stating the distribution of these premiums, thus alludes to the gentleman to whom was awarded the gold medal for the best Historical Painting:—"It has been our fortune to know Mr. M'Clise from the commencement of his London career, and we were the first to be attracted by, and publicly to notice, the promise of his talent. Four years since, with doubt and diffidence, he presented to that Academy, from which he has now taken the highest degree in the arts, a probationary drawing to enable him to become a student; and he has since annually carried away the first medals in his respective classes. Last year Mr. M'Clise obtained, at the same time, the first medal in the painting school and the first medal in the life—a circumstance, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the Institution. He has now gathered the last laurel."

Mr. Parris has been appointed Historical Painter to the Queen; her Majesty having previously purchased a work which he had just completed. Mr. Parris is known as the painter of one of the most astonishing productions of modern times—the Panorama of London at the Colosseum.

The remarkable name of Eugene Aram, belonging to a man of unusual talents and acquirements, but unhappily associated with a deed of murder, was one which deeply interested our grandfathers, as well from the circumstances of the discovery of the murder after the lapse of fourteen years, as from the great ability of the defence delivered by the culprit at his trial. Now, when seventy years have since elapsed, two works of fiction, founded on this interesting story, are

published at the same time. One is a novel by Mr. Bulwer; and the other a poem, *The Dream of Eugene Aram, the Murderer*, by Thos. Hood, esq.; who has shown in this fascinating production that he is as much a master of the truly pathetic as of the truly comic. It is illustrated by the very tasteful and powerful pencil of W. Harvey; which has supplied subjects for eight perfect gems of the art of engraving on wood, executed by Messrs. Branston and Wright. We have intimated that Mr. Hood, in this tale, has as it were put off his former merry self; nor has he once committed the sin of punning. On the wrapper, however, we find a humorous announcement of a little book on the Epsom Races; as a companion to the very successful poem he has before published, on "The Epping Hunt," which was illustrated with six engravings in wood, after the humorous designs of George Cruikshank.

The *Portrait of Thomas Telford, esq. F.R.S. L. & E.* which was painted by Mr. S. Lane, and now ornaments the apartments of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (of which Mr. Telford is President) has been beautifully engraved by Mr. W. Raddon, in the size of 13 inches by 17. It is one of the most splendidly engraved portraits that have ever been produced in this country; and will enable the friends of Mr. Telford to indulge themselves with a delightful record of his highly intellectual countenance.

Tric-trac is another excellent work of the burin of Mr. Raddon. The original picture by Teniers is in the collection of Henry Thomas Hope, esq. M.P. It represents the interior of a village hostelry, where a gallant cavalier and a shrewd old bourgeois are playing a species of backgammon. Two other figures, of both the ranks described, form the spectators; and in the back-ground are two clever military groups, one standing in conversation, and the other boozing by the fire. We are justified in giving this engraving the high praise that it is worthy of the great master it copies. The seamed countenance of the old man is truly admirable. It is executed in a cabinet size.

The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, by the Rev. James Morton, F.S.A.E. The first Part of this work (which is intended to be completed in six portions) is wholly occupied by a well compiled account of the Abbey of Jedburgh. From its situation on the Scottish Border, this abbey could not avoid partaking largely in the national contests and private feuds between England and Scotland. These are minutely detailed by Mr. Morton, and add an unusual interest to his narrative. The Number is illustrated by two good views and a plan of Jedburgh Abbey, drawn and engraved by W. H. Lezard.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC IN

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Dec. 23. The subject for the Chancellor's gold medal for the next year is "The taking of Jerusalem in the First Crusade." The subjects for the Members' — for the Bachelors' — for the Debiliter's —

The subjects for the *Members' prizes* are —for the Bachelors, "*Qua praeipue parte debilia sit et manca Veterum Philosophorum de Officiis doctrina?*"

For the Undergraduates,
"Inter silvas Arbores."

The subjects for Sir Wm. B.

The subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals are—For the Greek ode,
"Quid dedicatum"

“Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem,
Vates.”

For the Latin Ode,
Occultum

For the Latin Ode,
"Occultum quatiens animo tortore flagellum."
For the Greek Eclogue,

For the Greek Epigram,
" ———— Quis ————

Quis enim celaverit ignem,
Lumine qui semper proditur ignis.

For the Latin Epigram, "Homo sum; hu-
mani nihil a me alienum puto."
The subject for the

The subject for the *Person Prize* is—
beginning:
Cal. "Caesar, I per-

Cal. "Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies;"
And ending: "Seeing that death"

"Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come,
The premium for the life
This yearling has to pay

The premium for the Hulsean dissertation is this year adjudged to George Langshaw, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college. Subject—"The Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Revelation are not weakened by Time."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF
Dec. 16. HULL.

Dec. 16. The fourth meeting of this Society, for the present session, was held in the Lecture Room, Kingston Square, C. Frost, Esq. President, in the chair. A very interesting Lecture (delivered orally) was given by Mr. Cummins, *On Musical Education*. After penegeyrising the science, sketching its early history in Europe, and noticing the obstacles it had to encounter from the absurd attempts to make it a subject of legislation, by introducing a system of letters now universally prohibited, Mr. C. exhibited some curious specimens of ancient music—pointed out the senseless jargon of the English musical nomenclature—and showed the superiority which the French and German teachers possess in this respect—the names of the notes, in these languages, being indicative of their aspect and character, or relative value. The Society of Ancient Music, and its pernicious influence in retarding the advancement of the Art, were pointedly adverted to; and some interesting remarks were made

tional Aim of the
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HINTS TO COLLECT

Glass cases do not put
 the shelves, backs, and
 of well seasoned wood
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 Let the shelves be wide on
 behind the books, and let
 the back. Leave space al-
 let air pass over them. Let
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 rate; and to prevent the book
 aside, have one or two woods
 lettered on the back, in every
 up vacancies. Avoid nailing
 or any thing else upon the
 shelves, to keep off the dust; if
 be dry the fine particles settle
 closed edges of the leaves is a
 against worm, moth, mould, and
 but the poison of damp is irre-
 dry rot will ruin books at a dis-
 that have been used in boards, a
 dried before they are bound, have
 chance of preservation, because the
 maker is often in fault before the
 Open your windows frequently in
 weather, be it summer or winter
 leather is beneficial.

INVENTION FOR ENLARGING OR DIMINISHING ENGRAVINGS FOR PORCELAIN

In the report made by the commission appointed to examine into the progress of arts and manufactures in France, as exhibited in 1819, attention is drawn to a curious process, whereby a porcelain manufacturer enabled, on being furnished with an engraved copper-plate, to produce impressions on a scale that might be required, whether larger or smaller than the original. For this purpose no second plate of copper was needed; and the enlarged or diminished copies might be furnished in the course of a very few hours. It is to be regretted that no description was given of the means employed for effecting this curious process; but the committee, who personally witnessed its execution, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied as to its efficiency, and the value of the gold medal.

NEW BOILING APPARATUS.

Mr. Perkins, the celebrated engineer, has recently discovered and obtained a patent for a new mode of boiling, by a process so simple that it is a subject of surprise to all who see it that it has not been earlier among our useful improvements. It consists in placing within a boiler, of the form common to the purpose to which it is applied, and of all capacities, from coffee-pots to steam-boilers, a vessel so placed that it may, by slight stays, be kept at equal distances from the sides and the bottom of the boiler, and having its rim below the level of the liquid: the inner vessel has a hole in the bottom, about one-third of its diameter. On the application of the fire to the boiler, the heated liquor rises in the space between the two vessels, and its place is supplied by the descent of the column in the inner vessel, or, as Mr. Perkins calls this part of the apparatus, the *circulator*; for the ascending portion having the space it occupied supplied by the descending liquid in the centre, and the level of the centre being kept up by the running in of the heated portion which has risen on the sides, a circulation rapidly begins and continues; thus bringing into contact with the heated bottom and sides of the boiler the coldest portion of the liquid. By this process the rapidity of evaporation is excessive, far exceeding that of any method previously known; whilst the bottom of the boiler, having its acquired heat constantly carried off by the circulating liquid, never burns out, nor rises in temperature many degrees above the heat of the liquid. In many manufactures this is a most important discovery, especially in salt-works, brewers' boilers, and for steam-boilers; and, applied to our culinary vessels, no careless cook can burn what she has to dress in a boiler by neglecting to stir it, as the circulation prevents the bottom of the boiler from ever acquiring heat enough to do mischief. We need hardly add that this discovery is esteemed by men of science to be one of the most useful and important of the present day.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

In America, where newspapers are not taxed, 555,416 advertisements are inserted in eight newspapers in New York, while 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000. The twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; and the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one-tenth of that number. Advertisements, which in England cost seventeen dollars, are inserted in America for about a dollar (fifty cents.); and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States twenty-eight dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE PACIFIC.

His Majesty's ship *Beagle*, commanded by Capt. R. Fitzroy, has lately sailed for the above object. The expedition will commence scientific operations on the coast of Patagonia, at the Rio Negro, and examine the coast so far as the southern part of the Gulf of St. George, at which place the late surveys of Captain King, in the *Adventure*, began. There are many points on this coast, particularly to the southward of the Rio Negro, which are laid down at random, having never been closely examined. The Falkland Islands form also an important point for survey; these, with the exception of the eastern islands, never having been thoroughly examined. The exterior coasts of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and the shores of the principal channels, will employ the officers of the *Beagle* a considerable time, as well as the dangerous coast of the continent in the Pacific Ocean to the southward of Chiloe, which is rendered more so from its boisterous climate, and exposure to the south-west gales. The most interesting part of the *Beagle's* survey will be among the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, which afford many points for investigation of a scientific nature beyond the mere occupation of the surveyor. The attention of Captain Fitzroy and his officers will be directed to many useful inquiries respecting these islands, and the hypothesis of their being formed on submarine volcanoes will be put to the test. The lagoons, which are invariably formed by the coral ridge, will be minutely examined; and the surveys of them will form, with those of Captain Beechey in his late voyage, the basis of comparison with others at a future period, by which the progress of the islands will be readily detected. In her course through the Polynesian Archipelago, the *Beagle* will visit and ascertain the positions of many islands which are doubtful; and others, whose existence is also uncertain, will either be correctly laid down or expunged from the charts. The coast of New South Wales will probably be visited; and in the progress towards Torres Straits, inside the Barrier Reefs on that coast, the position of several doubtful points, essential to navigators, will be ascertained; after which the *Beagle* is expected to return by the Cape of Good Hope to England.

Commander Fitzroy, while employed in the same vessel in a late survey with Captain King in the *Adventure*, took on board three natives of Tierra del Fuego, a race of people totally different in their habits and manners from the Patagonians, their near neighbours. They accompanied him to England, and are now on their return with him to their native land, with advantages over their countrymen, which will, no doubt, occasion much astonishment.

ARIAN RESEARCHES.

OF SCOTLAND AND THE ORKNEYS.

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that fire has not been employed in the construction, but towards the demolition of such forts as display the marks of vitrification.

5. The opinion that the vitrification of these forts was the result of beacon-fires.

This theory has met with many supporters, particularly among the contributors to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*. But the most able advocate of this opinion is Sir George Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. in an article on vitrified forts, written by him for Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia*, and in his published letter addressed to Sir Walter Scott, on the vitrified fort of Knockfarril. The chief arguments for this opinion are, that the marks of fire are indicative of an accidental rather than of an intentional effect, and that vitrified forts are generally situated on lofty insulated hills, in such a chain or mutual connection as to allow of telegraphic communications to be conveyed from one station to another at a considerable distance.

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TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

At the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 12th, an interesting paper was read, communicating some particulars of the recent discoveries in the interior of Africa by M. DOUVILLE, a French gentleman lately returned from South Africa. This enterprising traveller, who was the author of the communication, landed first at Benguela, in 1827, but shortly afterwards proceeded to Loando, and thence to the mouth of the river Bengo, or Zenza; the latter being the proper name, and the former only known to the Portuguese quite at its mouth. From this point he proceeded in a direction nearly east, examining the districts of Bengo, Icolo, Golungo, and Demboe, the latter an object of especial dread both to the natives of the adjoining provinces and to the Portuguese themselves, in consequence of a remarkable echo, that repeats the peals of thunder, which in the stormy season are almost incessant, so as to produce a truly awful detonation.

The next provinces which M. Douville examined, were those of Ambacca and Pungo Andongo, the geological formation of which he describes as extraordinarily rent and torn by volcanic action, now extinct. And thence he turned directly south through Haco, Tamba, and Bailundo, independent provinces, occupied by a fierce, warlike people, from whom, however, he met with little molestation.

From Bailundo, M. Douville was obliged to return to Benguela; but, after a very short repose, he again set forth, and proceeding S.E. first traversed the province of Nano, and thence arrived at Bihé, situate in 13° 37' south latitude, and 20° 14' east longitude from London. The general elevation of this country is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea; all its rivers are rapid, and make a very loud noise in their beds.

From Bihé the route pursued was first N. and then towards the N.E., into the states of the Cunhinga. Thence M. Douville sent a large portion of his effects, under the care of native and Mulatto bearers, direct to Cassange, which was the point towards which he purposed ultimately proceeding, while he himself turned west, to examine a volcanic mountain on the confines between Libolo and Quisama, whence he was tempted to return to Loando for a short time, examining the provinces of Cambambé, Massangano, Muchima, and Quisama, on his way. These are all subject to the Portuguese, except Quisama, which, though maritime, has preserved its independence; and where the inhabitants, who suffer from a want of water in the dry season, have contrived a very singular sort of reservoir. A large tree, not the *Adausonia*, but called there "Imbondero," is abundant in the country, averaging 60 feet girth near the ground, and growing to the height of 100 feet, with spreading branches, and bearing

a large fruit resembling a melon in consistence, but insipid in taste, and considerably larger. This tree, then, they cut over about 60 feet from the ground, and hollow out to a considerable depth, almost, indeed, to the ground, but without otherwise cutting it down, or stripping it of its branches, which continue to flourish; and the water received in the cavity in the rainy season constitutes a provision in the dry. The trees are also used, occasionally, as prisons; and criminals are sometime starved to death in them.

From Loando, M. Douville proceeded to Ambriz; thence in a direction nearly east to rejoin his bearers at Cassange, and from this point the most remarkable part of his journey commenced. Crossing the Zaire, (which he identified with the Couango, and ascertained to rise in the S.E., and not, as has been imagined, N.E. from its mouth, but which receives at the same time many and even very considerable confluent from the N.E.) he penetrated to the northward, visiting states of which the names even have been hitherto unknown,—ascertaining the existence and position (between 3° and 5° of south latitude, and 29° and 30° east longitude from London) of a great lake, called by the natives *Couffoua*, but which he considers to be the lake Maravi of our maps; in all respects resembling lake Asphalté, or the Dead Sea, in its own properties, and surrounded by dark, fetid mountains, which are called "stinking" in the language of the country, (*mutunda gia caiba risumba*); thence crossing the equator in about 30° east longitude, and gaining the parallel of 2° north; but then, wasted by fatigue and disease, having lost his wife, turning again to the south-west, and reaching the coast near Ambriz. The entire circuit accomplished was about 2000 leagues; including a direct line of 400 leagues from the seacoast; above 200 leagues further than had ever before been accomplished, and to where the rivers flowed east.

A new expedition to explore the interior of Africa is about to be undertaken by two enterprising individuals, named COLTHURST and TYRWITT, who are not sent out by Government, though it countenances their zeal and courage by affording them a passage to the western coast of Africa in a vessel belonging to the public service. The plan proposed is to land either at the mouth of the Benue, Bonny, or Old Castlebar, and thence immediately advance into the interior. It is their intention, we understand, to proceed in a northerly direction till they shall meet with the Bahr el Abiad, and then to trace the course of that river from its source to its termination. Their object is to solve the problem of the mighty Nile; and we are glad to find that they have letters for the Pasha of Egypt, and recommendations, in Arabic, to various native chiefs who might aid them in their great and perilous undertaking.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

VITRIFIED FORTS OF SCOTLAND AND THE ORKNEYS.

In our previous volumes we have occasionally noticed these curious remains of an unknown but distant period as being peculiar to Scotland. (See our vols. xciv. ii. 260; xcvi. i. 624, &c.) Considering the interest they are calculated to excite in the minds of the antiquary, the historian, and the philosopher, the following general disquisition, accompanied by some curious facts and recent discoveries, may not prove uninteresting.

By a vitrified Fort (says Dr. HIBBERT in the "*Archæologia Scotica*," vol. iv.) is implied an area of ground, often of a round or elliptical form, and evidently selected for some natural defence possessed by it, which is further protected by one or more inclosing ramparts, formed by stones; these stones showing, to a greater or less extent, marks of vitrification, by which they are cemented together. None of these vitrified forts exhibit, as from many writers we should be erroneously led to suppose, any regular masonry in their structure. Unhewn fragments of stones, and water-worn boulders, sometimes mingled with smaller gravel, appear in a quantity almost exceeding belief, following the contour of the summit of a mountain, or, as in the instance of a fort which is situated in the Kyles of Bute, following the contour of a small holm or islet, elevated a few yards only above the level of the sea; and in cases where, owing to the more exposed nature of the ground, a stronger defence is demanded, a double or even treble rampart of the same rude materials is added.

The vitrification which characterizes these forts is, in some few of them, displayed to an extent that is perfectly astonishing; while in other instances it is with difficulty to be detected. In short, no two forts in their degrees of vitrification are in any respect conformable to each other; and it is of importance to add, that throughout Scotland similar forts appear, having no marks of vitrification whatever. These forts first met with scientific attention about half a century ago, when various theories were proposed to account for the origin of their vitrification, which theories may be reduced to the following heads:—

1. The notion that the vitrification observable in these forts was the result of volcanic agency.
2. The theory, that vitrification was artificially induced, as a cement for the consolidation of ramparts of loose stones.
3. The theory of Dr. Anderson, that vitrification was promoted by the employment of a peculiar vitrescible ore.
4. The theory of Lord Woodhouselee,

Gent. Mag. Suppl. CI. PART II.

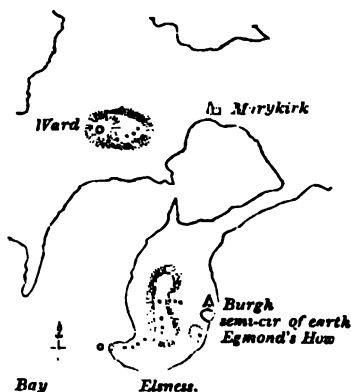
that fire has not been employed in the construction, but towards the demolition of such forts as display the marks of vitrification.

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In a communication read to the Philosophical Society of Manchester, by Dr. Milligan, the author is of opinion that these beacon-fires were in use among the earliest inhabitants of Caledonia; and he supposes that, as the invasion of Agricola was attended by a fleet on the coast of Scotland, the fires seen in the interior of the country, which Tacitus describes as the flames of dwellings kindled by the inhabitants, might have been signal-fires communicating from hill to hill, as, for instance, from Stonehaven to Bute, where a line of vitrified forts may be traced; and that this telegraphic communication was the prelude of the battle of the Grampians. Various other writers, however, assign to these forts a much later date, particularly the contributors to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Reports*. They conceive that they were in chief requisition as beacons during the descents of the Northmen, which lasted several centuries. This last opinion many, if not most, of the vitrified sites which have been examined, tend greatly to support. The coasts of Scotland began to be annoyed by the predatory visits of the Vikings about the end of the eighth century; but it was not probably until the Scots had obtained a complete ascendancy over the Picts, by which both were united under one government, that systems of beacons were formed to provide against the sudden descents of the Scandinavians, who invaded them from the Danish or Norwegian shores, or from countries which they subsequently colonized, namely, from Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, the Hebrides, Ireland, or the Isle of Man. The

weaponshaw, or the site where a tribe was accustomed upon any hostile alarm to repair fully armed. Again, about three quarters of a mile to the north of Elsness, close to the ancient church named Mary Kirk, may be traced the limits of an ancient ting, where, in Pagan times, the functions of the priest and the judge were combined.



But the most interesting remains of which Elsness can boast, are the *beacon cairns* with which it is studded over;—many of these exhibiting unequivocal testimony of a vitrification quite as intense as is to be traced in any vitrified fort of Scotland.

These round cairns, of which Dr. Hibbert counted more than twenty, are from three to five yards in diameter, and elevated from two to three feet above the surface of the ground. The stone fragments, of which they are composed, which had evidently been collected from the beach, consist of what geologists would name an argillaceous schist; being, in this instance, an equivalent of the Mansfield slate. Their fusibility they have chiefly derived from the felspar, or rather the alkali, which they contain. The bituminous matter which may often be found to enter into their composition, and which, if constantly present, would materially add to their fusibility, is but an occasional occurrence.

Altogether, these mounds answer to the description given by Martin of the ancient beacons of the Isle of Harris, another early colony of the Norwegians: "There are," says this writer, "several heaps of stones commonly called *Karnes* on the tops of hills and rising grounds on the coast, upon which the inhabitants used to burn heath as a signal of an approaching enemy."

The result produced upon the loose stones, which in the form of cairns supported the fuel, is most astonishing. In some instances, the vitrification has extended to the very bottom of a cairn, showing an almost entire compact mass. Nothing, in short, can display the effects exhibited more satis-

factorily, than by contrasting them with the appearances induced on subjacent stones by the fires of the kelp-burners of Orkney; where, if vitrification is at all produced, it is slight in the extreme, and rarely creeps stones to an extent exceeding a few inches. This difference would indicate that a vitrification, in order to be considerable, must be a work of time, demanding that the same cairn, for perhaps a century or more, should be the unvaried site on which beacon-fires were kindled.

The cairns of Elsness are not, however, all vitrified alike. On some of them a single burnt stone could not be detected, while in other instances a cairn would almost put on the appearance of one compact burnt mass. Too many of them also were concealed by a thick sward, so that their character for vitrification still remains indeterminate.

From these facts we may proceed to the following conclusions:

For three or four centuries, that is from the 10th to the 14th, the Scandinavian province of Orkney, always impatient of the control of the mother country, had no enemies to contend with so formidable as the kings of Norway, who frequently paid them hostile visits, to reduce them to submission. Against these incessant invasions the Orkadians were generally well prepared by keeping up a careful watch in their more northerly isles, which, upon the first approach of an enemy from the shores of Norway, should convey signals to a fleet anchored in a convenient port, and ready to put to sea, then to contend with its foes long before they could possibly land. These simple historical circumstances are abundantly unfolded to us in the *Orkneyinga Saga*. Our inquiry, therefore, becomes comprised in the following questions; *First*, In what part of Orkney were its ancient galleys most commonly moored? And *secondly*, In what manner were timely signals conveyed to the fleet thus moored to arm and put to sea?

The first of these questions is soon resolved. It is evident, that, as hostile attacks were chiefly to be dreaded from the north, the most northerly harbour which could afford good shelter and depth of water for ships, provided also that it was situated on the east coast of Orkney, would be preferred: as these two circumstances of situation united, would be requisite for readily clearing out to oppose a hostile fleet, advancing in its proper course from Norway. Now, the most northerly island, lying also to the east of the Orkney group, is North Ronaldsay;—but here there is no harbour whatever. Nor is the island of Sanday, the next in succession, much more fortunate; its navigation being greatly obstructed by surrounding shoals of sand, whence the island has derived its name. In short, there is no port whatever which could have afforded any convenience to early war ships.

required upon the approach of an invading fleet to instantly put to sea, more north than the sound of Papa Stronsa. This harbour, then, which lies due south of Elsness in Sanday, being divided from it by a channel a league and a half across, must, from necessity, have been selected as the ancient Portsmouth of Orkney. No other situation could have been so eligible for instant embarkation into the Northern Ocean :—which superior advantage is even acknowledged at the present day, by its being the only harbour in the isles of Orkney which is deemed a convenient one for the prosecution of the North Sea Fishery of the Herring.

The site of the ancient Portsmouth of Orkney being thus established, the next object is to shew through what medium telegraphic signals, which consisted of beacon-fires, were conveyed to the fleet thus anchored in the sound of Papa Stronsa.

Shetland, which yielded a more willing obedience to Norway, was frequently in league with this power against Orkney, and as hostile fleets were often reinforced in the more loyal province, the intermediate island, named Fair Isle, of difficult access except to boats, was firmly retained by the Orcadians, and converted into their most northerly signal station. From this site, an alarm fire, which would be first hailed in North Rumbaldsay, would be answered by its inhabitants kindling a fresh flame in order that the intelligence might spread to Papa Westray and Westray on the west, and to Sanday on the south. Sanday would propagate the alarm to the fleet which was anchored in Papa Stronsa, with particulars of the number of hostile vessels approaching the Orcadian shores. These particulars, as we are assured by divers writers so late even as the time of Wallace, were usually signified by the number of fires which were lighted ; and hence the many vitrified cairns with which the signal station of Elsness in Sanday now appears studded.

In order also to complete the efficiency of this telegraphic system, every Scandinavian province had its laws whereby watchmen were placed at the various wart hills of the

country, as the Ward or Vord Hills of Orkney were named, who were required, under the severest penalties, to be constantly on the alert to transmit a signal of alarm to a fleet, or to the chain of beacons of which it might form a link. Accordingly, to the north of the small island of Papa Stronsa, a higher cairn than common, intended as a look-out place, appears, with the evident foundations of a building near it, which, no doubt, was the residence of the watchman whose office it was, upon the fires of Elsness being kindled, to instantly warn the fleet which was anchored in the contiguous sound.

Dr. Hibbert visited several of the more common *wart* or *ward* hills of Orkney, but observed the beacon cairns upon them to show little more than discoloration from fire, with the exception of one ward hill only, — namely, that of Sanday, which is situated about two miles north of Elsness. Three of the cairns on this height were considerably vitrified.

Such is the general history of the vitrified cairns of Orkney, which may serve to set at rest questions which have been agitated for more than half a century. The first is, — To what uses or observances is the effect of vitrification attributable ? While the second is, To what people is the effect attributable ? In a tone of confidence, therefore, we are now entitled to reply, — That vitrification was merely incidental to the fires which were kindled upon beacon stations ; and that the people who in every country which they occupied or colonized, organized systems of beacon stations, were of Scandinavian origin. That, from the tenth to the fourteenth century, a considerable part of Scotland was overrun by the Scandinavians, under the various names of Northmen and Danes,* who reciprocally became themselves liable to invasion from other piratical tribes of the same northern origin as themselves, and were therefore induced to institute systems of beacon fires, in imitation of those with which they had been familiar in Norway.

* See our Review, p. 605.

PANATHENAIIC VASES.

Dec. 7. At the meeting of the *Royal Society of Literature*, a paper was read, communicated by Chevalier Brönsted, on the subject of Panathenaic Vases, a collection of which are now exhibiting in London. The official inscription found on these remarkable monuments formed the chief object of attention. This inscription has never hitherto been satisfactorily explained, because the question has never been considered in its real extent and bearing, which embrace a view of the principal institutions connected with the Panathenaic laws and festivals. These festivals or games were anciently held

in honour of Minerva, the patroness of Athens, and celebrated every three years. They were originally instituted by Erichtheus ; and subsequently renewed by Theseus. The result of M. Brönsted's researches may be thus shortly summed up.

1. The common official formula inscribed on these vases

(TONAΘENEΘENAΘAON)

merely states, that the monument on which it appears is " (ONE) OF THE PRIZES FROM ATHENS," which is strictly conformable to the simple language of remote antiquity, and to the nature of the Panathenaic contests, to which every Greek was admitted.

2. The inscription had a particular reference to the sacred oil contained in these vases, which was the principal object of the contest, and the prominent part of the prize. This oil was always, in all Panathenaic games, the produce of the holy trees dedicated to Minerva; and, of course, was not to be obtained any where but at Athens.

3. In consequence of the universal creed of the Greeks with regard to the sacred olive-trees, and of the oil obtained from them being *exclusively Panathenaic*, the Athenian government, and especially the Areopagus—to whom all legal power in that respect belonged—took the greatest care, by issuing severe laws, by appointing responsible farmers, under annual and monthly control of officers specially appointed, to protect and promote the proper culture of the sacred olive-groves, and to render their produce profitable to the state.

4. The writer, lastly, established the probability, that among the regulations concerning the traffic in the holy oil (for which article there was constant and considerable demand at Athens from every country where Panathenæa were celebrated), was this in particular—that none but the victors in those games should have a right to export the Panathenaic oil to foreign countries. The existence of such a law seems to be in harmony with the public rewards granted by the state to Athenian victors in other public games at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, &c.

RUINS OF PALENQUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The ruins of this ancient city, said to be discovered by Lieut.-Col. Galindo, Governor of Poton, in Central America; but which our correspondent Mr. Clarkson had previously noticed in our pages (see p. 351) extend for more than twenty miles along the summit of the ridge which separates the country of the wild Maya Indians (included in the district of Poton) from the state of Chiapas. These, in the words of the discoverer, "must anciently have embraced a city and its suburbs. The principal buildings are erected on the most prominent heights, and to several of them, if not to all, stairs were constructed. From the hollows beneath, the steps, as well as all the vestiges which time has left, are wholly of stone and plaster." The stones of which all the edifices are built, are about eighteen inches long, nine broad, and two thick, cemented by mortar, and gradually inclining when they form a roof, but always placed horizontally; the outside eaves are supported by large stones, which project about two feet. (These are precisely similar, from the description, to the stone-roofed chapels, three or four in number, at Cashel, Glendalough, St. Duolough's, near Dublin, and we believe one other, still existing in Ireland.)

The woodwork has all disappeared: the windows are many, subject to no particular arrangement, being merely small circles and square perforations. Human figures *alto relievo* are frequent on small pillars, and filigree work, imitating boughs and feathers, is perceptible in places. Some of the sculptured ornaments look very like the Corinthian foliage of the ancient archææ. The ruins are buried in a thick forest, and the adjacent country, for leagues, contains remains of the ancient labours of the people—bridges, reservoirs, monumental inscriptions, &c. The natives say these edifices were built by "the devil."

THE RIVER QUORRA IN AFRICA.

Whether the river Quorra, which has excited so much attention from the recent discoveries of Lander, was known to the ancients, is a problem of much interest, which has frequently called forth the speculation of the learned.

At a late Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper by Col. Leake was read on the subject, noticed in p. 448: to which we present a brief analysis.

Col. Leake commenced by remarking that the only passage in history anterior to the time of the Roman empire, from which it may be concluded that the Quorra was then known, is a description given by Herodotus of a journey of discovery undertaken in his time by some of the Nasamones, a tribe which dwelt near the Syrtes. An association having been formed of the chief men of this tribe to prosecute discoveries in the Libyan Desert, five young men were chosen for the adventure; and after having passed the inhabited region (*οἰκουμένη*), and the country of wild beasts (*θηριώδες*), which lay beyond it, they traversed during many days the great sandy desert in a westerly direction (*πρὸς ἡζυρὸν ἀνέμων*), until they arrived in a country inhabited by men of low stature, who conducted them through extensive marshes (probably a local inundation) to a river that produced crocodiles, and flowed towards the rising sun. And that this really was the Quorra seems certain, when it is considered, not only that it agrees with the description thus given, but also that it is the only river in North Africa which does agree in all points. It has been argued, indeed, that this narrative is a fable, and that the account of the river was merely picked up by these young Nasamones, or by some others, in one of the oases of the desert. But even in this case, a knowledge of its existence is thus demonstrated.

There would be great difficulty, indeed, in any way to believe that such civilised and commercial people as the Cyrenæan Greeks and Carthaginians should have remained to the last period of their independence ignorant of the Sudan, whence many most im-

portant articles of their commerce were derived, especially as we now know from Denham and Clapperton that no great natural impediments to communication exist on the route between Fezzan and Bornú. And it is still more improbable that the Egyptians should have been ignorant of the existence of such a river as the Quorra, when it is incontestable, from their monuments, that they carried their arms to a considerable distance in the Sudán; and an extensive commercial intercourse between the two countries seems an inevitable consequence of this circumstance, considering the advanced state of society and of the arts in Egypt at this period.

As to the Romans, besides that they inherited the learning of the Greeks, the frequent necessity of chastising the lawless tribes of the Libyan deserts inevitably led them to make frequent excursions into their territories; and existing monuments abundantly prove the extent to which these were carried. In the year 19 of the Christian era, for example, Coraelius Balbus triumphed at Rome for his conquest of the Garamantes; and among numerous places of which representative images were borne in the procession, Phenania now Fezzan, Garena now Gherma, and Cydamus now Gerdames, are enumerated. Besides which, two several expeditions are on record of extreme interest in this investigation. Their date is uncertain, but they are cited by Ptolemy, on the authority of Marius of Tyre, and are curiously illustrated by the discoveries of Horneman, Lyon, Denham, and Clapperton.

Of the first, under the command of Septimius Flaccus, it is only related that a three months march from the country of the Garamantes into that of the Ethiopians was accomplished by it. The second, of which the particulars are given by Julius Maternus, who accompanied it, was an expedition sent by the king of the Garamantes to reduce his rebellious subjects in Ethiopia, which left *Leptis Major* (now Lebeda, near Tripoli), and after a march of four months arrived at Agisymba. In both instances the direction of the route is stated to have been due south, and in both the distance attained must have been very great. Most probably Agisymba was the present Bornú. From the expressions used, the road appears to have been well known and frequented. And the sovereignty of the Garamantes was familiarly recognised along its whole extent, comprehending, as there is reason to believe, the present Waday, and extending even to latitude 10° N., where a mountain was known by the name of $\frac{1}{2}$ Γαλαμαρινή Πάγος, or the Garamantic Ravine.

With these opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the existence of the Quorra, then, it is scarcely possible to imagine that the Romans were ignorant of it; or that, knowing the remaining portions of North

Africa so well as they did, their descriptions of the Niger, which are altogether inapplicable to any other river, should not have regarded it. It is true that their knowledge of it was imperfect, even as our own has been till within the last few months; and they were certainly ignorant of its ultimately turning south, and joining the western ocean. On the contrary, they frequently speak of it as a "river of the interior," which may be understood to mean beginning and ending without communication with the sea. And none of them thought it joined the Nile of Egypt, a magnificent idea especially patronised by the poets,—as Claudian, when he represents both the Gihrah and Garamantes drinking of its waters:

"Hunc bibit infrenis Garamas, domitorque ferarum
Gihrahus, qui vasta colit sub rupibus antra,
Qui ramos ebri, qui dentes vellit eburnos."

But the better informed were aware that this was not the case; even Claudian himself, in a graver composition—his poem on the first consulship of Stilicho—rejects the idea:

"Gir, notissimus amnis
Ethiopum, simili mentitus gurgite Nilom."

And it seems most probable that they, for the most part, thought it was absorbed in one or more great central lakes, of the existence of which they were certainly aware, having named several, and in particular Lake Libya, which appears to be the Tchad.

ANCIENT ENGLISH POTTERY.

Governor Pownall relates that in his time (1778), the men employed in fishing at the back of Margate Sands, in the Queen's Channel, frequently drew up in their nets some coarse and rudely-formed earthen vessels, and that it was common to find such pans in the cottages of these fishermen. It was for some time believed that a Roman trading vessel, freighted with pottery, had been wrecked here; but on more particularly examining the spot, called by the fishermen "Pudding-pan Sand," some Roman bricks were also discovered, cemented together, so as to prove that they had formed part of some building. Further researches showed, that in Ptolemy's second book of Geography, an island was designated as existing in the immediate vicinity. Such pans as were recovered in a sound state, were of coarse materials and rude workmanship, many having very neatly impressed upon them the name of "Attilianus;" but fragments of a finer and more fragile description of pottery were likewise brought to the surface; and little doubt remains that, during the time of the Roman ascendancy in England, a pottery was established here upon an island which has long since disappeared, and that the person whose name has been thus singularly preserved, was engaged in its management.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVI.

SELECT POETRY.

THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.

Written for Music, by Dr. Booker.

ROLL, Ocean, roll thy myriad waves
On every shore where man enslaves
His fellow man in guile,
To tell the habitants of earth
That freedom, from a Briton's birth,
Lives in Britannia's Isle.

The proud to crush—the fall'n to raise*—
These are her trophies—this her praise,
Who blesses whom she saves.
Then, Ocean! let thy billows roll,
Proclaiming Her, from pole to pole,
THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.

Tyrants may forge the ignoble chain,
But all their efforts will be vain,
And plunge them in despair:
Before Britannia shall they quail;
And nations, freed, their guardian hail,
If she the Trident bear.

That Sceptre-Trident of command,
Confided to her righteous hand,
Mortals need not be slaves.
Roll, Ocean; roll, then, while enthron'd
Britannia be for ever own'd
THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.

Written at Midnight Dec. 31, 1831.

EIGHTEEN hundred thirty one,
Now thy twelve-month's work is done!
Eighteen hundred thirty two,
Thy twelve-month's work is yet to do!
God only knows what change may be,
In eighteen hundred thirty three!
Then let us whilst our breath shall last,
Praise Him for all His bounties past:
And, till His fiat calls us home,
Trust Him for blessings yet to come.

*Exeter.**E. T. PILGRIM.*

"OUT OF EVIL COMETH GOOD."

By Mrs. CAREY.

"LAY by your book, Lucinda, pray.—
Here comes the paper of to-day—
The *****—Now read distinct and clear;
For I have not the quickest ear."
Lucinda read—"We understand,
The Cholera's in Sunderland."
"Preserve us, Heav'n! What, come so
near?
Then the next mail may bring it here.
What shall we do?" Lucinda smil'd—
"Ah! you are but a thoughtless child.
You're not afraid?"—"No, aunt, indeed—
But do you wish me to proceed?"
"Yes, child, go on."—She did, and read
What sage physicians thought and said,

* *Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.*
Virg.

(Men skill'd to wrestle with disease—
Vers'd in the touch of pulse—and feel—
Yet holding, on this sad occasion,
A striking difference of persuasion)
And much she marvell'd at such statements,
As follow—though with some abatement—

"Some say, in language most emphatic,
The pest is clearly Asiatic;
And will, they fear, spread desolation
Through this, no longer favor'd, nation.
Contagious some have always thought it,
Some hold that winds malignant brought it—
While some assert—Would it were true!—
'Tis nothing terrible nor new;
But, simply, what, in every year,
They've found or more or less severe.

"Thus puzzled by our men of science—
Uncertain where to place reliance—
We stand in doubt and consternation,
Like Mr. Irving's congregation,
When ladies scream, in 'tongue unknown,
What might sound strangely in their own.

"Yet, in the midst of this confusion,
We come, at least, to one conclusion—
That cleanliness, and wholesome diet,
Warm-clothing, temperance, and quiet
Are, of all human means, the best
To check the progress of the pest."

Lucinda paus'd, with thoughtful brow—
"So, child, it seems you're frighten'd now."

"Not for myself, dear aunt, believe—
'Tis for the helpless poor I grieve;
For how shall those, condemn'd to know
Th' extremes of human want and woe,
Find succour in the fearful hour,
When fell disease exerts its pow'r?
For them what hope? And, then, 'tis said,
The pestilence will quickly spread
From poor to rich."—"Oh, child, forbear!
You shock me—but we must prepare
To meet the worst."—She rang the bell.
"Order my carriage, George, and tell
The coachman that I mean to call
At Hautville House, and Homely Hall."

She went—and told the fearful tale—
While many a rosy cheek turn'd pale—
Purse-strings were drawn—subscriptions
made,

The neighb'ring poor, in time, to aid—
Some gave from sympathy sincere,
Many for shame, and more for fear.
And, when the sinking orb of day
Shot from the west his parting ray,
Fatigued, the lady homeward wended—
Told what was done, and what intended,
By those, who had resolv'd to take
Such measures, for precaution's sake,
As might, they hoped (should Heav'n be-
friend 'em)

From the dread pestilence defend 'em.
" 'Tis well, dear aunt," Lucinda said—
"While Want's pale victims pine for bread—
'Tis well the rich should interpose—
Relieve their wants, and soothe their woes:
And give the sufferers cause to say—
Pests may prove blessings, in their way."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

It appears from statistical returns, that before the free trade system of Great Britain passed into a law, the exports per annum to France were,

In 1814	£2,245,718
1821	1,419,504
1825	1,171,615

After the Free-Trade system was commenced, the annual amount diminished as follows :

In 1827	£550,229
1830.	667,149

The imports from France into this country were,

In 1814	£740,226
1821	865,616
1825	1,835,984
1827	2,626,747
1830	2,328,483

Paris was the scene of some partial riots on Dec. 19, originating in an order made by the city authorities for clearing one of the bridges of some street-merchants, whose trade was deemed prejudicial to the settled shop-keepers. The malcontent hucksters were joined by some of the ever-ready students. Three thousand students of the Schools of Law and Medicine had assembled at the Place du Pantheon, and were proceeding with an address to General Ramorino, on his conduct in Poland, when they were stopped on the Pont Neuf by Commissioners of Police, supported by a large force of cavalry (Carbineers and Municipal Guards), and after some difficulty dispersed.

In Paris, a very extraordinary Law-cause has been going forward, in which the family of Rohan are endeavouring to set aside the will of the old Duke of Bourbon, upon the grounds that there was an understanding between his mistress and Louis Philippe, to induce him to leave his immense estates to one of the Orleans family.

ITALY.

In Italy, discontent continues to prevail in the Papal States. The legations of Romagna having refused to wear the Pope's cockade, and to return to their allegiance, the French government has sent instructions to their Ambassador at Rome, to urge his Holiness to comply with the demands of his subjects.

UNITED STATES.

On the 5th Dec. the Congress opened, and on the 6th the President transmitted his annual message. It gives a most flattering account of the prosperity of the Republic. It states that every branch of industry is in the most flourishing condition—that the farmer prospers, the manufacturer

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prosper, the merchant prospers, and, though last not least, the labourer prospers : in short the universal people are in a state of prosperity perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world. The finances of the country are equally satisfactory. Since the enacting of the tariff her revenue has increased from about 17 millions of dollars to 27 millions of dollars a year, and the national debt of the United States is on the eve of extinction. The revenue of the country for the present year (says the President) will not fall short of 27,700,000 dollars ; and the expenditure for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed 14,700,000 ; the payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars ; a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars. From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the present year ; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt. Adverting to Great Britain, the President observes :—The amicable relations which now subsisted between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concurrent to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power would inevitably endanger our peace.

The relations of the United States with the European Powers, as well as with those of South America, are stated to be in the most favourable position.

CANADA.

The English Government (says the Montreal Vindicator) has given the disposal of

the vast estates of the Jesuits to the Legislature for the purposes of education. This is of advantage in two ways :—There is, in the first case, removed from the control of any corrupt Administration that might arise, the means of doing much mischief ; and the second, which is obvious, insures to the people of Canada the advantage of education on the most liberal and extensive scale. For the restoration of these properties to their legitimate purpose, the country has been long contending ; and it has now to congratulate itself on the happy issue of its labours.

EAST INDIES.

The accounts received from Bombay contain some interesting particulars of the mission of Lieutenant Burnes, who had been commissioned by his Britannic Majesty to proceed to the Court of Lahore to make certain presents to Runjeet Sing, the King of the Seikhs, with a view to open a communication with the states under the Maharajah, for the purposes of trade, &c. Lieut. Burnes arrived at Lahore on the 18th July. Among the presents conveyed by the Lieut. from his Majesty were some dray-horses,

and Sir John Malcolm's state carriage, which was purchased for that purpose shortly before Sir John's departure for England. Lieut. Burnes was received by the Runjeet Sing with flattering marks of distinction, a grand military spectacle having been ordered to honour the arrival of the Lieutenant, who was introduced into a most magnificent hall, where he was embraced by the Runjeet. Lieutenant Burnes then presented him from his Britannic Majesty, with presents of five dray-horses. The Runjeet could not believe they were horses, but something between an elephant and a horse. It was only hoped, from the manner in which Lieutenant Burnes was received throughout the whole of the Maharajah's dominions,—at every principal place a profusion of entertainments were provided—that the friendly disposition manifested by Runjeet Sing would be productive of many commercial advantages to both countries. The Runjeet had sent a pressing invitation to the governor-general to meet him on the banks of the Jumnah, with which it was understood his lordship would comply.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Accounts have been ordered to be laid before Parliament of the total number of Curates in each diocese in England and Wales, distinguishing the number resident in the parsonage-house, &c.; likewise the number of those who are licensed, and the amount of stipends, arranged in classes of 10*l.* and under 20*l.* a year ;—20*l.* and under 30*l.* ;—30*l.* and under 40*l.*, &c., &c. ;—also the number of livings held by non-resident incumbents which are of the gross annual value of three hundred pounds and upwards, and under 380*l.*,—and also an abstract of the number and classes of non-resident incumbents, and of the number of resident incumbents, according to the last diocesan returns.

A Petition to the Bishop of Oxford, on the subject of the insufficiency of many benefices to maintain a resident minister, has been for some time circulated amongst the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford. The number of parishes in which it is at present impossible for the officiating minister to reside, through insufficiency of means, is so great, and the benefit of having the minister resident amongst his parishioners so apparent, that we should rejoice to hear that means can be devised to aid the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in their object of augmenting these small benefices.

Dec. 22. The most extensive and destructive fire that has occurred in Liverpool

for many years, took place in Fenwick street, about ten at night, and soon afterwards communicated to the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Bateman & Co. general brokers. At twelve o'clock the three warehouses next to Water-street were in a complete blaze from top to bottom. The reflection of the flames was seen for miles around. The flames could not be prevented from spreading to the adjoining premises on the west side of Fenwick-street ; building after building caught, and five or six large warehouses, extending more than half way from Water-street to Brunswick-street, have been reduced to ashes.

Dec. 26. Experiments were made on the Chain Pier, Brighton, in presence of the Duke of Sussex and many other persons of distinction, of a new code of rocket signals, invented by Lieutenant Hughes, R.N., and intended to supersede the lanterns at present used for that purpose in the navy. No less than seven admirals were present—Sir Robert Otway, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Admiral Thomson, and four others. The signals were fired from two batteries, that on the pier being directed by Lieutenant Hughes, and at Bear's Hide (near Newhaven) by Lieutenant Crispo. Rockets of ten different colours are used ; and it is supposed that they will be equally available in the most boisterous weather as in a perfect calm.

Dec. 26. An extraordinary riot took place in Aberdeen, in consequence of some dead bodies being discovered in a building, recently erected in St. Andrew's-street, for

al theatre. The people assembled round the place, and crying "Down with the house!—down with the shop!" proceeded deliberately to the destruction. There was no one able to oppose them; and before ten o'clock they had not left one stone standing in the obnoxious building. Thus wreaked their vengeance, they dispersed, and by ten o'clock all again retired.

A New Bill brought into Parliament showed purpose of doing away with the practices attending the "march of anatomy" in this country, proposes to repeal the statute which makes it illegal to be in possession of a dead body for the purpose of dissection. It also proposes to repeal so much of the 9th Geo. IV. as directs that the bodies of murderers be delivered to be dissected. It proposes to empower relatives or executors to deliver the bodies of deceased persons to the anatomists—unless the deceased shall have objected either in writing or orally, in the presence of witnesses, and provided a certificate from the medical man who attended the deceased, or from some other medical man, is delivered with the body; which certificate the anatomists are to transmit, within twenty-four hours, to the inspectors to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

The census of the population of Scotland, for 1831, shows an increase of about 50,000 since 1821—the numbers being 2,093,456 and 2,365,700.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

ROLLS COURT.—*The Attorney-General v. Brasenose College.* In this case it appeared that as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth certain lands had been settled by Noel, Dean of St. Paul's, on the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, as trustees to support a free school in Middleton, and certain scholarships in the College for candidates, and from thence and other schools in Lancashire. In the course of time the proceeds of this trust property increased in value. The original stipends for the school and scholarships had not been increased beyond their nominal value; in consequence of which the foundation gradually fell into decay, while the surplus income of the charity was applied to the purposes of Brasenose. It was in order to rectify this abuse that the information was filed at the instance of the Attorney-general. It appeared, however, that even in the lifetime of the founder, and by his direction, arrangements were made in respect to this foundation, which interfered with its original regulation, and eventually led to the abuses now complained of. Under these circumstances the Master of the Rolls said he should not deem it expedient in him to correct a system

which was coeval with the very letters patent of the Institution, and therefore the information should be dismissed, but without costs.

Dec. 5. Bishop and Williams, who, with May, were convicted on the 2d for the murder of an Italian boy, (see p. 461) were executed at the Old Bailey, when a number of persons were severely injured, owing to the pressure of the vast crowd. May was respited. And on Jan. 9, 1832, Elizabeth Cooke, was executed for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, under circumstances of similar atrocity.

Dec. 21. A very numerous meeting of the clergy of the Established Church was held in the apartments of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, Llandaff, Chichester, &c. The object was to consider the propriety of pressing upon Government and the East India Company the necessity of increasing the number of bishops in India. The recent death of Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Calcutta, was the principal reason why the meeting was convened. It was ultimately agreed that a memorial to such an effect should be prepared, and presented to Government and the East India Company.

Dec. 31. The proprietors of Drury-lane and Covent-garden having served notices on the owners of the Minor Theatres in London, that, should they perform any pieces of the regular acting drama, they would be proceeded against for the recovery of the penalty thereby incurred, amounting to 50*l.* for each night of such representation; a meeting of the committee of authors and actors interested in the success of the drama took place at the York-hotel, Waterloo-road, when the form of a petition, drawn up by Mr. Serle, to be presented to the legislature immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament, was submitted to those present, and unanimously agreed to. The petition recites the various Acts of Parliament which have been passed on the subject of theatrical representations, and points out the manifold evils suffered by the Minor Drama through the operation of such Acts, and the numerous families which would become destitute by their being strictly enforced; and concludes with the following prayer: "Petitioners most humbly pray your honourable House to take their hard case into its most serious consideration, and be pleased to repeal the 10th George II., chapter 28, and to extend the powers of magistrates under the 25th George II., chapter 36, and 28th George II., chapter 19, enabling them to grant to such persons as they may think fit, and under such restrictions and regulations as may be thought most proper, similar licenses to what the magistrates in the country, under the 28th George III., chap. 80, have a power to grant."

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GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 30. Joseph Chamberlayne Wilkin-
son Ackerley, otherwise Acherley, of South-
ampton, esq. to use the name of Chamber-
layne only, and bear the arms quarterly with
his own; pursuant to the will of his ma-
ternal uncle E. J. Chamberlayne, esq. of
Mangersbury, co. Glouc.
Dec. 10. 62nd Foot, Capt. J. Walter,
to be Major.
Dec. 20. Walter Aston Blount, esq. to
be Genealogist of the order of the Bath, and
Blanc Coursier Herald.
Dec. 23. 43d Foot, Capt. E. G. Walpole
Keppel, to be Major.—42th Foot, Capt.
Lee Porcher Townshend to be Major.
Dec. 26. Geo. J. Bell, esq. Advocate, to
be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Ses-
sion in Scotland.

Dec. 1. Stockton-
and bear t
Naval A
bers, to the
Vassall, to
Robert Go r

ECCLESIA
Rev. E. W. Clari
Rev. W. H. C
co. Stafford.
Rev. J. Harding.
Rev. N. Lightfoot
Deron.
Rev. E. R. Mantell
Rev. J. Matthew, C
Rev. Mr. Penfold, W

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. At Harrington House, White-
hall, the Countess of Harrington (late Miss
Foote), a son.—21. At Brook Lodge,
near Wrington, the lady of Major O'Don-
noghue, a son.—28. At Warburton Cas-
tle, the Hon. Mrs. Arundell, a son.—At
Arnewood Lodge, the Lady of F. R. West,
esq. M.P. a dau.—In London, the Lady
of Capt. Stevenson, of Bafford House, Glou-
cestershire, a son.
Late. At Eustone, Ox. Lady Gran-
ville Somerset, a son.—At Hill House,
Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Ald. Vennables,
M.P. a dau.

rone, to Emilia, dau. of
Beresford.—At St. G
Sir J. Montague Burgo
guardia, of Sutton Park,
Mary Harriet, dau. of Co
M.P. of Newton Park, So
Shakerley, esq. of Park-pla
Matilda dau. of James Se
Manor House, Shepperton.
ton, the Rev. T. S. Evans, F
the Proprietary Grammar Scho
ton, to Jane, only dau. of — M
J. E. Walters, esq. of Lincol
Eleanor, dau. of A. R. Sidebo
Lincoln's Inn.—22. At L
tenham, the Rev. Stephen Middle
Beckley, esq. —27. At Ma
Church, Capt. Forth, 75th reg. to C
dau. of R. Sherson, esq. of Netting
place.—At St. George's, Hanover-
Edw. Wettenhale, esq. of Netting
of John Dowding, of St. Omer's, esq.
Caterham, C. J. Roberts, esq. M.D. of N
Bridge-street, to Marianne, dau. of Mr. Fi
der Simpson, of Old Burlington-street,
28. At St. George the Martyr, the Rev.
B. Armitage, to Ann Susanna, eldest dau. of
the late J. Longden, esq. Queen-sq. Blooms-
bury.—29. At St. Giles's, H. C. Dudley,
esq. M.D. of Gower-street, to Mary-An
only dau. of W. Montrieu, esq. of Char-
lotte-st. Bloomsbury.—At Limehouse,
the Rev. E. E. Rowell, to Anna Maria, eld
dau. of W. Baker, esq.—31. At Kenning-
ton, Mr. Fred. Dunhill, of Islington, to
Sarah Hall, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Styles,
of Holland Chapel-house, Brixton.
Late. At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Fox,
Head Master of the Free Grammar School
at St. Bees, to Miss Hudleston, dau. of
John Hudleston, esq. of Rainora, in the w

MARRIAGES.

Oct. ... At Bradburn in Kent, Henry
Headley Parish, esq. His Maj. Sec. of Lega-
tion to Greece, to Caroline, dau. of the late
—Lateward, esq. of Perivale.
Nov. 2. At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry
Forbes, jun. esq. to Mary-Anne, youngest
dau. of James Smith, esq. and granddau. of
Alex. Aikman, esq. and the late Mrs. Aik-
man (whose death is recorded in p. 371.)
Dec. 8. W. Willes, esq. of Astrop-
house, in the county of Northampton, to
Sophia, dau. of W. R. Cartwright, esq. of
Aynho, in the same county.—15. At
Cork, W. L. O'Halloran, son of Gen. O'Hal-
loran, to Eliza Minton, eld. dau. of J. Mon-
tague Smyth, esq.—16. At Bedford, the
Rev. Thos. Brereton, Vicar of Steeple Mor-
den, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa Milbourn,
dau. of James Dyson, esq.—19. At
Brighton, the Hon. A. W. Pelham, M.P.
—At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, the Hon.
Adelaide Maude, dau. of the Visc. Hawarden.
Charlotte Anderson Worsley Pelham, only
dau. of Lord Yarborough, to Joseph Wm. only
son of Sir J. Copley, Bart. of Sprotborough,
Yorkshire.—20. Arthur Willoughby Cole
Hamilton, esq. of Beltrun Castle, co. Ty-

O B I T U A R Y.

LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The story of this lady, whose recent death at Paris has been recorded in p. 477, is, in truth, a romance of real life. The mystery of her birth has never been fully explained. It has been positively affirmed that she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis by the Duke of Orleans (the infamous Egalité). Madame de Genlis, who must have known pretty accurately whether or not she had given birth to the child, is exceedingly circumstantial in detailing certain particulars connected with her history, which, if they had obtained credit, would have silenced scandal and set the matter at rest. It would appear, that about the year 1782, the Duke of Orleans committed the education of his children to Madame de Genlis, who, anxious that they should become perfect in the living languages, had taken into their service English and Italian female domestics, and moreover resolved on educating with her pupils a young English girl of nearly her own age. The Duke was then in correspondence with a Mr. Forth, and requested him to find out and forward to France a handsome little girl, of from five to six years old. Mr. Forth immediately executed the commission, and sent by his valet a horse, together with the infant, and accompanied by a note in these words—"I have the honour to send to your highness the finest mare and the prettiest little girl in all England." This infant was Pamela, afterwards Lady Edward Fitzgerald.

When the gallant but unhappy Lord Edward proposed marriage to her young protégée, Madame de Genlis conceived it her duty to lay before his Lordship such papers as had reference to points upon which a husband might naturally desire to be informed. "She was," says Madame, "the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married in spite of his family a young woman of the lowest class, called Mary Syms, and went off with her to Newfoundland, on the coast of America, where he established himself at a place called Fogo. There Pamela was born, and received the name of Nancy. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then eighteen months' old. As her husband was disinherited, she was reduced to great misery, and forced to work for her bread. She had settled at Christ church, which Mr. Forth, passed through four years after,

and being commissioned by the Duke of Orleans to send us a young English girl, he saw this girl, and obtained her from her mother. When I began to be really attached to Pamela, I was very uneasy lest her mother might be desirous of claiming her by legal process; that is, lest she might threaten me with doing so, to obtain grants of money it would have been out of my power to give. I consulted several English lawyers on the subject, and they told me that the only means of protecting myself from this species of persecution was to get the mother to give me her daughter as an apprentice for the sum of twenty-five guineas. She agreed; and, according to the usual forms, appeared in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield. She there signed an agreement, by which she gave me her daughter as an apprentice till she became of age, and could not claim her from me till she paid all the expenses I had been at for her maintenance and education; and to this paper Lord Mansfield put his name and seal, as Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench."

Her arrival at the Palais Royal, however, occasioned odd conjectures. She was educated with the princes and princesses, as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, partook of their sports, and her astonishing resemblance to the Duke's children would have made her pass for their sister, were it not for her foreign accent. Whilst Pamela and the young Princesses were pursuing their studies in the delightful retreat of Belle-chasse, the Revolution broke out. The Duke of Orleans and his two sons, the Dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, warmly supported its principles. Madame de Genlis was then an admirer of the Constituent Assembly—Pamela participated in her enthusiasm for liberty, and every Sunday the distinguished members of that assembly met at Belle-chasse. Barrère, Perion, David, were constantly at her *soirées*, and there, in the presence of these young girls, seriously discussed the important questions of the day. Pamela, abounding in beauty and every mental accomplishment, had just reached her fifteenth year, and the Duke of Orleans had directed his notary to draw out a settlement of fifteen hundred livres a year upon her. The notary declared that the orphan was not competent to

receive the annuity unless she had a guardian. "Well then," replied the Duke, "let herself choose a guardian—enough of deputies come to Belle-chasse, so that she can have no difficulty in selecting one." On the Sunday following the Duke's answer was communicated to Pamela, at a moment when the usual party had assembled. "I have not much time to reflect," she said, "but if Citizen Barrere would favour me with becoming my guardian, I should make choice of him." Barrere gladly assented, and all the formalities of the contract were soon executed. When the Constituent Assembly had terminated its *glorious* labours, Madame de Genlis proceeded to England with Mademoiselle d'Orleans and Pamela, and attended by two Deputies, Petion and Voidel. It was then Lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her feelings of liberty, made a deep impression on the young Irishman; and when Madame de Genlis, alarmed at the turn which things were taking in France, retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and of the Duke assured them a safe asylum, Lord Edward Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela.

During her residence in England, if we are to credit the statement of Madame de Genlis, the fair Pamela received an offer of marriage from Sheridan. A few years after the unhappy fate of her husband, she became the wife of Mr. Pitcairn, an American, and Consul at Hamburg: from this gentleman, however, it appears, she was subsequently divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in great retirement in one of the provinces, until the Revolution of 1830 placed the associate of her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but, we understand, she received little notice from Louis Philippe or any of his family. If a closer tie than that of friendship had ever existed, the King of France was either in ignorance of its nature, or thought it wiser and more frugal to deny its strength. Pamela died in indigence; was followed to the grave by a few mourners, among whom was the Duke de Talleyrand, and the events of her life will perhaps, hereafter, form the groundwork of a romance.

COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

June 21. At Paris, aged 53, the Comte de Montalembert, Peer of France.

His father, the Baron de Montalembert, whose high principles of honour and fidelity had led him to emigrate, and to seek an asylum in England, was distinguished for chivalrous devotion to the cause of his legitimate king. He raised the Legion de Montalembert; and served with great bravery in St. Domingo. His only son, the late Comte, received his military education under the able direction of General Jarry, at High Wycomb. In 1799 he was appointed a Cornet in the First Dragon Guards; afterwards a Lieutenant in the 29th Light Dragoons; was sent out to Egypt on the Staff in 1801; and afterwards proceeded with his regiment (the 69th) to India, where his merits attracted the attention of General Lord Horden, then commander-in-chief at Madras, who appointed him his aide-de-camp. On his return to England he was appointed to the Permanent Staff of the Quartermaster-general's department; and accompanied Sir John Moore's expedition to Spain in 1808. He afterwards served under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of Vimiera. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in 1810, and had nearly fallen a victim to the fever. He was afterwards employed in the Quartermaster-general's department, in various parts of England, till the downfall of Buonaparte's government in 1814, when he was specially sent by the Prince Regent to announce to Louis XVIII., then residing at Hartwell, the joyful news of his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. A high sense of honour then led him to resign, with very great regret, his commission in the British army.

He returned to his native country in 1814, and met with that reception from his own sovereign which his devotion, and that of his father, so well merited. He obtained the rank of a Colonel in the French army, the Cross of St. Louis, that of Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed second Secretary of Embassy to the Court of St. James. At the period of the Hundred Days he was sent to Bordeaux twice: the first time, to watch over and direct the departure of Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême; the second, with three frigates and several transports, to assist in putting down Buonaparte's partisans in the south of France. On his return to London he was appointed first Secretary of Embassy; and Louis XVIII., who appreciated his talents highly, appointed him in 1816 his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stutgard; and in 1819 he was raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. In 1820 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the

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Court of Denmark; but an independent vote which he gave in the House of Peers against the Duke de Richelieu's administration led to his removal. During six years he remained without employment, but took an active part in the House of Peers. In 1826 he was appointed Minister to the Court of Stockholm, where he evinced those talents and other amiable qualities which had distinguished him throughout the whole course of his life. The death of a beloved daughter, at the close of 1829, afflicted him deeply, and induced him to solicit a leave of absence, which led to his being present at Paris during the struggle between Charles X. and the Parisians. The talents which the Comte de Montalembert displayed as a speaker, raised him high in the estimation of his countrymen. His principles—those which he had naturally imbibed during a long residence in England—were those of a firm constitutional supporter of the monarchy, and of a uncompromising defender of the just rights and liberties of the people. He married an English lady, Eliza, the only daughter and heiress of the late James Forbes, Esq., of Stanmore Hill; by whom he had three children—Charles, the present Count, Arthur, and Eliza, whose lamented death we have just had occasion to allude to. He was buried in the "Cimetière du Sud," or "du Mont Parnasse." His funeral was attended by his sons, a few of his colleagues, and by many unknown persons, who came to render that last homage to a man whose independent and eloquent efforts during the whole of last Session had rendered him deservedly popular.—*Annual Obituary.*

GENERAL DRUMMOND.

Aug. . . James Drummond, Esq. of Drumowhance, a General in the army.

He was appointed Ensign the 40th Foot, in 1776, and served in the American campaign of 1777, in the Jerseys, and was in the different actions. In 1773 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 43rd; and he served constantly with the American army until the peace of 1783. He obtained the command of a company in 1787, a Majority Dec. 2, 1793, and at the close of the same month the Lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was then lately arrived in the West Indies; where he commanded the 43rd at the sieges of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, and was made prisoner on the French retaking the latter island in 1794. In 1795 he effected his escape, and returned to England.

He received the brevet of Colonel Jan. 26, 1797; and on the 29th of May that

year was appointed Brigadier-General, and sent to command at St. Lucie, where he remained until August 1798. In December he was placed on the Irish staff, where he continued until 1802. In May 1803 he was appointed a Brigadier-General in Guernsey; in Sept. following, Major-General, and removed to the Portsmouth district; in March 1804, to the staff of Malta; and, on his arrival there, to that at Gibraltar, where he remained for a considerable time. He was appointed Colonel of the 7th Garrison Battalion in 1807, Lieut.-General in 1810, and General in 1821.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq.

Feb. 14. At Drylawhill, East Lothian, aged 73, Robert Brown, Esq., an excellent writer on agriculture.

He was born in the village of East Linton, where he entered into business: but his natural genius soon led him to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with singular success. He commenced his agricultural career at Westfortune, and soon afterwards removed to Markle. Mr. Brown was a contemporary and intimate acquaintance of the late George Rennie, Esq. of Phantassie, and to the memory of them both agriculture owes a tribute of gratitude. Mr. Rennie chiefly confined his attention to the practice of agriculture; and his fine estate furnished evidence of the skill with which his plans were devised, and of the accuracy with which they were executed. While Mr. Brown followed close to Mr. Rennie in the field, the energies of his mind were, however, more particularly directed to the literary department of agriculture. His "View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire," 8vo. 1799; his "Treatise on Rural Affairs," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811, and his articles in the "Edinburgh Farmer's Magazine" (of which he was conductor during fifteen years), evinced the soundness of his practical knowledge, and the energy of his intellectual faculties. His best articles are translated into the French and German languages; and "Robert Brown of Markle" is quoted by continental writers as an authority on agricultural subjects. He took an active interest in the public welfare, especially when rural economy was concerned; and by his death the tenantry of Scotland have lost a no less sincere friend than an able and zealous advocate.

JACK MITFORD.

Dec. . . In St. Giles's workhouse, Jack Mitford, an author and very eccentric character.

Like the talented Miss Mitford, the authoress of *Rienzi* and *Tales of our Village*, this person is said to have been nearly related to Lord Redesdale and the Historian of Greece; perhaps descended from their great-uncle Samuel, "who," says the Peerage, "married and left issue."

Jack Mitford was originally in the navy, and fought under Hood and Nelson. His name will be remembered in connection with Lady Perceval, in the Blackheath affair, for his share in which he was tried, but acquitted. For many years Mitford has lived by chance, and slept three nights in the week in the open air, when his finances did not admit of his paying threepence for a den in St. Giles's. Though formerly a nautical fop, for the last fourteen years he was ragged and loathsome: he never thought but of the necessities of the moment. Having had a handsome pair of Wellington boots given to him, he sold them for one shilling. The fellow who bought them went and put them in pawn for 15s., and came back in triumph with the money. "Ah!" said Jack, "*but you went out in the cold for it.*" He was a tolerable classic, and a man of varied attainments; and maintained his miserable existence by literary efforts, the memory of which is not worth preserving. Among them was a libellous life of the late Recorder Sir John Sylvester. His largest work was the history of "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," the publisher of which gave him a shilling a day until he finished it. Incredible as it may appear, he lived the whole of this time in Bayswater fields, making a bed at night of grass and nettles; two pennyworth of bread and cheese, and an onion, were his daily food; the rest of the shilling he expended in gin. He thus passed forty-three days, washing his shirt and stockings himself in a pond, when he required *clean* linen. He edited "*The Scourge*" and "*Bon Ton Magazine*," and was latterly employed by publishers of an *infamous description*. A hundred efforts have been made to reclaim him, but without avail. A printer and publisher took him into his house, and endeavoured to render him "decent." For a few days he was sober; and a relative having sent him some clothes, he made a respectable appearance; but he soon degenerated into his former habits; and, whilst editing a periodical called the "*Bon Ton Gazette*," the printer was obliged to keep him in a place, half kitchen, half cellar, where, with a loose grate tolerably filled, a candle, and a bottle of gin, he passed his days, and, with the covering of an

old carpet, his nights, never issuing from his lair but when the bottle was empty. Sometimes he got furious with drink, and his shoes having been taken from him to prevent his migrating, he would then run out *without them*, and has taken his coat off in winter, and sold it for half a pint of gin. At the time of his death he was editing a penny production, called the "*Quizzical Gazette*." He wrote the popular modern song, "*The King is a true British sailor*," and sold it to seven different publishers. Notwithstanding his habits, he was employed by some religious publishers. This miserable man was buried by Mr. Green, of Will's Coffee-house, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had formerly been his shipmate. He has left a wife and family, but they were provided for by Lord Redesdale.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *John Ellicott*, LL.B. Vicar of Exton, and Rector of Hornfield, Rutland, and Vicar of Lavendon cum Brayfield, Bucks. He was of Queen's coll. Cambridge, LL.B. 1796; was presented to Exton and Lavendon in 1817, and to Hornfield in 1825, all by Sir Gerard N. Noel, Bart.

The Rev. *David Evans*, Vicar of Llangan and St. Cleary, Carmarthenshire. To the former living he was presented in 1800 by the Prebendary of Llangan in the cathedral of St. David's, and to the latter in 1828 by J. L. Phillips, esq.

The Rev. *Pryce Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Abthorpe, Northamptonshire. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1775, and was presented to Abthorpe in 1793 by Sam. Blencowe, esq.

At York, the Rev. *William Jones*, formerly of Swindon, Wilts, and one of the magistrates for that county. He held also the Vicarage of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, which he resigned in 1826.

The Rev. *Mr. Kingsley*, Curate of Clovelly, co. Devon.

In the King's County, Ireland, the Rev. *Oliver Nelson*.

At his residence, the Upper Hall, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Reginald Pyndar*, Rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, and a Burgess of Nottingham. He was the only son of William Pyndar, esq. uncle to William first Earl Beauchamp; and was formerly a Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1776 as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1779. He was presented to the living of Madresfield by his cousin Earl Beauchamp in 1793. The name of Pyndar was exchanged for Lygon by Reginald Pyndar, esq. father of the first Earl Beauchamp,

but resumed in 1813 by his grandson the present Earl.

The Rev. *James Reed*, Minister of St. John's church, Wolverhampton. He was of Exeter-college, Oxford, M.A. 1794, B.D. 1803, and was presented to his church in 1812 by the Earl of Stamford.

The Rev. *Robert Thomas*, of Pwllwyrack House, Glamorganshire, Rector of Itton, Monmouthshire, and Vicar of Colwinstone. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, was presented to Colwinstone in 1797 by Daniel Thomas, esq. and to Itton in 1810.

At Lisburn, the Ven. *Anthony Trail*, D.D. Archdeacon of Connor. We believe this gentleman was a son of the Rt. Rev. James Trail, formerly Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; and brother to the Rev. William Trail, L.L.D. Chancellor of Connor, who died in February last, and of whom a notice will be found in part i. of our present volume, p. 281.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Richard Watond*, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and Treasurer of Hereford cathedral, with which he was connected in various relations for nearly fifty-five years. He was of St. John's college, Camb., M.A. by accumulation 1782, was collated to Weston in 1801 by Dr. Beadon, then Bishop of Hereford, and to the Treasurership in the following year.

Aug. 11. At Combe Sydenham, Somerset, aged 78, the Rev. *George Notley*, formerly Fellow of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Hatherleigh, Devon. At an early period of life he married Mary, daughter of James Marworth, of Avishays, in Somersetshire, esq., and coheirress to her brother James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, esq. On the death of that gentleman in 1811 (see vol. LXXXI. i. 297.), Mr. Notley became possessed in right of his wife of many freehold estates in the counties of Devon and Somerset, and likewise of much funded property. The Marwoods were originally of West Marwood, near Westcott, in Devonshire, from the reign of Henry III. (as described in Risdon's Survey of that county, p. 334.) Mr. Notley was a worthy and upright clergyman, a sincere friend to the poor, and a most affectionate parent; his wife died in June 1829, leaving two sons.

Aug. 26. At Henley-in-Arden, Warw. aged 33, the Rev. *P. S. Ward Porter*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which cure he was elected by the parishioners.

Oct. 15. The Rev. *Richard Janson*, Minister of the new church at Stretton, Cheshire. He was killed by the fall of a tree, during a gale of wind, at Wilders-pool causeway, near Warrington.

Oct. 23. At King's Road, near Gray's Inn, aged 97, the Rev. *Thomas Taylor*, the author, we believe, of "*Sermons upon Sub-* GENT. MAG. Suppl. VOL. CL. PART II.

jects interesting to Christians of every denomination, 1803," 8vo.; and a "Sermon preached at Carter Lane, on the death of Joseph Prince, esq. 1810."

Nov. 15. At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Ramsden*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly one of the senior Fellows of Trinity college, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, D.D. 1807; and was for some time deputy Regius Professor of Divinity. He was presented to his living by that Society in 1817. He was previously incumbent of a church at Halifax.

Nov. 18. At Orford, aged 60, the Rev. *Christopher Smear*, Rector of Chillesford, and of Sudbourne cum Orford. He was the fourth of his names who had graduated at the university of Cambridge since the Restoration; the first of Trinity-hall, took the degree of LL.B. in 1867; the second of Magdalen college, B.A. 1725; the third was Fellow of Caius, M.A. 1767; and the gentleman now deceased was of the last named house, B.A. 1792. He was instituted to Chillesford in 1802 on his own petition; and to Sudbourne in 1830, on the presentation of the Crown.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Joseph Swain*, Perpetual Curate of Beeston, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. B.D. 1790; and was presented to Beeston in 1804 by the Vicar of Leeds.

Nov. 20. In Hull, aged 70, the Rev. *Christopher Crofts*, Perpetual Curate of Cawood, Yorkshire; to which he was presented within the last few years by the Prebendary of Wistow in the cathedral of York.

Nov. 26. The Rev. *William Russell*, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, on the Northampton foundation. He graduated M.A. 1811, B.D. 1819.

Nov. 28. The Rev. *William Richardson Tyson*, Rector of Thurcaston, Leic. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, when he graduated B.A. 1785, as fourth Senior Optime, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1795, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1798.

Nov. 29. At Palgrave, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Bidelle*, a native of France, Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Thelveton.

Nov. 30. At Clovelly rectory, Devonsh. of epilepsy, aged 30, the Rev. *Orlando Hamlyn-Williams*, Rector of that parish, brother to Sir James Hamlyn-Williams, Bart. M.P. for Carmarthenshire, to the late Rt. Hon. Lady Barham, and to Lady Chichester. He was the third and youngest son of the late Sir J. H. Williams, the second Baronet, of Clovelly Court, (of whom we gave a memoir in our last volume, pt. i. p. 80.) by Diana-Anne, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, of Stratford in Essex, esq. He was presented to the rectory of Clovelly by his father in 1826.

Dec. 6. At Droxford, Hants. aged 88, the Rev. *John Wade Hubbersty*, Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1821, as eighteenth Wrangler; M.A. 1822.

Aged 45, the Rev. *Charles Smelt*, Rector of Gedling, and a magistrate for the county of Nottingham. He was formerly a Student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1808, and was presented to Gedling by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1824.

Dec. 7. At Great Cressingham, Norfolk, aged 82, the Rev. *Andrew Edwards*, Rector of that parish and of Chipping Ongar, Essex. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.D. 1790; was instituted to Chipping Ongar in 1784, and to Cressingham in 1792.

Dec. 18. At Eydon, Npsh. the Rev. *Francis Annesley*, formerly Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1788, B.D. 1800.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June . . . In Welbeck-street, Robert Fullerton, esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

June 24. In James-street, Buckingham-gate, Colonel Sir Ralph Hamilton, Knt., of Olivestob, N. B. Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Gloucester. He purchased a cornetcy in the 17th light dragoons in 1783, and afterwards removed to the King's dragoon guards. In 1789 he entered the 3d foot guards, with the first brigade of which he served the campaign of 1793 in the Netherlands. In 1799 he made the campaign of North Holland as Aid-de-camp to Prince William-Frederick of Gloucester, who appointed him a Groom of his Bedchamber. From the 3d foot guards he exchanged into the 36th regiment, and was afterwards Major of the 71st. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819.

Aug. . . The Right Hon. Lady Augusta, wife of Col. Henry M. Clavering, elder sister to the Duke of Argyll and to Lady Charlotte Burv. She was the eldest dau. of John 5th Duke, by Elizabeth, Duchess dow. of Hamilton and Brandon, 2d dau. of John Gunning, esq.

Aug. 7. Major Wm. Henry Toole, of 4th vet. battalion. He was appointed Lieut. 58th foot 1799; Captain 32d foot 1804; brevet Major 1814.

Lately. Major Wm. Haviland Snowe. He was appointed Lieut. Royal Marines 1796, first Lieut. 1799, Captain 1805, brevet Major 1819.

Major James P. Adye, R. Art. He attained that rank in 1819.

At Walworth, aged 86, Mr. B. Gill, father of Mr. R. B. Gill, of Faringdon. He has left nine volumes of the most remarkable public events, during the last 70 years of his life.

Nov. 21. John Henderson, for many

years a faithful servant to the late Mr. Eliston—a useful actor, particularly in pantomime—and well remembered at the minor theatres. He died from dram-drinking.

Dec. 18. Aged 46, Mr. William Horton, jun. of Russia Court, Milk-street, eldest son of William Horton, esq. of Highbury Grove.

Dec. 20. At Cirencester-place, aged 81, Sam. Middiman, esq. the engraver of, 'Picturesque Views and Antiquities of Great Britain,' complete in 2 vols. 4to. 1811.

Dec. 21. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 91, Mrs. Mary Meggott, formerly of South Carolina.

Dec. 22. In Pall-mall, Margaret, widow of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of the Foreign-office.

Dec. 24. In Trinity-sq. Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Weekes, of Rochester.

At Pentonville, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of Jesse Russell, esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 25. J. Hopton, esq. of Barnsbury-st. Islington. He was the son of an American loyalist, who lost a considerable property on that continent.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 71, John Cancellor, esq.

Dec. 26. Aged 69, S. Parrell, esq. of Deptford.

Dec. 27. At Hackney, aged 63, Capt. R. Budden, E. I. C. service.

In Sloane-st. the widow of Sir Ludford Harvey, who died Oct. 16, 1829.

In Bryanston-st. aged 53, Eliza, wife of Lt.-Gen. C. Callander.

Dec. 28. At Mahledon-pl. in his 13th year, Frederick-Charles, youngest son of late Capt. John Serrell, R. N. of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

Dec. 30. Frances-Arabella, wife of J. L. Yeates, esq. of the Army Pay-office.

Dec. 31. At her sister Mrs. Morgan's, Greenwich, Jane, widow of W. Bowles, esq. of Ashland, Hants.

BERKS.—Dec. 26. At Englefield-green, aged 47, Aldborough Richardson, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. . . . At Melbourne, aged 83, W. Hitch, esq., a magistrate for the county.

CHESTER.—Lately. At Chester, aged 70, William Harwood Folliott, esq.

DEVON.—Dec. 2. At Tavistock, aged 51, William John Knighton Bredall, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 21. At Teignmouth, William Edwards, esq., late of 56th regt.

Aged 33, Thomas Henry Wentworth, esq. of Wentworth-house.

Dec. 23. At Torquay, Anne-Ruth, dau. of the late Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Roebuck.

Dec. 30. Henry Deane, B.A. of Mount Radford Park, and of Caversham, Oxford.

Dec. 31. At Stoke, aged 78, Benjamin May, esq. Clerk of the Cheque in the Gun-wharf, Devonport.

At Plymouth, Anne, widow of Comm. John Arthur Morell, R.N.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 13.* Aged 86, Isaac Cookson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Whitehill.

Lately. At Stockton, aged 18, Sarah, youngest dau. of Wm. Skinner, esq. banker.

GLouc.—*Lately.* Near Gloucester, aged 54, John Michael Saunders, esq.

Dec. 18. At Clifton, Caroline, widow of Robert Morgan Kinsey, esq. and 5th dau. of the late Sir James Harrington, Bart.

HANTS.—*Dec. 18.* At Winchester, William Elderfield, esq. of Romsey, solicitor.

Lately. At Gosport, Phineas Kendrick, an army pensioner, at the patriarchal age of 103. He served George the Second as a dragoon for twelve years.

HERTS.—*Dec. 20.* At Barnet, aged 84, Jane, widow of R. Lee, esq. of Leeds.

KENT.—*Dec. 26.* At Tunbridge, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. Knox.

Dec. 28. At Lewisham, aged 75, Mary, widow of G. Browne, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, N. G. Phillips, esq., an amateur artist of great taste and skill, and author of "Views in Lancashire."

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 29.* Aged 74, John Goodacre, esq. of Ullathorpe-house, late a banker in Lutterworth.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 19.* At Grimsby, aged 94, Mr. William Wardale, alderman.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 20.* At Crouch-end, aged 59, A. Soulbey, esq. of St. Mary-at-hill.

Dec. 24. At Isleworth, Ann-Montague, wife of the Rev. W. H. Parker, A.M.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* Ralph Rid-dell, esq. of Cheesburn Grange.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 21.* Aged 21, Joseph Daniell Munyard, esq. of Brasenose Coll. eldest son of Joseph Munyard, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Dec. 23. Aged 74, the wife of James Wickham, esq. of Bullington.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Bridgenorth, aged 95, Mrs. Sparkes: she was four times a widow, lastly of Joseph Sparkes, esq.

SOMERSET.—*July.* At Bath, aged 70, the Hon. Eliza, widow of Colonel William Annesley Baillie; aunt to Visc. Doneraile. She was the second dau. of St.-Leger the 1st Viscount, by Mary, eldest dau. of Redmond Barry, esq.

Dec. 6. At Wroughton, aged 73, John Whitley, esq. solicitor, youngest son of the Rev. Edw. Whitley, formerly Rector of Sutton Bonington, Notts, and afterwards Vicar of Merriott, Som.

Dec. 18. At Bath, Mr. S. Williams, eldest son of the Rev. C. Williams.

Dec. 19. At Bath, Margaret, widow of Edw. Elcock, esq. of Barbadoes, and an inhabitant of Bath for more than thirty years.

Dec. 21. At Castle-hill-house, Nether-Stowey, Mary, widow of Edw. Sealey, esq.

Dec. 22. At Fromefield-house, the residence of Geo. Sheppard, esq. aged 56, Harriott, eldest dau. of late Capt. Sir Thomas Byard, R.N.

Dec. 24. At Bath, Mrs. Rupert Mackay, only sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Gordon, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Dec. 28. W. Garrett, esq. of the Royal Cresc. Bath, and Marine-parade, Brighton.

Lately. At Stanton Drew, Grace, widow of Mr. John Bush, of Chew Magna, aged 103 years.

STAFFORD.—*Dec. 13.* Aged 43, Peggy, wife of the Rev. G. Harrison, of Tamworth.

SURREY.—*Dec. 21.* At Kingston-on-Thames, Ann, widow of John Westall, esq.

Lately. At Roehampton, aged 31, Lord Arthur Augustus Edwin Hill, brother to the Marquess of Downshire: fourth son of Arthur the 2nd and late Marquess and Mary Baroness Sandys.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 17.* In her 27th year, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field-place, Horsham.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 22.* At Leamington, the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Darnley. She was the 3d dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, in Ireland; was married to John 4th and late Earl of Darnley Sept. 19, 1791; and was left his widow on the 17th of last March, having had issue the present Earl, three other sons and three daughters (see a memoir of his Lordship in our present volume, pt. i. p. 366.)

WILTS.—*Dec. 14.* Aged 84, Sarah, wife of William Dyke, esq. of Chesulden; and on the 18th, at Bath, aged 85, William Dyke, esq. They were interred on the 27th at Woodborough, Wilts, where, until of late years, the family has resided for many generations.

Dec. 16. Aged 79, John Spearing, esq. Worton, near Devizes.

Dec. 22. At Stoney Stratford, aged 13, Harriet-Catherine, only dau. of John Frier-Congreve, esq.

Lately. At Malmesbury, aged 45, Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Stronge, Vicar of that parish, and sister of Lieut. Charles Stronge, R.N.

YORK.—*Dec. 16.* At Market Weighton, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Geo. Skelding, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 17. At Harland Rise, near Cottingham, aged 72, Susannah, widow of Edward Codd, esq. many years Clerk of the Peace for Hull.

At Skirlaugh, aged 42, Geo. Green, esq. Aged 42, Mr. Wm. Pearson, solicitor, of York, and one of the Common Council.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Edinburgh, Alicia, widow of Sir John Wedderburn (the sixth Bert. of Nova Scotia, but for the attainder of 1746), and step-mother to Sir

David Wedderburn, the present Bart. so created in 1803. She was the second dau. of Col. James Dundas, of Dundas, M.P. for co. Linlithgow, by the Hon. Jean Forbes, third dau. of William 18th Lord Forbes; became Sir John's second wife Dec. 27, 1780; and was left his widow in 1803, having had issue the Rt. Hon. Louisa-Dorothy now Countess dowager of Hopetoun, three other daughters, and three sons.

At Banff Castle, Sir Robert Turing, of Foveran, co. Aberdeen, Bart. (1639). He married, in 1797, Anne, dau. of Col. Donald Campbell, of Glensaddel, who died in Dec. 1809.

IRELAND.—Dec. 16. At Dublin, Patrick Dowling, esq.

Lately. At the residence of her son-in-law the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Maude, Enniskillen, the wife of William Creely Trevillian, of Exeter, and of Middlesney, Som.

In Dublin, at a very advanced age, the Rt. Hon. Amelia dowager Viscountess Powerscourt, great-grandmother of the present Peer of that name, and sister to the Earl of Aldborough. She was the fifth dau. of John the 1st Earl, by Martha, dau. of the Rev. Benj. O'Neale, Archdeacon of Leighlin; was married in Sept. 1760, to Richard 3d Viscount Powerscourt; and was left his widow in 1788, having given birth to Richard the third Viscount; to the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, who assumed the latter name in 1802; to Col. the Hon. Edw. Wingfield; and three daughters. Her ladyship had lived to see three generations succeed to the title of her husband; as well as three successors (all her brothers) to that of her father. What is equally extraordinary, she had seen four ladies beside herself invested with the title of Viscountess Powerscourt, her son and grandson having both married twice; and their two dowagers still survive.

EAST INDIES.—April 3. At Bombay, Lieut. Graham James Graham, son of the late James Graham, esq. of Richardby, Cumberland. He was the survivor of four brothers, who went out in the military service of the East India Company to the several presidencies, and who have all been carried off in early life by diseases incidental to the climate.

WEST INDIES.—At Tobago, the Hon. J. Chadband, a member of Council, senior Assistant Justice of the Common Pleas, and Aid-de-camp to the Governor.

Aug. ... At Bermuda, in Southampton

parish, a coloured woman named Tabitha, aged 105 years. She was in full possession of her faculties, and not many months before stole away to give directions respecting her burial clothes, about which, as the old coloured women generally do, she expressed great solicitude. For many years she has resided with her daughter, who is supposed to be about 80, in a small room not more than eight feet square.—The mistress of this old woman lived to be 107.

Sept. 3. At Jamaica, an old creole negro woman, named Catherine Hiatt, formerly belonging to the late Hon. John Hiatt, but free for many years past, whose computed age was upwards of 150 years! as she frequently said she was a good-sized girl at the insurrection of the Coromantee negroes, which happened in Carpenter's Mountain, Clarendon, in the year 1690! She never bore a child, retained all her faculties to the last moment, and did coarse needle-work until a very short time previous to her death.

Sept. 8. In Jamaica, Frances Johnson, a sambo woman slave, aged 107 years, retaining all her faculties to her decease.

ARROAD.—July ... At Paris, aged 75, Lt.-Col. James O'Hara. He was appointed Lieut. of 67th Foot in 1775, Captain 1789; brevet Major 1798, of his own regiment in 1795, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1796.

Lately. At Gran, in Hungary, aged 71, Cardinal Alexander Von Rudnay, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary. He was created a Cardinal Priest Oct. 20, 1826; announced Dec. 15, 1828.

At the Swan River, W. Sterling, esq. Commissioner of Crown lands and Private Secretary to the Governor.

At Saville, N. Wetherell, esq. formerly of Darlington, but for many years resident in Spain.

At Dunkirk, Thomas Mackenzie, esq. formerly of Barbadoes, who, in the early part of the last war, rendered the most essential services to the Commissariat department in the West Indies.

Nov. 21. In Paris, aged 79, G. Grant, esq. formerly of Cluria and Leaston, N. B.

Nov. 29. At St. Petersburg, Jane, Princess of Lowicz, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine; she was by birth Countess of Grudzinska, and was married by the late Grand Duke, with the left hand, May 20, 1820. Her health has been long very indifferent.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. CI. i. 91.—A will cause has been tried at Chelmsford, before Judge Gaselee and a special Jury, involving property to the amount of 15,000l. The testatrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Brand, died in January last, at the age of eighty. Till within ten

hs of her death she had resided at

Clavering, and had always evinced great fondness for her nephew and niece. Her faculties, however, gradually became impaired, and she drew up a will, entirely excluding them. The Jury found a verdict for the grand-nephew, Mr. H. Brand.

Part ii. p. 177.—Sir J. H. Thorold died on the 7th of July.

P. 269.—The Rt Hon. C. B. Bathurst died Aug. 13, aged 77.

P. 371.—The father of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse was a merchant at Bristol, and he received the early part of his education in the grammar school of that town. Whilst a barrister in the Middle Temple, Sir Benjamin published "A treatise on Heresy as cognisable by the Spiritual Courts, and an examination of the statute of William III. for suppressing blasphemy and profaneness. 1792." "A Reply to the Rev. F. Randolph's Letter to Dr. Priestley, or, an Examination of Randolph's Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments. 1793." "An Enquiry into what constitutes the crime of compassing and imagining the King's death. 1795."; and a collection of "Tracts. 1797."

P. 381.—Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., (of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick,) died at Buxton.

P. 472.—The Rev. Joseph Wilkinson was also Perpetual Curate of Breccles in Norfolk, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon.

P. 568.—The Rev. Richard Cockburn is here confused with the Rev. William Cockburn, D.D. the present Dean of York. They were both about the same time Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. The degrees of the Rev. R. Cockburn are given correctly, as are his preferments: but all the University honours, and the publications, belong to his more distinguished namesake. The Rev. R. Cockburn was curate of Eartham in Sussex, the place of the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson's country residence, and married Miss Tilman, a niece of Mrs. Huskisson.

P. 569. Sir John Pinhorn died in his 89th year. He left seven daughters; five by his first wife, and two by his second wife. His third daughter, Mary Stace, was married Jan. 13, 1803, to John Lawson, jun. Esq. of Bowness-hall, Cumberland.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1830, TO DECEMBER 13, 1831.

Christened	Males - 14,217	In all	Buried -	Males 12,769	In all
	Females 14,046	28,263		Females 12,568	25,337
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	1081	40 and 50	2175	80 and 90 825
under 2 years	7812	10 and 20 984	50 and 60	2169	90 and 100 101
Between 2 and		20 and 30 1649	60 and 70	2237	100...1 101.....1
5 years	2647	30 and 40 1968	70 and 80	1786	105.....1

Increase in the Burials reported this year 8692.

DISEASES.	Gout - - - - -	84	Tumour - - - - -	3
Abscess - - - - -	Hæmorrhage - - - - -	61	Unknown Causes - - - - -	7
Age, and Debility - - - - -	Hernia - - - - -	29	Veneral - - - - -	2
Apoplexy - - - - -	Hooping Cough - - - - -	1738	Total of Diseases - - - - -	24,926
Asthma - - - - -	Hydrophobia - - - - -	6		
Cancer - - - - -	Inflammation - - - - -	2812		
Childbirth - - - - -	Inflammat ⁿ of the Bowels 138			
Cholera Morbus - - - - -	Inflammation of the Liver 296			
Consumption - - - - -	Insanity - - - - -	228	Burnt - - - - -	25
Contraction of the Heart 25	Jaundice - - - - -	44	Died by Fright - - - - -	2
Convulsions - - - - -	Jaw locked - - - - -	12	Died by Visitation of God 26	
Croup - - - - -	Measles - - - - -	750	Drowned - - - - -	181
Diabetes - - - - -	Miscarriage - - - - -	27	Excessive Drinking - - - - -	6
Diarrhoea - - - - -	Mortification - - - - -	307	Executed* - - - - -	2
Dropsy - - - - -	Ossification of the Heart 29		Found Dead - - - - -	5
Dropsy on the Brain - 853	Paralytic - - - - -	246	Killed by Falls and se- veral other Accidents } 135	
Dropsy on the Chest - 122	Pleurisy - - - - -	16	Killed by Fighting - - - - -	1
Dysentery - - - - -	Rheumatism - - - - -	57	Killed by Lightning - - - - -	2
Enlargement of the Heart 73	Scrophula - - - - -	49	Murdered - - - - -	5
Epilepsy - - - - -	Small Pox - - - - -	563	Poisoned - - - - -	7
Erysipelas - - - - -	Sore Throat, or Quinsey 3		Starved - - - - -	1
Fever - - - - -	Spasm - - - - -	3	Suffocated - - - - -	5
Fever, Intermittent or Ague 86	Stillborn - - - - -	898	Suicide - - - - -	48
Fever, (Scarlet) - - - - -	Stones - - - - -	20	Total of Casualties - - - - -	411
Fever, (Typhus) - - - - -	Stricture - - - - -	14		
	Thrush - - - - -	113		

* Executed this year within the Bills of Mortality 6; of which number only 2 have been reported as such.

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* * The principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."

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ERRATA. P. 190, b. 4, read the Hon. Augustus Browne.—P. 197, in the first col. the 41st and 42d lines are transposed; in the second column, line 17 from bottom, for Devonshire read Derbyshire.—P. 267, b. l. 28, for Sheeles read Skeeles.—P. 275, b. l. 29, for Ashted read Ashurst.—P. 276, b. l. 18, for Ashsted read Headley, in Surrey.—P. 374, a. l. 9 from bottom, for successive read several: l. 8 from bottom, for, about the year 1810, read in the year 1812.—P. 477, b. l. 33, for Cape Trio read Frio. Part I. p. 569, b. l. 7 from bottom, for Warwickshire read Worcestershire.











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